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OLD AKKADIAN WRITING AND GRAMMAR

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MATERIALS FOR THE ASSYRIAN DICTIONARY

NO. 2

OLD AKKADIAN WRITING AND GRAMMAR

BY

I. J. GELB

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

The present study of Old Akkadian writing and grammar is based on sources fully listed and discussed in the Glossary of Old Akkadian published in 1957 as MAD III.

The sources are quoted in the measure of their relevance. Thus, under Writing, only the typical examples -ma-tum, ma-na-ma, Ma-al-kum are listed for the use of the common syllabic value ma (p. 93), but all the known examples are quoted for the use of the rare syllabic value ʾà (pp. 88f.). Similarly, under Grammar, only the typical examples be-lí, a-bí are found under the discussion of the common pronominal suffix of the first person Sg. (p. 128), but all sources are listed under the discussion of the various forms of the pronominal suffix of the first person Pl. (p. 129).

References to sources, published and unpublished, as well as a list of abbreviations, are to be found in MAD III. References are quoted in this study only for occurrences which became available to me since the publication of MAD III and for non-Semitic proper names not listed in MAD III.

In MAD III will be found acknowledgments of the generous permission given me to quote unpublished sources, as well as of the help received from various scholars in the interpretation of many difficult expressions. I am very happy to thank especially Messrs. Edmond Sollberger and William Hallo for suggestions and corrections received during the preparation of this edition.

Immediately after the first edition of the Old Akkadian Writing and Grammar was sold out, soon after its publication in 1952, the necessity to prepare a new, revised and much enlarged edition became apparent. The opportunity to publish a new edition was all the more welcome since the older edition contained a number of misreadings and inconsistencies which had crept into the manuscript when it was recopied, during my absence from Chicago and without my knowledge, because the original stencils had been spoiled as a result of the intense summer heat in Chicago.

The new edition differs in several aspects from the first

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edition. While the bulk of the materials discussed and the order of presentation remains the same in the two editions, the second edition contains a large number of corrections and additions. The additions consist of new materials made available to me since the publication of the first edition, much enlarged attestation of evidence (especially in the case of the verb), and three new appendices. Since the manuscript of this edition was completed in the main about two years ago, further additions and corrections were collected in Appendix B (pp. 208-217). The cross references to Appendix B are marked by an asterisk * in the main part of the book. Even though the two editions of the Old Akkadian Writing and Grammar contain practically the same number of pages, the second edition is two-thirds larger in terms of contents than the first edition. This was accomplished by having the manuscript of the second edition typed on pages much larger than those of the first edition and then having them reduced photomechanically to the present size.

The dates quoted in this as in the former edition are those of T. Jacobsen, The Sumerian King List (AS XI) minus 276 years. The resulting dates correspond with the chronology proposed by Sidney Smith, yielding the dates 1792-1749 B. C. for Hammurapi.

For additional prefatory remarks, see pp. 46f. (preface to the Syllabary) and pp. 218f. (preface to the Sign List of the Sargonic Period).

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I. INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF OLD AKKADIAN

A. DEFINITION OF OLD AKKADIAN

Under the term "Old Akkadian" we include the written remains of the Akkadian language from the oldest periods of Mesopotamian history down to the end of the 3rd Dynasty of Ur.

From the linguistic and epigraphic points of view Old Akkadian can be subdivided into three periods:

1. The Pre-Sargonic Period, from the oldest times down to Lugalzagesi.
2. The Sargonic Period, including the period of the kings of the Akkad Dynasty.
3. The Ur III Period, including the period from the end of the Akkad Dynasty to the end of the Ur III Dynasty.

B. PRE-SARGONIC SOURCES

The Akkadian sources of the Pre-Sargonic Period are limited in size and number. We can distinguish:

1. Primary sources, consisting of inscriptions written in the Akkadian language.
2. Secondary sources, such as Akkadian proper names and loan words appearing in Sumerian inscriptions.

The Pre-Sargonic inscriptions written in Akkadian are:

1. One inscription of Lugalzagesi, king of Uruk (about 2352-2327 B.C.), copied in the Old Babylonian Period. The inscription was found at Nippur and was subsequently published in PBS V 34 x. Its first 5 lines are written with signs which can be read in either Sumerian or Akkadian; the rest of the inscription, reproducing the standard curse formula of the Old Akkadian Period, is written in Akkadian. Since Uruk lies outside of the Akkadian area, and since

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Lugalzagesi's other inscription (published in BE I 87) is written in Sumerian, it is possible that the inscription published in PBS V 34, too, is to be read in Sumerian, and that the Akkadian curse formula was added when the original inscription was set up or copied in Nippur. Hallo, Early Mesopotamian Royal Titles p. 28, recently suggested that the inscription PBS V 34 is not a copy of an inscription of Lugalzagesi but that it was copied from a monument of Sargon on which figured a representation of the defeated king Lugalzagesi.

2. Four votive inscriptions from Mari, dated epigraphically to the period just before Sargon of Akkad. These are the inscriptions of the kings Ikûn?-Šamaš (CT V 2) and Lamgi-Mari (Thureau-Dangin, RA XXXI 140) and of the officials Iddin-Nârum and Apiḫ-Il (RA XXXI 142f.). A distinguishing characteristic of all four inscriptions is the writing SAG.ḪÚB.DU for "he offered ex-voto"; that of the two royal inscriptions is the spelling DÙL-su(d) /ṣalamšu/ for "his statue." Many more Pre-Sargonic inscriptions on statues were discovered recently at Mari. They are to be published soon by Dossin. Cf. provisionally Parrot in Syria XXX 196ff. and XXXI 151ff.

3. One short votive inscription each of Man-ki-bêlî (CT VII 4) and Dada-ilum (UET I 11) of uncertain date, but definitely Pre-Sargonic.

(4. According to Landsberger, OLZ XXXIV (1931) 123, "Vorhandensein reiner Ideogramme, d.h. sumerischer Wörter ohne Präfixe," SAG.ḪÚB.DU, specifically, marks such inscriptions as being Akkadian. In this he is followed by Jacobsen, OIP LVIII 289ff. Since no Akkadian words or forms occur in these texts, they are of no value for the reconstruction of the Old Akkadian language. The inscriptions are:

a. BE I 108 and 109, votive inscription of Ú-ḫú[b]?, ensi of Kiš?. Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 160 No. 1, reads Ú-tu[g], but cf. Ú-ḫúb in CT V 3 iv, ITT I 1468:3, and Thureau-Dangin, RÉC No. 302.

b. CT VII 3 BM 22452, private votive inscription.

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c. CT XXXII 8 BM 60036, private votive inscription, to be read from below.

d. OIP LIII p. 147 No. 5; LVIII p. 291 Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, all votive inscriptions.

e. Winckler, AOF I 545 No. 2, private votive inscription, mentioning Kiš^{KI}.

f. Langdon, JRAS 1930 p. 602, private votive inscription, mentioning Kiš^{KI}.

5. A small number of stone inscriptions dealing with property, especially fields, contain Akkadian words and proper names. I hope to discuss these ancient "kudurru's" and their Sumerian and Akkadian parallels soon, in a separate study. The most important of these inscriptions are:

a. CT V 3 = Winckler, AOF I 544, from Sippar. Akkadian: spelling ŠÁM-su(d), and personal names Šu-Eš$_4$-dar, Su$_4$-be-lí, I-ku-[Il], Ib-ni-DINGIR, I-KA-lum.

b. CT XXXII 7f., from Dilbat. Akkadian: spelling ŠÁM-su(d), in GN, and personal names En-na-Il, A-lum-DÙG, Dub-si-ga, I-GÂR-lum, Iš-dup-Il, PÙ.ŠA-su(d)-DÙG, Il-x-su(d), I-ku-La-im?, Su$_4$-ma-Ma-lik, I-ku-Il-?GU (see f), Ra-bí-ì-lum, Iš-dup-DINGIR.DINGIR.

c. OIP XIV 48, from Adab. Akkadian: spelling PN šu PN, and personal names Da-tum, Pù-šu-tum, Ma-šum, Ur-Ì-šum, Ìr-ì-pum, and others.

d. BIN II 2 = Nies, JAOS XXXVIII (1918) 190, reportedly from Uruk, but document may come from the area of Kiš. Akkadian: personal names Ra-bí-ì-lum and perhaps others.

e. PSBA XX (1898) Pl. If., from Sippar. Akkadian: spellings in GN, šu ba-la-ag Da-da(-rí-im) "of the canal of D.," šu PN, and personal names Be-lí-BALA, Ì-li, KA-Me-ir, Bìl-zum, Be-lí-GÚ, Rí-is-DINGIR, I-mu-tum, and others.

f. Allotte de la Fuÿe, DP I 2, from Lagaš? or Sippar? (cf. col. i x+2). Akkadian: spellings iš-du-du

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"they measured" (or PN Iš-du-du?), è-da-su "its side," in GN, ^{IM}SA.TI.UM "East," and personal names Ì-lum-GÀR, Pù-su-GI, I.GU.KU.DINGIR (see b), I-bí-^{d}UTU, PÙ.ŠA-be-lí, Su-mu-^{d}A-a, I-nin-núm, and others.

g. Oriental Institute A 25412, of unknown origin. Akkadian: personal names Iš-dup-Il, En-na-Il, Ì-lum-LA.

h. Walters Art Gallery 41.107, of unknown origin. Akkadian: personal names Iš-me-ì-lum, I-gu-ì-lí.

Secondary sources for the reconstruction of Akkadian in the Pre-Sargonic Period are contained in the Akkadian proper names appearing in Sumerian sources.

1. From Fara: Iš-lul-Il (Deimel, Fara III 48 i and 72 vi); Ad-da-lum (70 i); Ur-^{d}E-lum (35 vi) and ^{d}E-lum (II 5 v and rev. i; DINGIR-mu-da (Jestin, TSŠ 150 i).
2. From Ur: Ì-lum-gur-ad (UET II Pl. XLVII 19 iff.); KA-lá-LUM (Nos. 77 and 203); and perhaps others.
3. From Adab: La-ga-tum (OIP XIV 51 ii); Ra-bí-Il (51 iv); Su-tu-ì-lum (51 v); Ù-mu-ì-lí (51 vii).
4. From Lagaš: A-da-gal, Ì-lí-pi-lí, Ra-bí-lum, Ú-bí-DINGIR (De Genouillac, TSA, Index).
5. From Nippur: Bí-bí-a-ḫi (Pohl, TMH V 194 ii); I-da-ì-lum (31 ii); I-pi-ì-lum (11 iv); I-rí-iš (79 iii); Ì-rí-iš (passim); Ì-li-ASARU (35 ii); Ì-lum-ba-ni (104 rev. iii); Ì-lum-i-pi (170 i); Ib-lul-Il (31 ii); Iš-me-lum (9 rev. v; 11 rev. v); PÙ!.ŠA!-pi-lí (3 i); La-gi-pum (64 rev. iii); Mu-ti-pi-lí (29 rev. vi); Ì-lí-a-ḫi (57; 79 ii); Ì-lí-pi-lí (163 i); Ri-ḫa-tum (34 rev. v); Iš-lul-Il (31 ii); Ù-mu-ì-lí (passim). Some of the names listed above may belong to the early Sargonic Period.
6. From Kiš: I-ti-dar-ru (Frankfort, CS Pl. X i).
7. The Sumerian King List, for which cf. T. Jacobsen's work in AS XI, contains a number of Semitic royal names, chiefly from the northern cities Kiš and Akšak, such as Ga-lí-bu-um, Ga-lu-mu-um, Zù-ga-gi$_4$-ip, Ar-wi-um, Ba-li-iḫ, Za-mug,

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Ti-iz-gàr, and some others.

8. Other Akkadian personal names can be found in scattered sources.

The other secondary sources consist of Akkadian loan words which begin to be attested in Sumerian from the Fara Period on. They appear in two forms:

1. Without mimation or case endings: ŠÁM, ḪA.ZI (later ḪA.ZI.IN), NAGAR, etc. Here belongs the use of the signs Á, GIŠ, PÙ, KAL, and SIKIL with the syllabic values id, iz, pù, dan, and el, derived from the Akkadian words idum, iṣum, pum, dannum, and ellum, respectively. See also p. 141.
2. Without mimation, but with the ending -a: BUR.ŠU.MA, DAM.ḪA.RA, etc. See also p. 141.

In evaluating the scant sources for Akkadian in the Pre-Sargonic Period listed above, we can reach a few general conclusions:

1. The Semites, specifically the Akkadians, appear from the earliest times side by side with the Sumerians. The Akkadian elements predominate in the North, i.e. in Akkad; they are also well attested in the South, i.e. in Sumer, as e.g. at Fara and Nippur.
2. In the field of writing we may observe frequent spellings of -su(d) for /-šu/ and, rarely, also -su. In the Pre-Sargonic Period the use of SAG.ḪÚB.DU for "he offered ex-voto" is preferred to A.MU.(NA.)RU, which is used regularly in later periods. Pohl's assumption, in TMH V pp. 7f., that the Pre-Sargonic texts can be distinguished from the Sargonic texts by observing the vertical wedge in the signs ŠU and DA, which is supposed to be drawn upwards in the former texts and downwards in the latter texts, needs modification. The vertical wedge in these two signs is drawn downwards throughout the whole Sargonic Period except during the time of Sargon (cf. TMH V 85 and 151), when it is drawn upwards as in the preceding Pre-Sargonic Period.
3. In the field of language we can observe the regular use of case endings and mimation. Proper names and Akkadian loan words occurring without the mimation and case endings or without the mimation but with the case ending -a should be

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recognized as features reflecting older stages of the language in which the mimation and the case endings had not yet been developed.

(4. In the field of religion we may note the very common use of the element Il in the Akkadian theophorous names, which seems to indicate that the god Il (= later Semitic ʾEl) was the the chief divinity of the Mesopotamian Semites in the Pre-Sargonic Period.)

C. SARGONIC SOURCES

The Sargonic Period is named after Sargon, the first and the most famous king of the Akkad Dynasty. This is the period from which we have by far the most numerous Old Akkadian sources. For that reason the Sargonic Period is frequently called "Old Akkadian" par excellence.

The eleven kings of the Akkad Dynasty ruled altogether 181 years, from about 2340 to 2159 B.C. They were:

Sargon, written Sar-ru-GI, 56 years, 2340-2284.

Rîmuš, written Rí-mu-uš, son of Sargon, 9 years, 2284-2275.

Man-ištušu, written Ma-an-iš-tu-su, son of Sargon, 15 years, 2275-2260.

Narâm-Sin, written Na-ra-am-^{d}EN.ZU, son of Man-ištušu, 37? years, 2260-2223.

Šar-kali-šarrī, written Sar-ga-lí-LUGAL-rí, son of Narâm-Sin, 25 years, 2223-2198.

Igigi, Nanijum, Imi, Elulu, written Ì-gi$_4$-gi$_4$, Na-ni-um, I-mi, E-lu-lu, respectively, 3 years, 2198-2195.

Dudu, written Du-du, 21 years, 2195-2174.

Šu-Turul, written Šu-Dur-ùl, son of Dudu, 15 years, 2174-2159. *

The linguistic sources of the Sargonic Period can be subdivided as follows:

1. Royal inscriptions, including historical, building, and votive texts, and seals, of the kings of Akkad and their families, written chiefly in Akkadian, rarely in Sumerian. Here belong also the inscriptions of the governors of Susa, such as Puzur-Inšušinak and Êpir-mûpî (all in Akkadian),

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the seal of Šuruš-kîn, ensi of Umma (Thureau-Dangin, RA IX 76), and the inscriptions of the kings of Gutium, including one Akkadian text each by Enridawazir or Erriduwazir (Hilprecht, BER VI 20f.) and Lâ-ʾarāb (Winckler, ZA IV 406), and one Sumerian text each by Jarlagan (YOS I 13) and Šiʾum (Scheil, CRAI 1911 p. 319). Cf. also the inscriptions listed on p. 16 under d-f.

2. Private and semi-private inscriptions, chiefly votive texts and seals, such as van Buren, Iraq I Pl. IXb, Ward, SCWA p. 81 Fig. 217, and Parrot, Syria XXXII Pl. XVI.
3. Dates from the time of Sargon, all in Sumerian, and from the time of Narâm-Sin and Šar-kali-šarrī, mostly in Akkadian, a few in Sumerian. No dates are known from the time of Rîmuš and Man-ištušu (i.e. between Sargon and Narâm-Sin) or from the dark period after Šar-kali-šarrī.
4. Economic texts of administrative and legal character. These form the bulk of our sources for the Sargonic Period. Here belong the published texts from Lagaš, Nippur, Adab, Susa, Ur, Gasur, and from the Diyala Region. The economic texts are written in Akkadian or Sumerian and, except for a few texts dated to Sargon, are all from the period of Narâm-Sin and Šar-kali-šarrī.
5. Royal, semi-private, and private letters, of which about thirty are written in Akkadian, e.g. HSS X 4-12, JRAS 1932 p. 296, MAD I 145, 191, FM 52f.
6. Religious texts, such as the Akkadian text published in MDP XIV 90, the Sumerian incantations published in MDP XIV 91 and by Nougayrol in Symbolae Hrozný II Pl. III opp. p. 226, and several texts from the Diyala Region.
7. School texts, including exercises and lists, such as the ones published in HSS X 215ff., YOS I 11f., copies of legends, such as the important text, Tell Asmar 1931, 729, mentioned in Gelb, HS p. 56 n. 56 (now published in MAD I 172), and other types in the texts from the Diyala Region.

In reconstructing the language and the writing of the Sargonic Period, great care should be taken to separate sharply the original royal inscriptions, i.e., those written in the Sargonic Period,

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from later copies of these inscriptions. See on this subject Gelb in JNES VIII (1949) 348. In considering late copies several types should be differentiated:

1. Reliable copies, such as those made by the Nippur school of scribes, e.g. PBS V 34 + PBS XV 41, which attempt to reproduce faithfully the Sargonic dialect and system of writing.
2. Unreliable copies, such as those made by the Ur school, e.g. UET I 274ff., which are characterized by a number of forms and spellings reflecting Old Babylonian usage.
3. Totally unreliable documents, such as the so-called "Cruciform Monument of Man-ištušu," published in CT XXXII 1-4, which, while imitating the writing and language of the Sargonic Period, contain numerous forms betraying late origin. The "Cruciform Monument" turned out upon investigation (JNES VIII 346ff.) to be a document forged in the Old Babylonian Period for the purpose of securing revenue and special privileges for the temple Ebabbar in Sippar.

Assigning datable Sargonic sources to the individual kings, we obtain the following distribution:

1. Sargon: one original inscription (RA XXI 65ff.), whose assignment to Sargon is not beyond all doubt; several later copies of royal inscriptions, especially from Nippur; several economic texts with dates of Sargon.
2. Rîmuš: several original inscriptions and later copies; no economic texts.
3. Man-ištušu: several original inscriptions and later copies; no economic texts, with the exception of the Man-ištušu Obelisk (MDP II).
4. Narâm-Sin: several original inscriptions and later copies; many economic texts.
5. Šar-kali-šarrī: several originals, no late copies; many economic texts.
6. Igigi, Nanijum, Imi: no known sources.
7. Elulu: one inscription by Li-lu-ul-dan, king of A-ga-de^{KI}, (AOF X 281), who may possibly be identified with Elulu (cf. Gelb, AJSL LIII 38); no economic texts.
8. Dudu: two inscriptions; no economic texts.

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9. Šu-Turul: three inscriptions; no economic texts.

Subdividing Sargonic sources according to the areas in which the texts originated, we obtain the following distribution:

1. AKKAD:

a. From Kiš: a royal inscription of Šu-Turul; letters (Langdon and Watelin, EK III Pl. XI No. 160; RA XXIV 96); economic texts, letters, and an incantation soon to be published by P. van der Meer.

b. From the area of Kiš: the Man-ištušu Obelisk found at Susa (MDP II).

c. From Sippar: royal inscriptions of Rîmuš and Man-ištušu; one economic document (BE I Pls. VIff. = Gelb, Scritti in onore di Giuseppe Furlani pp. 83-94; origin not sure).

d. From Marad: a royal inscription of Narâm-Sin.

2. SUMER:

a. From Lagaš: royal inscriptions of Rîmuš, Narâm-Sin, and Šar-kali-šarrī; economic texts (RTC; ITT; RA IX 82; IAMN XII Pls. IVf.); letters (ITT I).

b. From Adab: royal inscriptions of Narâm-Sin, Šar-kali-šarrī, and Dudu; economic texts (OIP XIV; Istanbul Museum; University of Chicago); letters (University of Chicago).

c. From Nippur: royal inscriptions of Rîmuš, Man-ištušu, Narâm-Sin, Šar-kali-šarrī, and Dudu; economic texts (PBS IX; BE I 11; IAMN XII Pls. IVf.; TMH V; TMH n.F. I/II Pls. 95f.).

d. From Umma: an inscription of Šuruš-kîn, ensi of Umma (RA IX 76).

e. From Ur: royal inscriptions of Sargon, Rîmuš, and Narâm-Sin; economic texts (UET II Pl. XLVIII 29 etc.).

f. From Drehem: a royal inscription of Narâm-Sin.

g. From Fara: economic texts (JAOS LII 113 and 124).

3. DIYALA REGION:

a. From Tell Asmar: a royal inscription of Šu-Turul; economic texts, letters, and varia (MAD I).

b. From Khafaje: royal inscriptions of Rîmuš and Šar-kali-šarrī; economic texts and varia (MAD I).

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c. From Tell Agrab: economic texts (MAD I).

d. From somewhere in the Diyala Region come the text published in UCP IX pp. 204f. No. 83 (which mentions ensi of Išnun) and perhaps the two texts published ibid. p. 210 No. 89 and in AnOr VII 372 (which mention several personal names of the Diyala type).

4. ELAM:

a. From Susa: royal inscriptions of Sargon, Man-ištušu, Narâm-Sin, and of Elamite governors; economic texts (MDP XIV and scattered in MDP XVIII, XXIV, and XXVIII); letters and texts of varied contents (MDP XIV).

5. ASSYRIA:

a. From Gasur: economic texts, letters, and school texts (HSS X).

b. From Assur: a royal inscription of Man-ištušu; economic and school texts (cf. provisionally Falkenstein, ZDMG XC 714 n. 2; for other types, including a "steinerne Kaufurkunde," cf. Forrer, RLA I 230b).

c. From Chagar Bazar: economic texts (Iraq IV 178 and 185).

d. From Tell Brak: royal inscriptions of Rîmuš and Narâm-Sin; economic texts (Iraq VII 42f., 60f., and 66).

e. From Diyarbekir: a royal inscription of Narâm-Sin.

f. From Nineveh: a royal inscription of Narâm-Sin.

6. MARI REGION:

a. From Mari: a royal inscription of a daughter of Narâm-Sin, and votive inscriptions (Syria XXXII Pl. XVI).

Thus we find Sargonic sources, at least of the main period from Sargon to Šar-kali-šarrī, scattered throughout the whole territory governed by the kings of Akkad. This territory includes the areas of Akkad and Sumer in Babylonia proper, and the surrounding areas of the Diyala Region, Elam, Assyria, and Mari.

Up to now we have omitted from our consideration over 100 eco-

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nomic texts scattered in various publications (Fish, CST 2-17; Frank, SKT 43; Speleers, RIAA 43, 80; BRM III 26, 101; Nikolski, Dok. II 1-86; RA VIII 158; Contenau, CHÉU 53f.; BIN VIII passim), whose main characteristic is a date formula of the type x MU x ITI x UD or x MU x ITI "x year, x month(, x day)." One letter so dated was published recently by Fish in MCS IV 13. The highest years noted by myself are 23 and 25, found on several unpublished tablets in the Louvre Museum (AO 11272; 11283; 11323; 11326; 11332). These tablets were dated by Thureau-Dangin, RA VIII 154, "à une époque certainement antérieure à la dynastie d'Agadé," by Ungnad, RLA II 132a, to "Zeit des Reiches von Akkad," and by Kramer, AS VIII 20, "approximately from the time of Šarrukin," with no reasons being adduced. Jacobsen, AS XI 150, calls such tablets "Pre-Sargonic," but qualifies this ibid. n. 36 by saying that "it is not always easy to decide whether the tablets in question belong to the first half of the Agade period or to the time immediately before that period." On the epigraphic basis alone I would be inclined to date the tablets in question to the time between the end of Šar-kali-šarrī and the beginning of the Ur III Dynasty. This period would coincide with late Sargonic, and since the late Sargonic Period, beginning with Šar-kali-šarrī, was recently equated by Jacobsen, in his Sumerian King List, with the Gutian Period, we may feel justified in assigning our tablets to this little-known Gutian Period. Note that the tablet published in Frank (noted above) has a reference to the Gutians, and that the Gutians do not appear in the Sargonic sources before the time of Šar-kali-šarrī. *

The main secondary sources for the reconstruction of the Sargonic dialect consist of Akkadian proper names and loan words in Sumerian. The latter appear regularly with the nominative ending -um: nisqum, mašālum and mušālum, ḫarrānum, majjaltum, and many others.

It is not an easy thing to reconstruct the ethnic situation prevailing in the large area covered by the Sargonic texts, for our conclusions must be based almost exclusively on the use of language in written sources and on the linguistic affiliation of personal names. In treating written language as the basis for our considerations we must be careful to distinguish between the language of

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historical and religious sources, which might reflect an official, upper class language, and that of private letters and administrative documents, which are more likely to be written in a sub-standard form of language. The ethnic picture which can be reconstructed on the basis of our two main sources is fairly consistent in all of the six sub-areas into which the Sargonic territory can be subdivided.

The Sumerian language is used regularly only in Sumer proper, but even there Akkadian letters and administrative documents occur frequently. The bilingual character of the Sumer area is indicated by the fact that in the unpublished correspondence of Mezi, the ensi of Adab, two letters are written in Akkadian (A 708; A 830) and two in Sumerian (A 868; A 942). Outside of Sumer, i.e. in Akkad, the Diyala Region, Elam, Assyria, and Mari, only the Akkadian language is attested, the unique Sumerian written contract from Tell Asmar (MAD I 305) appearing so out of place as to lead to the conclusion that the contract may have been composed outside the Diyala Region.

The consideration of the use of personal names confirms the conclusion reached on the basis of the use of language. Sumerian personal names predominate only in Sumer proper. Certain areas, such as Nippur, have Sumerian names almost exclusively, while others, such as Lagaš, contain a large number of Sumerian names, with Akkadian names forming a fairly substantial percentage. Outside of Sumer, disregarding non-Sumerian and non-Semitic elements in Elam and Assyria, the Akkadian names predominate thoroughly. This is fully true not only of Elam, the Diyala Region, and Assyria but also of Akkad, to judge, as a test case, from the relative percentages of Akkadian and Sumerian personal names on the Obelisk of Man-ištušu (cf. the index in MDP II pp. 41-49). There, among hundreds of names, I could find only four which are definitely Sumerian, excluding those composed of Ur- which could be borne by Sumerians as well as by Akkadians (cf. the names of the kings of the 4th Dynasty of Kiš and 1st Dynasty of Isin). The same picture results from the consideration of the use of month names. Sumerian names of months occur only in the Sumerian area, as at Adab, Lagaš, and Nippur, while Akkadian names of months occur exclusively in the non-Akkadian area and sporadically in the Sumerian area (cf. the list of Akka-

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dian month names in MAD I pp. 233f.). The striking conclusion of our investigation is that in the Sargonic Period the Sumerian element was limited to Sumer proper, and even there it had to contend with strong inroads of growing Akkadian influence.

The following discussion is intended to give a short résumé of the main characteristics of Sargonic writing, grammar, and vocabulary; they are treated more fully in the following chapters.

From the aesthetic point of view, the Sargonic writing is probably the most beautiful of all the known types of cuneiform writing. Regularity of form, attention to detail, and elegance of appearance are its main exterior characteristics.

Numbers appear in round forms, but within the Sargonic Period the custom was slowly developing of writing numbers in the shape of wedges, as in later, standard, cuneiform. There are certain conventions governing the use of the two systems in conjunction with certain logograms, which require a more detailed investigation.

The differences between voiced, voiceless, and emphatic consonants are not expressed in the writing. Consonantal and vocalic quantity is almost never indicated. There is a definite preference for syllabic spellings. Logographic spellings appear only with the noun. Real homophony of signs is very rare; apparent homophony of such signs as MA and MÁ (or AM and ÁM) can be explained by taking MA as standing for ma, but MÁ as standing for maʾ, ma˙, or the like. The Plural is often expressed by reduplication, as in KUR.KUR. Certain signs are used with syllabic values characteristic mainly of the Sargonic Period: KA+ŠU for pù, pum; URU for rí; ÌR for ìr; SU_4 for $šu_x$; MÁ for má; DU for im_x; GIŠ.BÍL for bìl; É for ʾà; ID for á; È for è; LAM+KUR for $iš_x$. Many signs are formally differentiated: MAŠ and BAR; KAB and ḪÚB; GÁN and KÁR; ḪIR and SAR; ARAD(ÌR) and ARÁD; KU, ŠÈ, and TÚG; LU and DIB. In the case of the signs AŠ, TAB, I, and EŠ, the wedges can appear in an oblique, horizontal, or vertical form.

In the field of phonology the following observations can be made: $ʾ_{1-2}$ is still clearly distinguished from $ʾ_{3-5}$. Semitic $š_1$ and $š_2$ are coalesced into $š_{1-2}$, but the latter phoneme is still well distinguished from $š_3$. The rare but rather consistent use of $š_4$, especially in the demonstrative pronoun, reflects perhaps a

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feature of Pre-Sargonic, in which this sibilant was an independent phoneme. Š + š yields šš, as in iqîš-šum, and not ss, as in the later iqîs-sum. Vocalic contraction is unknown.

In the field of morphology the Sargonic Period shows several distinctive features. The determinative-relative pronoun šu, ši, ša is clearly distinguished from the demonstrative-personal pronoun šu, šua, šua (originally perhaps also a different sibilant). For the suffixal pronoun with the noun note: -ī for later -ja, as in ana bêl-ī; in Pl. -ni, as in Aḫu-ni, but also -na, as in Abu-na, Šadû-na; -šunu, -šuni, or -šuna, as in Aḫu-šunu, Aḫu-šuni, or Kaspū-šuna; -šina and -šin, as in Aḫu-šina or al-šin. For the suffixal pronoun with the verb note the short forms in lirurū-š, Libluṭ-ni ʾaš, and Iṭîb-šinat, and the long form in aqîš-šunišim. The oblique case vowel i of -šunišim occurs also in lišûši ʾaš-šuni (beside idkî-šunu). The interrogative pronoun appears either as man, min or as ma-núm, mi-núm.

The noun shows a declension with the normal three cases, Nom., Gen., Acc.; an old Dat. in -iš and an old Loc. in -ūm appear in traces, mainly in personal names. Nouns without any endings or with the ending -a are found mainly in proper names, reflecting an older stage of the language than the Sargonic Period. The Dual is used regularly. For the Construct State note the form in šipri DN for the later in šipir DN. Some nouns are commonly attested in Pl., as šîmū "price," kaspū "money," beside kaspum "silver." The muḫurrāʾum formation occurs more frequently than in later periods.

The verb conjugation shows one unique peculiarity: the form illak-ū (and perhaps others) for the 3rd pers. Fem. Pl., instead of the expected illak-ā. The Dual is used regularly. In Piʿel and Šafʿel, as well as in verbs primae ʾ, the 1st pers., characterized by the prefix written ú- or ù-, is regularly distinguished from the 3rd pers., characterized by the prefix written regularly u-. This may imply a difference between 1st pers. u-maḫḫir, u-šamḫir, û-bil and 3rd pers. ju-maḫḫir, ju-šamḫir, jû-bil. Fem. ta-mḫur is regularly distinguished from Masc. i-mḫur. The Relative ends frequently in -ni, as in Assyrian. The Precative has the forms li-maḫḫir, lu-mḫur, as in Babylonian, and not lu-maḫḫir, la-mḫur, as in Assyrian. Note also the forms muḫḫur, šumḫur (and parallel

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forms), again in agreement with Babylonian, but not Assyrian, where we find mahhur, šamhur (and others). Verbs primae $ʾ_6$ have the forms ušêriam beside ušûriam. Note also the unique nišêbilam, instead of the expected nušêbilam. The form lu-sa-bí-la?-kum in Sargonic is not certain, and du-ša-ba-lam /tušâbalam/ occurs in Ur III. Verbs mediae $ʾ_{6-7}$ are formed probably as iduak, duākum, dîk, iriab, riābum, rîb in Qal, and as ukîl in Piʿel. Note also eppiš (beside Old Babylonian eppiš or eppuš) and inaddan, iddin, idin, contrasting with Babylonian inaddin, iddin, idin, and Assyrian iddan, iddin, din.

In the field of vocabulary we find a number of words in the Sargonic Period which do not occur or occur very rarely in later periods. Note huāšum "to give" (or the like), naʾāšum "to live," šaʾārum "to vanquish," šaṭāpum "to preserve (life)," and some others. Among prepositions, note the forms in "in" (but ana "to"), al "upon," iště "with," and ištum "from." Cf. also aj before vowels and ê before consonants for the Prohibitive "may .... not ...." and enma "thus."

Considering the large area and the span of close to two centuries in which the Sargonic inscriptions were used, we should not be surprised to find various areal and temporal peculiarities.

In the field of writing we may note the use of PI for pi, bì in the South (Nippur, Fara) and the frequent occurrence of DU in the Diyala Region (as against TU elsewhere).

In the field of grammar we note: the Subjunctive in -a in the Diyala Region; the spellings zu-si-ib, zu-da-rí-ib for sûšib, sutârib in a letter pertaining to the Gutians (JRAS 1932 p. 296), instead of the standard Sargonic šûšib, šutârib; the spelling su-ut for $š_{1-2}ūt$ and su (in Su-Ma-ma and Su?-mi-ig-ri) for $š_{1-2}u$ in a legal document originating perhaps in Kazallu (BIN VIII 121), instead of the standard Sargonic $š_3ūt$ and $š_3u$. The spelling su-ut and su agree with sá and si in the Old Babylonian liver omina from Mari pertaining to the Sargonic Period (RA XXXV 41f.).

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D. UR III SOURCES

In the period of the Sumerian renaissance, during the 3rd Dynasty of Ur (about 2117-2008 B.C.), the Sumerian written language ruled supreme in all Mesopotamia, while Akkadian was limited to a small number of sources, represented by the following classes:

1. Royal inscriptions

   a. of Ur, by the kings Šulgi (CT III 1; PBS V 41; ZA III 94f.; AS VI 22f.; OIP XLIII 142 No. 1); Bûr-Sin (by a governor of Assur, KAH II 2); Šu-Sin (MDP II Pl. 13, 6; IV Pl. 1, 5 + Pl. 18, 1; X Pl. 6, 1).

   b. of Mari, by the governors Puzur-Ištar, Iddin-ilum, Ilum-išar, Ištup-ilum, Niwar-Mer, Apil-kîn, and possibly others (AOF III 112; RA XXXIII 178; XXXIV 173; Syria XVII Pl. VII opp. p. 24; XXI 153-163; Parrot, Mari Fig. 130). *

   c. of Lullubum, by the kings Annubanini (Morgan, MSP IV 161) and ....-birini (ibid. p. 158).

   d. of Karḫar, by the king Tiš-atal (De Clercq I 121). Possibly late Sargonic.

   e. of Urkiš and Nawar, by the king Ari-šen (RA IX Pl. I opp. p. 1). Possibly late Sargonic.

   (f. Cf. also the Hurrian written inscription of Tiš-atal endan of Urkeš, published in RA XLII 1-20. Possibly late Sargonic. Cf. the discussion by Gelb in Studi orientalistici in onore di Giorgio Levi Della Vida pp. 380f.)

   (g. The inscriptions of the rulers of Dêr (Ilum-muttabbil: CT XXI 1c; Speleers, RIAA 4 = Jacobsen, AJSL XLIV 261ff.; Ward, CPM No. 68; Nidnūša: YOS IX 62; X: OIP XLIII 155 No. 55; MDP IV Pl. 1, 3), of Elam (Idadu-Inšušinak: MDP VI Pl. 5; Idadu: MDP II p. 73), and of Ešnunna (Šu-ilija, Nûr-aḫum, Kirikiri: all in OIP XLIII 135, 143ff., cf. also p. 196) may belong to the period between the last years of Ur

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III and the beginning of OB.)

2. A few private votive inscriptions, such as those of Bêlī-rē'ûm (YOS I 18), Dumuqšu (YOS IX 17), and Uruna (RA XXIV 81).
3. A small number of economic texts (RA XIII 133; XXXII 190; RT XIX 57; TMH n.F. I/II 7; Oppenheim, CCTE TT 1; Boson, TCS 371; JCS X 29 No. 8; ITT IV p. 12, 7125; Legrain, TRU 378; TMH n.F. I/II 171; two unpublished texts belonging to the late Mr. Milton Yondorf of Chicago; MDP X 125?, 126?; XVIII 219; XXII 144; XXVIII 424; (and perhaps other texts from Susa, Diyala [unpublished], as well as the texts from Mari recently published by Jestin in RA XLVI [1952] 185-202, all dated to the period between the last years of Ur III and the beginning of OB. Cf. the discussion by Gelb in RA L [1956] 1-10).
4. One published letter (RA XXIV 44) plus three letters soon to be published by Sollberger (NBC 5378; HTS 102; Kelsey Museum of Archaeology 344).

As in the previous two periods, we can list Akkadian loan words in Sumerian and Akkadian proper names mentioned in Sumerian sources among the secondary sources for the Akkadian language in the Ur III Period.

The very large number of Akkadian words used in the Sumerian of the Ur III Period indicate a growing influence of Akkadian. These loan words have been collected systematically in my MAD III. The outstanding characteristic of Akkadian loan words of the Ur III Period is the ending -um: mašlijum, našparum, sapālum, wadaltum, and many others.

The other class of secondary sources for Akkadian in the Ur III Period, rather impressive in quantity, consists of the many proper names, especially personal and geographical names, found scattered in the Sumerian texts.

Among the small number of school exercises which we find in the Ur III Period, there are some containing Akkadian materials, such as the lists of names in PBS XI/3 Nos. 51-57 and the so-called "vocabulaire pratique" in RA XVIII 49ff. (with duplicates in MDP XXVII) containing many Akkadian expressions.

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Among the hundreds of thousands of Ur III documents, the few texts written in Akkadian in the Ur III Period are conspicuous for their rarity. We note the exclusive use of Akkadian in the few official sources in Assur, Mari, Lullubum, Urkiš and Nawar, and possibly Dêr, Elam, and Ešnunna, all outside of Sumer proper. The very large number of Akkadian personal names found in the Sumerian sources, even in such areas as Sumer, in which formerly the Sumerian names dominated fully, the fact that the later kings of Ur III bear Akkadian, not Sumerian names, and that the names of persons compounded with a royal (deified) name, such as Šu-Sin-ilī, are in the great majority Akkadian (cf. Schneider's list in AOr XVII 3/4 pp. 351-358), and the many Akkadian loan words in Sumerian do not speak in favor of the assumption that the steady progress of the Akkadians received a setback in the Ur III Period. I am inclined rather to believe that the Sumerian renaissance affected only the written language, while the country in general continued in the direction of total Semitization and elimination of Sumerian elements.

The linguistic materials are not adequate to enable us to give a short sketch of the Ur III Akkadian comparable to that given above of the Sargonic; nevertheless a few points of general interest can be noted.

In the field of writing, new syllabic values begin to be used, such as KA for ka, ŠÀ for šà, TA for ta, and DI for di. Numbers appear regularly in wedge form, as in later Akkadian, but the old style of writing numbers in the form of circles and half-circles is attested occasionally in the Ur III Period, as in Barton, HLC Pls. 3 and 52.

The phoneme $\underline{ʾ}_{3-5}$ is still distinct from $\underline{ʾ}_{1-2}$, but it influences a > e change to a larger degree than in the Sargonic Period. Note e.g. $\underline{\text{išme}ʾ_4}$ in place of the Sargonic $\underline{\text{išma}ʾ_4}$ (but even here occasionally also $\underline{\text{išme}ʾ_4}$) and $\underline{\text{ne}ʾ_4\text{berum}}$ in contrast to the Sargonic $\underline{\text{na}ʾ_5\text{rabtum}}$. In place of the Sargonic phonemes $\underline{š}_{1-2}$ and $\underline{š}_3$ only one š phoneme is used.

For the morphology note the replacement of the determinative-relative pronoun šu, ši, ša by ša, as in later periods. In place of Sargonic Šu-ilí "he of my god," we have now Šu-ilija.

In the field of vocabulary the following clear changes can be

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observed: ina "in," as against Sargonic in, umma "thus," as against Sargonic enma, and itti "with," as against Sargonic iště.

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II. OLD AKKADIAN WRITING

Old Akkadian writing is of Sumerian origin. This statement is made without prejudice as to who were the original creators of the so-called Sumerian writing, the Sumerians or an as yet undefinable ethnic element which may have been native to Mesopotamia before the coming of the Sumerians.

Being of Sumerian origin, Old Akkadian writing contains all the main elements which are characteristic of the Sumerian writing: logograms or word signs, syllabograms or syllabic signs, and auxiliary signs.

A. LOGOGRAMS

Only those Sumerian logograms are used in Old Akkadian which represent nouns, i.e. substantives, numerals, adjectives, and participles, as in LUGAL = *šarrum*, DINGIR-SIG$_5$ = *Ilum-damiq*, DÍM = *bānî*, DI.TAR = *dînum* and *dajjānum*, PA.TE.SI = *iššiʾakkum*, NAM.RA.AG = *šallatum*. Therefore in *Ba-sa-ar* KUR, the logogram KUR cannot stand for the verb *ikšudu*, as tentatively suggested by Thureau-Dangin (SAKI p. 225), but for a noun *šadwum*. Similarly, in LAM+KUR-*ar* the sign LAM+KUR cannot be a logogram for the Akkadian verb *šaʾārum*, as generally taken (cf. Ungnad, MAS pp. 84f.); as shown in the *Syllabary* No. 254a, LAM+KUR represents a syllabic value *iš*$_x$ or *eš*$_x$. Cf. also the discussion on Sumerograms on pp. 21f.

Sumerian logograms forming part of compound personal names may express at times more than when used separately, as in *Be-lí*-BÀD = *Be-lí-tu-rí* /*Bêlī-dûrī*/, *Sar-ru*-BÁD = *Sar-ru-tu-rí*, *Um-mi*-DÙG = *Um-mi-da-bàt* /*Ummī-ṭâbat*/. Cf. also DINGIR *ra-bí-ù-tum* /*ilū rabjūtum*/ and similar constructions in the Pl. (p. 23).

Over-abundant Sumerian logograms for Akkadian words occur in the following spellings: TI.LA for *balāṭum* in DINGIR-TI.LA and *Šu*-TI.LA; AN.NA for *ilum* in *A-bí*-AN.NA and *Im-ti*-AN.NA (Ur III);

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DINGIR.RA for ilum in A-bu-um-DINGIR.RA (Ur III); KALAM.MA for mâtum in KALAM.MA^{KI}-zu, as compared with KALAM^{KI}-zu.

Sumerian compound spellings pronounced in Akkadian can be found in: Šu-AD.MU for Šu-abī (Sargonic and Ur III), ^{d}Šul-gi-AD.MU for Šulgi-abī (Ur III), LUGAL.MU-ra-bí for Šarrī-rabî (Ur III), and En-DINGIR.MU (Hallo, HUCA XXIX pp. 78f.) for En-ni-lí (Sarg.). Beside the above cases in which MU functions as ī in Akkadian, there are cases in which MU functions as -ja, as in La-la-MU compared with La-la-a (TMH n.F. I/II 1, Ur III tablet and seal), La-lí-MU (SO IX/1 No. 17, Ur III) compared with La-lí-a (No. 11), and Ì-lí-MU compared with Ì-lí-a (both in TMH n.F. I/II, Ur III).

Sumerian spellings, such as A.ŠÀ.BI "its area" (HSS X 16), ŠÀ.BA "in it" (HSS X 38 iii), E.ÀG "he weighed out" (HSS X 42 rev.), Ì.TAR "he judged" (HSS X 211 rev.), occur frequently in Akkadian context, but it is doubtful whether they should be taken as logograms which are to be read in Akkadian. Certainly it is hard to imagine that the logograms in such spellings as ŠE.NUMUN-su (HSS X 16), ÁŠ.NUMUN-su (HSS X 36 iv), KUŠ.GUD-su-nu (MDP XIV 86), KUŠ.MÁŠ-su-nu (ibid.) could be read in any way other than in Sumerian.

Different from the standard Old Akkadian system is the use of the following Sumerograms for verbs: SAG.RIG$_7$ (= SAG.ḪÚB.DU or the like) for išruk "he offered ex-voto" (p. 5, also for šarrākum in the equation URU.SAG.RIG$_7^{KI}$ = Âl-šarrākī) from the Pre-Sargonic Period on; A.MU.RU for išruk in Sargonic votive inscriptions and later; SAG.GIŠ.RA for en'ar "he smote" (S. ii, corresponding to Sumerian e-ḫul in the inscriptions of Sargon), Ì.GUL.GUL "he destroyed" (= Sumerian e-ga-sí(m) and ì-gul-gul), ŠU.DU$_8$.A "he took (captive)" (= Sumerian e-ga-dib), Ì.LUḪ "he washed" (= Sumerian ì-luḫ), NINDA KÚ "they eat bread" (= Sumerian ninda ì-kú-e; cf. also the Sumerogram NINDA KÚ in the Sargonic real estate document in JCS X 26 L.E., but NINDA Ì.KÚ passim in MO). The use of Sumerograms to express verbs, contrary to the standard procedure, as well as the fact that the Sumerograms occurring in Akkadian are different from the corresponding logograms in Sumerian may reflect the existence of two different systems of cuneiform writing.* Parallel conclusions may be drawn from the inscriptions of Rîmuš (R. xxvii), where the Sumerograms DÙL KUG.AN, IGI.ME, and MU of the Akkadian

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inscription correspond to alan an-na, igi, and me-te, respectively, of the Sumerian inscription. The spelling e GIN (the reading GIN, instead of GUB, is in accordance with a suggestion by a student of mine, Stanley Gevirtz) for ejittallak, instead of the expected ajittallak, is found in the late copies of the Sargonic royal inscriptions and may reflect Old Babylonian usage.

Logograms can occur with phonetic indicators, usually called "phonetic complements," or with semantic indicators, usually called "determinatives."

Logograms can occur alone, as in LUGAL, DUMU, DUMU.SAL, DUB, MU, or with partial phonetic indicators, as in KUG.BABBAR-am /kaspam/, LUGAL-um /šarrum/, LUGAL-rí /šarrī/, GÁN-lam /eqlam/, GIŠ.TUKUL-ga-su /kakkašu/, AB+ÁŠ-bu-tum /šibūtum/. Of the two types of phonetic indicators, one giving only the ending (as in LUGAL-um), the other repeating fully the last syllable (as in LUGAL-rí), the second is by far the more common.

The number of determinatives is rather limited in Old Akkadian. The determinatives are: DINGIR, GIŠ, ḪA, ḪU, ÍD, ITI, KI, KUŠ, LÚ, NA_4, SAR, ŠIM, TÚG, and Ú. The determinatives which were certainly unpronounced are placed above the line in transliteration. Some determinatives, such as GIŠ, which could either be pronounced or not, are normally transliterated on the line.

The half-circle, really number 1, is used frequently, but not regularly, in front of personal names, both masculine and feminine, representing main entries; this determinative does not, however, occur in front of personal names representing paternity or other relationship. The number 1 is often used in the date-lists (cf. RLA II 133) in the combination in 1 MU /in šanat/ without any correspondence in Akkadian.

The determinative KI occurs not only with geographical names but also with common nouns denoting location, such as URU^{KI} "city," in late copies also $KALAM^{KI}$ "country," $KASKAL^{KI}$ "road." We may find this determinative even with syllabic spellings, as in ma-at^{KI} Ḫu-úr-tim^{KI}. The determinative KI is often written not at the end of the geographical name but just before the case ending: Iš-nun^{KI}-im (MAD I), $ÚḪ^{KI}$-im (MAD I), Lu-lu-$bí^{KI}$-im (Morgan, MSP IV 161 i 3, Lullubum).

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The use of determinatives is not mandatory. Thus while the divine determinative is regularly used in the case of ^{d}EN.ZU, ^{d}En-líl, ^{d}IM, ^{d}Nisaba, ^{d}Tišpak, ^{d}UTU, it never occurs with Eš$_4$-dar, É-a, I-nin, Ma-ma, and it is optional with $^{(d)}$Da-gan, $^{(d)}$ÍD, and $^{(d)}$Ma-lik. Generally speaking, the divine determinative occurs with logograms but is omitted with words spelled syllabically.

Nouns in Pl., when not written syllabically, can be expressed logographically in the following way:

1. by occurrence with a numeral, as in 4 GUD "4 oxen," 40 GIŠ.KA = arbaʾā šinnāt "40 'teeth' (of a threshing board)," MU.2.KAM "2 years (old)."
2. by reduplication: DUMU.DUMU "sons," GURUŠ.GURUŠ "workers," BÀD.BÀD "walls," URU^{KI}.URU^{KI} "cities," GÚ.GÚ GAL.GAL "large beans," GÚ.GÚ TUR.TUR "small beans," x AB+ÁŠ.AB+ÁŠ "x witnesses."
3. by addition of ME (used only with persons): GURUŠ.ME "workers," MÁ.LAḪ$_4$.ME "sailors," GEMÉ.ME "slave girls," DUMU.ARAD.ME "boys," LÚ.A+ḪA.ME "run-away (workers)." The original meaning of this construction is "they are workers," "they are sailors," etc.
4. by addition of ḪI.A to denote various kinds (of animals and objects): x UDU.ḪI.A (including various kinds of sheep and goats), x ÁB.ḪI.A (including cows and oxen), x GIŠ.ḪI.A (including various kinds of trees or wood).

Abbreviations of logograms occur in SAG for SAG.KI and MAR for MAR.TU (HSS X 13; 16; etc.); MA for MA.NA (ITT V 6671); NI for NI.NUN (CT V 25ff., Ur III); GA for GA.ḪAR (ibid.).

B. SYLLABOGRAMS

Almost all the Old Akkadian syllabic signs are derived from the Sumerian system. Thus the Akkadian syllabogram da corresponds to the Sumerian syllabogram da, the latter being derived from the logogram DA "side." Similarly, the Akkadian syllabogram bala corresponds to Sumerian bala from the logogram BALA "turn," "rule."

Although in a great majority of cases the signs of the Sumerian and Akkadian syllabaries correspond closely to each other

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(i.e. the Akkadian syllabic values are normally those also used syllabically by the Sumerians), there are some syllabic signs which are used only in Sumerian (such as íb, ka, ke_4), while other values, derived directly from Sumerian logograms, occur in Akkadian without any attested intermediary of Sumerian ayllabograms (such as LAM+KUR = $iš_x$, DU = im_x).

Some syllabic values are apparently derived not from the Sumerian logograms but from the Akkadian words which stand for the Sumerian logograms, such as id from Á = idum; iz from GIŠ = iṣum; el from SIKIL = ellum; dan from KALAG = dannum; pu_x, pi_4 from KA = Nom. pum, Gen. pim; pù, ba_{11} from KA+ŠU or KA+KÁR; sar_x from LUGAL = šarrum.

The Akkadian syllabary, like the corresponding Sumerian syllabary, is not complete, i.e., it does not contain signs for each and every syllable which may occur in the language. Thus while there are two separate signs MI and ME, only one sign LI exists but LE is lacking. Similarly, there are no separate signs for RE, EG, EZ, and for many syllables of the consonant + vowel + consonant type, such as ḪIL, BAZ, ZUB, etc.

Syllables for which special signs are lacking are expressed by signs expressing similar sounds (such as le expressed by li) or by a combination of two signs (such as ḫil expressed by ḫi-il).

1. Writing of Vowels, "Weak" Consonants, and the Like

The writing of vowels is one of the most perplexing problems of Old Akkadian and easily lends itself to all sorts of possible interpretations. Here are the so-called "vowel" signs with typical occurrences:

A = a a-bí, a-ti, a-la-kam, a-lí-dam, $iš_x$-a-ru, DUMU-a (= mar'ā, Du. Constr. St.)

É = 'à 'à-ru-uš, da-la-'à-mu, La-'à-ra-ab (and La-á-ra-ab), na-'à-áš

Á = $'a_x$ La-á-ra-ab (and La-'à-ra-ab), a-á-zum, Á-a-pum, ra-á-pum (and ra-ḫa-bu-um, Ur III), á-tum mi-nim

E = e e-ru-ub (and è-ru-ub, 3rd pers.), e-bí-iš (1st pers.),

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Ìr-e-, La-e-pum, ù-wa-e-ru-uš, in ga-mi-e

È = ʾe$_x$ è-la-kam (and i-la-ak), è-ru-ub (and e-ru-ub), È-ni-um (= I-ni-um, both in FM), è-ga-bi, è-ri-sá-am, è-rí-šu!-ga, è-ra-a-am-su

I = i i-na-da-an, I-sa-ru-um, i-la-ak (and è-la-kam), i-bu-uš

Ì = ʾi$_x$ Ì-lí-, Ì-la-ag-, in šum-lu-ì-su, Ri-ì-tum, Ìr-ì-pum, ^{d}Da-gan-rí-ì-su

Ú = ú ba$_{11}$-ú-la-ti, Ú-zu-ur- (and ù-zu-ur, Impv.), Ú-da-tum, Ú-za-zum, ú-má (and ù-má, 1st pers.)

Ù = ʾu$_x$ ù-má (and ú-má, 1st pers.), ù-zu-ur (and Ú-zu-ur-, Impv.), ù-wa-e-ru-uš (1st? pers.), ù-ḫu-ru-tum, ik-mi-ù, li-ru-ù-nim, it-ru-ù, ra-bí-ù-tum, Gu-ti-ù, ru-ù-ba-um, Su-ba-rí-ù, ku-lu-ù

U = ju u-na-ki-is, u-ba-al, u-ša-ab, u-sa-za-ku, u-sa-rí-ib, U-su-si-ir- (all 3rd pers.), U-ba-ru-um, Ip-te-u-um (and Ip-ti-um), in u-mi-su.

The conclusions as to the exact function of the vowel signs were reached on the basis of examples quoted above and many more listed in the Syllabary. It is clear from the spellings which interchange with each other that the system as here reconstructed was not applied rigorously.

In my reconstruction of the system there are two rows of "vowel" signs: one, consisting of A, E, I, Ú, stands for a vowel preceded by an onset, not indicated in the transliteration; the other, consisting of Á, È, Ì, Ù, stands for a vowel preceded by a stronger onset, indicated in my transliteration of these signs as ʾa$_x$, ʾe$_x$, ʾi$_x$, ʾu$_x$, each with an aleph. An even stronger onset is expressed in the sign É, here identified with Semitic ḫa on the basis of numerous examples; cf. Syllabary No. 174, especially the spelling ʾà-ru-uš for the Impv. (ḫ)aruš and the spelling a-ru-uš for the Pret. ʾa(ḫ)ruš in the letter pertaining to the Gutians (JRAS 1932 p. 296). That the quality or quantity of the initial onset in the Sumerian sounds was not identical with that of the Akkadian sounds, can be taken for granted. Some hints as to their character may be obtained from the observation of the following: the Sumerian word for "great house," "palace," written É.GAL, Old Akkadian ʾakallum, appears as hajk^{e}la in Syriac and other Aramaic dialects

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and as hêkal in Hebrew; note also the variant form written GÁ for É "house" in Sumerian. The Sumerian word for "river," written ÍD, appears in the name of the Euphratean city called Hīt in Arabic and in the first part of Ḫiddeqel, the Hebrew name of the Tigris. Since the U sign almost never exchanges with the Ú and Ù signs, its quality must be quite different from the simple u or ʾu. Of the two possibilities, namely o or ju, the latter is preferred because of the regular occurence of this sign in the 3rd pers., but not in the 1st pers.; cf. examples on pp. 164ff. The best confirmation of the above proposal comes from the spelling of two words, li-ip-te-u-ma and li-⌈se$_{11}$⌉-zi-ù-nim-ma in an unpublished Sargonic text in Copenhagen No. 10055 rev., recently made available to me. The interpretation liptejūma, in contrast to lišêsiʾūnimma, also supports the conclusion made below p. 186 that the verbs mediae $ʾ_{-3}$ frequently behave like verbs mediae $ʾ_{-7}$. However, there are two difficulties which should not be overlooked. In taking U as having the value ju in Sargonic, we would have to assume that that value was developed secondarily in Sargonic, since Sumerian does not have a phoneme j. The occurrence of A-dam-u, beside ʾÀ-da-mu, A-da-mu (all three listed in MAD III 19), and of Dar-u-ma (FM p. 230), beside Da-ru-ma (Cop. 10059), leads to the conclusion that at least in some areas or periods of Sargonic the sign U did not have the value ju.

Although it cannot be proved definitely, due to lack of sufficient examples, some such difference in the indication of an initial onset as has been proposed above may also have existed in the case of the signs AM and ÀM; IM and IM$_x$; AB and ÁB; ID and ÍD; IR and ÍR; UR, ÚR, and UR$_4$; IL, ÍL, and ÌL; EŠ, ÈŠ, and EŠ$_x$. Cf. na-ra-am /narâm/, KUG.BABBAR-am /kaspam/, but li-si-rí-àm /lišêriʾam/ (beside li-sé$_{11}$-rí-am) and àm-ḫur /ʾamḫur/; im-ḫur, but also im$_x$(DU)-ḫu-r[u]-, im$_x$-ḫur, Im$_x$-da-lik, im$_x$-tu-ud; ga-si-id- /kāšid/, but Rí-ga-íd and Ki-ku-íd; i-si-ir /ʾīšir/, but ìr-ku-zu, Ìr-am- (we expect Ìr-àm-); and other cases (cf. Syllabary) not so clear.

In addition to the type of initial onset expressed in transliteration by an aleph, Semitic languages also have a final release, frequently expressed in their writings by aleph, hē, or others of the so-called weak consonants. That Akkadian also had this final

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release can be reconstructed in the Sargonic Period from the existence of such pairs of signs as BI and BÍ, MA and MÁ, LI and LÍ, RI and RÍ, LU and LÚ. Cf. E-bi-ir-î-lum /Êpir-ilum/, bi-ra-ḫu /birahū/, li-se$_{11}$-bi-lam /lišêbilam/ (also li-se$_{11}$-bí-lam), but bí-tum /bîtum/, ra-bí /rabî/, i-bí /ibbî?/; ma-ḫi-ru /māḫirū/, i-ma-ḫa-ru /imahḫarū/, but iš-má /išma^{c}/ (beside very rare iš-ma), ù-má /ûma$^{\circ}$/, it-má /itma$^{\circ}$/ (beside rare it-ma), Da-áš-má-tum /Tašma^{c}tum/, Má-gán^{KI}; li-li-ik /lillik/, U-li-id- /Ūlid-/, but regularly Ì-lí /Ilī/ (beside rare Ì-li), be-lí /bêlī/, á-lí-dam /alîtam/; and many other cases not so clear. The large number of inconsistencies in the use of the two rows of signs should not obscure the principle that by and large the first row of signs, generally those transliterated without diacritic marks, such as BI, MA, LI, are used for simple short vowels, as in E-bi-ir- /Êpir-/, while the corresponding second row of signs, generally transliterated with diacritic marks, such as BÍ, MÁ, LÍ, are used for either long vowels, as in Ì-lí /Ilī/, or vowels resulting from the contraction of a short vowel plus a weak consonant, as in bí-tum /bîtum/, or vowels followed by one of the laryngeals or pharyngeals, as in iš-má /išma^{c}/. The signs expressing final release could, if necessary, be interpreted as bī, mā, etc., or bi$^{\circ}$, ma$^{\circ}$, etc., or the like; I prefer, however, a neutral bi$^{\cdot}$, ma$^{\cdot}$, etc., to adjust the Akkadian with the Sumerian practice. At the present state of our knowledge of Sumerian, it is impossible to establish what the signs of the second row stand for in Sumerian. They could stand for syllables with a lost final consonant, as in má from ma$^{\circ}$ or mah, or they could indicate some variations of tone, of the type found in Chinese. Poebel in AS II and Kramer in AS VIII have reconstructed two parallel groups of vowels for the Pre-Sargonic Sumerian: the open vowels a, ĕ, ŏ, and the corresponding close vowels ē, i, u. Some of their contrasting values in Sumerian (such as BI and BÍ, GI and GI$_4$) agree well with my values in Akkadian, but I must admit that, try as I might, I have not been able to utilize their general reconstruction for the Old Akkadian language and writing.

The writing of the semi-vowels j and w (phonetically i̯ and u̯) in Akkadian is governed by the exigencies of the Sumerian system of writing. Since these two phonemes do not exist in Sumerian, the

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Sumerian writing system does not have any special signs to express them. The Akkadians were forced, by the presence of these two phonemes in their language, to find ways of expressing them in writing.

For the phoneme j no special signs were used during the Sargonic Period. Initial ja did not exist in the language. Initial ji is expressed perhaps in the spellings i-ik-mi- /jikmī-/, I-iš-e- /Jiš'ē-/; generally, however, we should assume that ji changed to i. Initial ju may be preserved in u-ub-lam /jublam/, u-ur-da-ni /jurdanni/, u-mi-su /jûmišu/. Cf. p. 26. Medial j is never expressed in writing: a-ar /ajār/, a e-ru-ub /ajêrub/, ma-a-al-tum (in Sargonic, but ma-al-tum in Ur III). Final j is found perhaps in the month name Ša-ni-i /Šanij/ and in in ga-mi-e /in kamij/.

In the Ur III Period the custom developed of using NI or NI+A for ja (only in foreign names), as in Ià-ab-ra-at or Ià-a-da-az. For ju the spelling NI+Ù is to be noted in Iu_x-ù-ša-na-àg and Iu_x-ù-ša, although the simpler reading Ià-ù-ša-na-ág and Ià-ù-ša might also be considered. For these and other examples in the Cruciform Monument and late inscriptions, cf. Syllabary No. 146 under the sign NI. The sign combination IA, i.e. I+A, is not attested before the Old Babylonian Period.

For the phoneme w the Akkadians regularly used the Sumerian sign PI in the function of wi, wa, wu. Cf. La-wi-ib-tum, wa-ar-ki-um, wu-zu-iš. But the initial w is sometimes expressed by ù+a or ú+a, as in the Sargonic Ù-áš-ti-a /Waštija/ and Ur III Ú-ar-ti-a /Wardija/. The spellings Ù-a-še-ir-Da-ga-an (ITT V 6718) and Ú-ar-ra-su-ni (Nikolski, Dok. II 364) are not understandable.

2. Writing of Stops and Sibilants

A chart for the use of signs for syllables containing an initial stop or sibilant and ending in a vowel can be reconstructed as follows for the Sargonic Period:

a. Labials:

BA = ba, pá	ba-ni /bānī/ and /panī/, ba-la-ag /palag/
(PA	only in A-pa-al^{KI}, ITT I 1099)
(BA_4	only in ^{d}A-ba_4, ^{d}Za-ba_4-ba_4)

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(BA_{11}	only in ba_{11}-ú-la-ti)
(BA_5	only in ba_5-lu-ḫu-um, ba_5-lu-ḫum, Ba_5-ti)
BE = be, bi_4, pì	be-lí, Za-be-DINGIR, It-be-um, Ša-aṭ-be-DINGIR (ŠṬP). Use of BE very rare
BI = bi, pí	li-se_{11}-bi-lam, iš-bi-gi (and iš-bí-ku)
BÍ = bí, pi_5	-ra-bí, e-bí-iš, -mu-bí ($'_6P'_7$), iš-bí-ku (and iš-bi-gi)
(PI = bì, pi, be_6	only in South Babylonian usage, as in i-ga-pi-ù (late copies), Sa-aṭ-pi-DINGIR, Ì-lí-pi-lí /Ilī-bêlī/)
(KA	only in A-pi_4-$sál^{KI}$ and perhaps Ú-pi_4-ma-tum)
BU = bu, pu	A-bu-, i-bu-uš /îpuš/
PÙ = pù, bù	Pù-uz-ru-sa, Pù-su-GI, A-pù-DINGIR (and A-bu-), Li-pù-ru-um (and -li-bu-ur /-libûr/)

b. Dentals:

DA = da, tá, ṭa	i-na-da-an, ad-da, Da-pum /Ṭâbum/
(TA	only in Ta-ta, MAD I)
DÈ = dè, te_4, *ṭe	A-ga-dè-um (and A-ga-ti-um, both in HSS X), iš-dè
TE = *de_4, te, *$ṭe_4$	ip-te-ù (and Ip-ti-um), te-ir-rí-iš
(DÉ	only in I-dé-dé, HSS X 205)
TI = dì, ti, ṭì	a-ti /adî/, Ip-ti-um, Ip-ti-ru-um
DU = du, tu, ṭù	iš-du-tu, Du-gul-tum (and Tu-gul-tim), li-ip-du-ur. Use of DU much less common than that of TU
TU = dú, tu, ṭú	iš-du-tu, Tu-gul-tim (and Du-gul-tum), Tu-li-id-, li-iš-tu-ru-nim
(DU_8	only in Ìr-bi-du_8-um, MAD I, and GÚ.DU_8.A^{KI})

c. Velars:

GA = ga, kà, qá	Ga-mi-ru-um, -ga-si-id /kāšid/, Ga-ga-da-núm
GI = *gi, kí, qì	ib-ba-al-gi-it-ma, u-gi-ìl, iš-gi-ni (and iš-ki-nu-), íl-gi-ma

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GI_4 = *gi_4, ki_4, qi_4	wa-ar-gi_4-um (and wa-ar-ki-um), u-sa-am-gi_4-it (copy), mi-gi_4-tim (copy)
KI = gi_5, ki, qí	Ma-an-ki-im-lu-uš (GML, doubtful), wa-ar-ki-um (and wa-ar-gi_4-um), iš-ki-nu- (and iš-gi-ni), i-ki-iš
KU = gu_5, ku, qú	ru-ku-ma-um, iš-ku-nu (and iš-gu-un), i-li-ku (and i-la-gu), -dam-ku, Ku-ti-im (RTC 118, and Gu-ti-um, passim)
GU = gu, ku_8, qù	-Gu-la, iš-gu-un (and iš-ku-nu), i-la-gu (and i-li-ku), Gu-ti-um (and Ku-ti-im), li-il-gu-da
(GÚ	only in Gú-da-mi-šum^{KI}, HSS X 14, GÚ.DU_8.A^{KI}, and Gú-d[a]-šum /Qudāšum/)

d. Sibilants:

ZA = za, sà, ṣa	i-za-az, áp-za-za-tim, i-na-za-ar
ZÉ = zé, *se_x, ṣe	BÀD-Za-an-zé^{KI} (and BÀD-Za-zi^{KI}, both in HSS X), a-zé-ḫa-me (Ṣ$^{ɔ}{}_7$Ḫ), pù-zé-num, u-su-zé (and u-su-zi)
ZI = zi, sí, ṣí	uš-zi-iz, ḫu-zu-zi-iš, -na-zi-ir, u-su-zi (and u-su-zé)
ZU = zu, sú, ṣú	mu-za-zu, li-zu-ḫa, wu-zu-iš
(ZU(M)	only in sar-ru_x-uz-zu(m))

From the earliest historical times down to and including the Ur III and Old Assyrian Periods, normally only one sign is used for a syllable beginning with a stop or sibilant, without any attempt being made to distinguish between voiced, voiceless, and (in Akkadian) emphatic consonants. Thus DA stands for da, tá, or ṭa, DAM for dam, tám, or ṭam, ZA for za, sà, or ṣa. The existence of such pairs of signs as BU and PÙ, GI and KI, TU and DU does not mean that the signs BU, GI, DU are used to indicate voiced consonants and the signs PÙ, KI, TU are used for voiceless consonants. As the charts (and additional examples not quoted here) show, both rows of signs are used equally for voiced and voiceless consonants.

In a simplified form, not counting rare uses and local variations, the above chart appears as follows in the Sargonic Period:

Labials:	BA	BI	BÍ	(BE)	BU
					PÙ

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Dentals:	DA	TI		DÈ	TU
				(TE)	DU
Velars:	GA	GI	GI_4		GU
		KI			KU
Sibilants:	ZA	ZI		ZÉ	ZU
	(SA	SI		(SE_{11})	SU)

(discussed on pp. 34ff.)

Throughout the whole course of cuneiform writing no attempt was ever made to indicate the exact character of a final stop or sibilant: AG serves for ag, ak, or aq, GAD serves for gad, gat, or gaṭ, AZ serves for az, as, or aṣ. Only in the Old Babylonian Period did a custom develop of expressing as by the sign ÁŠ.

Most of the signs used for the simple syllabary in the Sargonic Period include signs transliterated with a "voiced" consonant, as BA, BI, BU, GA, GI, GU, ZA, ZI, ZU. But the system is not pure. For the dentals the common signs are DA, TI, TU; and beside signs transliterated with a "voiced" consonant, such as BU, GI, GU, signs with a "voiceless" consonant, such as PÛ, KI, KU, are also in use.

This definition of the Sargonic syllabic writing is not in agreement with von Soden, Das akkadische Syllabar p. 15, and Labat, Manuel d'épigraphie akkadienne p. 19, in which it is stated that the distinction between voiced, voiceless, and emphatics is not fully realized in the Old Akkadian writing. The truth is that the distinction is never indicated in any of the cuneiform writings before the Old Babylonian Period.

Once it is realized that indication of distinction in voice and emphasis is lacking in the Sargonic system of writing, one may legitimately ask oneself whether the Old Akkadians themselves chose to ignore that distinction in their writing or whether they borrowed the custom from elsewhere, namely from the Sumerians. The lack of indication of emphasis by special signs can be explained simply. The Old Akkadians did not indicate the emphatics because the Sumerian system, which they borrowed, did not indicate them. The lack of signs to indicate emphasis in Sumerian is naturally due to the fact that the emphatics did not exist in that language. The lack of distinction between voiced and voiceless consonants in Sumerian is another matter. As far as I can see, all the Sumerologists have

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taken it for granted that the Sumerian writing had two rows of signs to indicate correctly the voiced and voiceless consonants (such as GA and KA, DI and TI, ZU and SU), and that consequently the Sumerian language had both voiced and voiceless consonants. In spite of this universally-held opinion, it is my contention that the distinction in voice in the spoken language, and consequently in the writing, was unknown to the Sumerians. This can be supported by the following arguments.

In the vast majority of Sumerian loan words in Akkadian, specifically those words which we have a good right to believe had passed to Akkadian in the early periods, we may observe that Akkadian has a voiceless consonant corresponding to what normally is considered a voiced consonant in Sumerian: ENGAR = ikkarum, É.GAL = ekallum (= ʾakallum), GUR = kurrum, DUB = tuppum, NU.BANDA = laputtûm, BARAG = parakkum, BALA = palaʾum, GU.ZA = kussiʾum, BA.BA.ZA = pappasum, ZA_6.BAR = siparrum, A.ZU = asûm, ZU.AB = apsûm. What this seems to indicate is not that there was a phonetic shift from a Sumerian voiced to an Akkadian voiceless, but that in the period when the Sumerian loan words passed to Akkadian the so-called voiced consonants of Sumerian sounded voiceless to the Akkadians.

Conversely, the same result can be obtained from the observation of the spelling of the loan words which passed from Akkadian to Sumerian and of the Akkadian proper names occuring in Sumerian texts. Akkadian words and names containing a voiceless stop normally occur in early Sumerian sources written with a so-called voiced consonant, as in the writing MAŠ.GA.NA (= maškanum), GU.ZI.DA (= kusîtum), MA.DA (= mâtum), Da-áš-má-tum (= Tašmaᶜtum). Since the Old Akkadians certainly pronounced the stops in maškanum, kusîtum, mâtum, Tašmaᶜtum as voiceless, the Sumerians should have expressed these consonants with the signs KA, KU, and TA, if these signs truly expressed a voiceless consonant. Since, instead, they used the signs GA, GU, and DA, the conclusion must be drawn that KA, KU, and TA (and other signs of this group, such as KE_4, PA, PI) did not express a voiceless consonant, but something else, perhaps an aspirated velar or dental, respectively.

The sibilants present the same picture. Akkadian voiceless s is regularly expressed in Sumerian by a sign expressing a so-called

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voiced consonant. Cf. Sin written ZU.EN, sirdum written ZI.IR.TUM, sapālum written ZA.BA.LUM, and arsānum written AR.ZA.NA.

Thus the consonantal pattern of early Sumerian can be reconstructed as containing two contrasting sets of phonemes. One set, written by the signs transliterated with a voiced consonant of the type BA, DA, GA, ZA, expresses phonemes b/p, d/t, g/k, z/s, which sounded like voiceless p, t, k, s to the Akkadians. And another set, written by the signs transliterated with a voiceless consonant of the type PA, TA, KA, SA, expresses perhaps the phonemes p', t', k', s'. Since the Akkadians did not have aspirated stops they expressed Sumerian loan words containing the phonemes p', t', k' simply by their voiceless p, t, k. But they were fully able to express the Sumerian aspirated sibilant s' by their own $\check{s}_{1-2}$ (see below).

The Sumerian consonantal pattern can be compared with Chinese, where the distinction between voiced and voiceless consonants is likewise non-existent. The two sets of phonemes in Chinese are: our transliterated T, pronounced as d/t, and heard as d by non-Chinese, contrasted with our transliterated T', pronounced as t', and heard as t by non-Chinese.

One more observation can be made in connection with the distributional pattern of the stops and sibilants in a final position in the pre-Ur III Sumerian. From the regular occurrence of such cases as kalag-ga, dub-ba, pàd-da, nunuz-zi, as against the non-existence of such cases as ....ak-ka, ...ap-pa, ...at-ta, ...as-sa, we can draw the conclusion that only voiceless consonants could appear in a final position, and not the aspirated consonants.

In the Old Babylonian Period a clear-cut distinction was being established in the writing of the voiced and voiceless stops and sibilants. In the case of stops the distinction is fully realized. Thus the phoneme d is expressed by signs DA, DI, DU, the phoneme t by TA, TI, TU. In the case of sibilants the voiced ZA, ZI, ZU are interchangeable with SA, SI, SU in early Old Babylonian, but here also a full distinction was gradually being achieved.

The opportunity to use two sets of signs to denote the voiced and voiceless consonants was given by consonantal shifts which took place in Sumerian between Ur III and the Old Babylonian Period.

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The shifts are: a) voiceless to voiced (t > d or s > z) and b) aspirated voiceless to voiceless (t' > t or s' > s), discussed more fully below on pp. 39f. *

The evidence for the phonetic character of the Sumerian phonemes in the Old Babylonian Period comes from the late (and frequently "learned") Sumerian loan words in Akkadian. Cf. GU.ZA.LAL = guzalû (as against older GU.ZA = kussi'um), A.ZU.GAL = azugallu and azugallatu (as against older A.ZU = asûm and É.GAL = 'akallum), DÚR.GAR = durgarû, A.GÚB.BA = agubbû, GUD.MAḪ = gumaḫḫu, BA.AN.DU_8.DU_8 = bandudû (as against older BA.AN.DU_8 = pattû), and many others. Cf. von Soden, Orient. n.s. XVI 72, Salonen, SO XI/1 p. 23 n. 1.

Having seen above that the written sign ZA stands for za, sà in Sumerian, and for za, sà, ṣa in Akkadian, we reach the self-evident conclusion that the written sign SA (and of course SI, SU) cannot stand for sa (and si, su), but for some other sibilant.

The words spelled i-sa-ga-nu, su-gu-un, su-ga-nu, si-ki!-ti, iš-gu-un, iš-ki-nu, maš-ga-ni can be derived from one root, namely from ŠKN or SKN, only if we either take the signs SA and SU to stand for $ša_x$ and $šu_x$ or if we take IŠ and MAŠ to stand for $iš_x$ and $maš_x$. The same is true of writing ga-ti-iš-su, which should be adjusted either to ga-ti-iš-$šu_x$ or ga-ti-$iš_x$-su. Since the latter possibility cannot be considered because iš is written only with the IZ sign (cf. e.g. I-ba-lí-IZ /Ippalis/, ḫa-zi-IZ /ḫasīs/; furthermore, ip-ru-UZ /iprus/, ìr-ku-UZ /irkus/; da-AZ-ga-ri-ni /taskarinnī/; for mas we have no evidence), only the first alternative can be seriously entertained. The pattern of AZ, having the values az, as, aṣ, corresponds exactly to the pattern of AG, having the values ag, ak, aq. In view of these arguments, I proposed first in AJSL LIII (1936-37) 34, then in Hurrians and Subarians p. 30 n. 55, that written s of Old Akkadian signs not only corresponds to š of later periods (as proposed by Thureau-Dangin in RA XXIII [1926] 28f. and Le syllabaire accadien p. iii), but that it was also pronounced š in the Old Akkadian Period. My position was criticised by Goetze in JNES V (1946) 166 n. 3 in the following fashion: "Gelb's notion that Old Akkadian writes 's' but pronounces š is untenable. For my opinion see provisionally Orientalia (NS), VI 14, n. 5." There is nothing in Orientalia to weaken the arguments

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brought forth above. Cf. also what follows.

Again the question may be asked whether the observation that old written s was pronounced š can be adjusted with the rules of Sumerian writing or not. The answer can be given clearly in the positive on the basis of the observation of the early Sumerian loan words in Akkadian, such as EN_5.SI = issi'akkum, DUB.SAR = tupšarrum, UR.SAG = uršānum, ^{TÚG}BAR.SI(G) = paršigum, ^{NA_4}E.SI = ešium, DUB.SI.GA = tupšikkum, and many others. Falkenstein observed in ZA XLII (1934) 153 that of the three various types of correspondences between Sumerian s and Akkadian sibilants, the type of Sumerian s corresponding to Akkadian š represents "die älteste Lehnwörterschicht." As a consequence of this observation we can draw the conclusion not only that the written Sumerian s corresponds to Akkadian š, but that signs containing s were actually pronounced š in the early periods of Sumerian. Thus if we intend to apply Thureau-Dangin's system of transliteration to the old Sumerian spelling uš-sa we should transliterate it not as ús-sa (as proposed by Landsberger in OLZ XXVII [1924] 722 and others) but as $uš\text{-}ša_{10}$. Only for post-Old Babylonian can we accept the statement that written s was also pronounced s, as proved by the late Akkadian loan word tuppussû derived from Sumerian DUB.ÚS.SA. Cf. also p. 40.

Outside of the sibilants presented on pp. 31ff., in which signs containing z function for the phonemes z, s, and ṣ in Akkadian and for one phoneme z/s in Sumerian, the following signs for syllables with sibilants occur in Old Akkadian:

SA	SE_{11}	SI	SU	for the phoneme $\check{s}_{1-2}$
ŠA		ŠI	ŠU	for the phoneme $\check{s}_3$
SÁ	ŠÈ		SU_4	for the phoneme $\check{s}_4$

Based on observations made by Ungnad in MAS pp. 21ff., Thureau-Dangin drew the conclusion in RA XXIII (1926) 28f. (cf. also idem in RA XXX [1933] 93f. and Le syllabaire accadien p. iii) that signs with initial s correspond to later Akkadian $\check{s}_1$ (i.e., Hebrew š = Arabic s) and $\check{s}_2$ (i.e., Hebrew ś = Arabic š), while those with initial š correspond to later Akkadian $\check{s}_3$ (i.e., Hebrew š = Arabic t).

The clearest of the groups of syllables with sibilants is that of ŠA, ŠI, ŠU, in which the initial sibilant represents $\check{s}_3$, i.e.

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Arabic t, which corresponds to š in Hebrew and in Akkadian from the Old Babylonian Period on. These signs occur e.g. in ma-ša-lum, mu-ša-lum, Mu-šu-lum, dam-ši-il-su and dam-si-il-su (both late copies) from the root $MŠ_3L$; u-ša-ab, u-ša-bu (passim), but also once each tu-sa-bu, wa-si-bu, zu-si-ib-ma from the root $'_6Š_3B$; a-ša-rí-su (late copy) from $'_1Š_3R$; Ša-ni-i from $Š_3N'_7$; ar-ši from $RŠ_3'_7$?; ša-ir from $Š_3'_5R$?; si-na-tim perhaps from $Š_3'_7N$. On the other side, cf. -a-sa-at from $'_1NŠ_3$; e-ra-si-iš, I-rí-sa-at from $'_3RŠ_3$; sa-lí-iš-tim (late copy) from $Š_3LŠ_3$; i-ḫa-ni-su$_4$-ma (late copy) from $ḪNŠ_3$. This is the sibilant that regularly occurs in the spelling of the determinative-relative pronoun šu, ši, ša, ša-at, šu-ut, etc. We omit from consideration the unique occurrences of ŠE in Še-il$_x$-ḫa and of ŠÙ in Šù-nam-in-da-a^{KI} and Šù-Nu-nu (see under signs in the Syllabary).

Hebrew śin = Arabic šin is represented in the Old Akkadian spellings I-si-im-, from the root $Š_2'_7M$; -sa-tu from the root $Š_2D'_6$; -sa-ra-at from $Š_2RR$; sa-ti-da, si-da-ti[m] from $Š_2DD$; sa-ap-da-su from $Š_2P$; li-se$_{11}$-ù-ni-kum-ma from $NŠ_2'$.

The most common sibilant is of course $Š_1$ = Hebrew šin, Arabic sin, represented in the spellings i-sa-ga-nu, su-gu-un, su-ga-nu, si-ki!-ti from $Š_1KN$; ra-si-im from $R'_1Š_1$; uš-se$_{11}$, uš-si-, -uš-sa-am, from $'_1Š_1Š_1$; i-sa-da-ru from $Š_1TR$; I-sa-ru-um from $'_7Š_1R$; na-'à-si from $N'_3Š_1$; Li-sa-núm from $LŠ_1$; u-sa-lim, sa-lí-mi-su (late copy), sá-lim, su-lum from $Š_1LM$; -^{d}Sa-mu-uš, Sa-am-si from $Š_1MŠ_1$; si-ip-rí from $Š_1PR$; Su-mu-, Su-mi-su, Su$_4$-mu- (once) from $Š_1M$; Su-ru-uš- and Su$_4$-ru-uš- from $Š_1RŠ_1$; si-na-at from $Š_1NN$, li-se$_{11}$-bi-lam, li-se$_{11}$-rí-am beside li-si-rí-am, li-su-rí-am. This is the sibilant that regularly occurs in the writing of the pronominal suffixes -su, -sa, -si, -su-nu, -si-in, etc., occasionally also spelled -su$_4$, -su$_4$-nu, and -su$_4$-ni-si-im. Cf. also the irregular spellings of ma-ḫa-ar-šu-nu, A-sa-sa beside A-ša-ša (FM), Su-ni-tum beside Šu-ni-tum, and ḫa-ša-lim from the root $ḪŠ_1L$.

Although certain conclusions can be drawn as to the distribution of sibilants in Old Akkadian, the picture is not consistent.

$Š_3$ seems to be expressed quite regularly by the signs ŠA, ŠI, ŠU, but there are exceptions in tu-sa-bu, i-su, ti-su (sibilant irregular also in other Semitic languages) and other cases from late copies. Although no evidence exists as to the phonetic quality of

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$\check{s}_3$, we know that this sibilant was distinguished from $\check{s}_{1-2}$ in the Sargonic Period. For its possible pronunciation in the direction of Arabic *t*, perhaps not in Mesopotamia proper but in an outlying region, note the Ur III spellings Še-li-bu-um and Ta-la-bu (iššiʾakkum of Sabum), <Še>-li-bu-um and Ša-la-bu (iššiʾakkum of Anšan), Še-li-bu-tum and Ša-li-bu-tum; In-ši-wi-ir DUMU Ad-da-gi-na (Oriental Institute A 4521), I-ta-wi-ir DUMU Ad-da-gi-na (A 2869), and I-ša-wi-ir DUMU Ad-da-gi-na (NBC 2223, in all three cases iššiʾakkum of Ḫaršī). *

$\check{s}_2$ is regularly expressed by the signs SA, SI, and presumably SU (not attested).

$\check{s}_1$ is regularly expressed by the signs SA, SI, SU, but there are exceptions, as in ma-ḫa-ar-šu-nu, ḫa-ša-lim, and others.

On the basis of examples quoted above, Thureau-Dangin's reconstruction of the two Sargonic sibilants is thus fully confirmed: the signs ŠA, ŠI, ŠU stand for syllables containing a Sargonic phoneme which corresponds to the Semitic $\check{s}_3$, while the signs SA, SI, SU stand for syllables containing another Akkadian phoneme which corresponds to the Semitic $\check{s}_1$ and $\check{s}_2$. The picture is, however, further complicated by the existence of an additional set of signs representing syllables with a sibilant which has up to now not been adequately considered anywhere.

In addition to SA, there is also the sign SÁ which sometimes alternates with SA, as in maš-sá-tum, maš-sa-tum or u-sá-rí-ib, u-sa-rí-ib. Its regular occurrence in sá-lim may be a case of conditional writing in this word only, due to the fact that SÁ = šilim (*šalim) in Sumerian.

The sign ŠÈ (we should rather call it SI_{18}) occurs in the word i-ba-šè, written also i-ba-se_{11}, Ba-si-um, Ba-si-um, and [su]-ub-si, all from the well known verb bašāum "to be," in which the exact quality of the sibilant is unfortunately still unknown. For this sign cf. also ni-šè beside ni-se_{11}, again with a sibilant of uncertain quality.

Also the sign SU_4 alternates frequently with SU, as noted in examples on p. 36. In addition we find ik-su_4-ra, ik-su-ra, a-ga-sa-ar, ki-šè-ir-tim, gu-su_4-ra-im, [gu]?-su-ra-im, from a root with an undefinable sibilant. For the sign SU_4 we must note its regular

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occurrence in the spelling of the demonstrative-personal pronoun su$_4$, su$_4$-a, Su$_4$-a-tum-, su$_4$-nu-ti, beside rarer spellings with šu, šu-a; the Fem. of this pronoun is si, si-a-ti.

The signs SÁ, ŠÈ, SU$_4$ interchange so frequently with the SA, SI, SU signs that one is inclined to draw the conclusion that the sibilants expressed in the two rows of signs are one and the same phoneme in the Sargonic Period. Still, there are some aspects which should be further considered. One of them is the regular occurrence of the SU$_4$ sign in the spelling of the demonstrative-personal pronoun (quoted above), corresponding to the Arabic (hā-) dā, dī. That the sign SU$_4$ actually expresses the Semitic ḏ is of course impossible, since we know that the Semitic ḏ corresponds to z even in the oldest Akkadian, as in uznum, ahāzum. Still, there is no way around the fact that Sumerian has a row of sibilants partially different from the Semitic š$_{1-2}$ and š$_3$, and we may be forced to conclude that the Akkadian spellings with signs of the š$_4$ class are to be considered as leftovers from a period in which Akkadian recognized a phoneme ž (= š$_4$) < ḏ beside the phoneme š$_3$ < ṯ.

The existence of three rows of sibilants (beside ZA, ZI, ZU) implies that the Sumerian language originally had three different sibilants (beside the z/s phoneme discussed above, pp. 31ff.). These sibilants are š$_1$ expressed by signs SA, SI, SU; š$_3$ expressed by signs ŠA, ŠI, ŠU, and a third sibilant, which we call š$_4$ (in order not to confuse it with the Semitic š$_3$), expressed by signs SÁ, SU$_4$, and perhaps ŠÈ. Of course my writing š$_1$, š$_2$, š$_4$ is intended simply to denote the existence of three different sibilants in Sumerian and is not intended to imply that the three Sumerian sibilants should be equated sound by sound with the three corresponding Semitic sibilants.

While different types of sibilants are thus more or less clearly indicated in signs for open syllables beginning with a sibilant and ending in a vowel, no such distinction is made in signs representing the type vowel plus sibilant, such as ÁŠ, IŠ, UŠ, in which the final sibilant is any of the three š phonemes. Our transliteration of the signs SAR, ŠUM, MUŠ follows Thureau-Dangin's system; in this type, too, the exact character of the sibilant was never indicated.

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During the period of the 1st Dynasty of Babylon several important phonetic shifts took place both in Sumerian and Akkadian. That they must have begun even earlier can be concluded from the fact that the three sibilants of the Sargonic Period occur in free interchange in the Ur III Period. The picture that emerges in the Old Babylonian Period is that the Sargonic $\check{s}_{1-2}$ and $\check{s}_3$ were coalesced into one sibilant $\check{s}$, expressed in the writing by the signs of the $\check{s}_3$ class, namely ŠA, ŠE, ŠI, ŠU. The voiceless sibilant s was expressed by the signs of the $\check{s}_{1-2}$ and $\check{s}_4$ class, namely SA, SI, SU, SÁ, also SA_6, SAG, SIG_5, etc., while the corresponding voiced sibilant z was expressed by the signs ZA, ZI, ZU. All this was made possible by the phonetic shifts in Sumerian illustrated on the following chart.

	Before Old Babyl.		Old Babyl. Sound Shift	Old Babyl. and Later	
Written	Phoneme	Sound		Phoneme	Sound
BA	b/p	p	p > b[1a)]	b	b
PA	p'	p'	p' > p[1b)]	p	p
DA	d/t	t	t > d[1a)]	d	d
TA	t'	t'	t' > t[1b)]	t	t
GA	g/k	k	k > g[1a)]	g	g
KA	k'	k'	k' > k[1b)]	k	k
ZA	z/s	s	s > z[1a)]	z	z
SA	s'	s' (= $\check{s}_{1-2}$)	s' > s[1b), 3)]	s	s
SÁ	$\check{z}/\check{s}$	t (= $\check{s}_4$)[2)]	t > s (not $\check{z}$)[1c), 3)]	s	s
ŠA	$\check{s}$'	t' (= $\check{s}_3$)[2)]	t' > $\check{s}$[1d)]	$\check{s}$	$\check{s}$

Footnotes to the chart:

1) Old Babylonian sound shifts: a) voiceless > voiced (p > b, t > d, k > g, s > z); b) aspirated voiceless > voiceless (p' > p, t' > t, k' > k, s' [= $\check{s}_{1-2}$] > s; c) fricative dental t [= $\check{s}_4$] >

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s, not z; d) another fricative dental (here symbolized by the requirements of pattern as) t' [= $\check{s}_3$] > fricative voiceless sibilant š.

2) Some sound shifts must have taken place even before the Sargonic Period: sound t (= $\check{s}_4$) is not clearly distinguished from s' (= $\check{s}_{1-2}$) in Sargonic. Sound (symbolized as) t' (= $\check{s}_3$) begins to be confused in the Sargonic Period with s' (= $\check{s}_{1-2}$).

3) Old Sumerian $\check{s}_{1-2}$ (written SA, SI, SU) and $\check{s}_4$ (written SÁ, ŠÈ, SU_4) became s in the standard Sumerian of the Old Babylonian Period. This may be reconstructed from the form of the late Sumerian loan words in Akkadian, such as DUB.ÚS.SA = tuppussû, IGI.SÁ = igisû, SAG.KUD = sankuttu, and many others. But in the Assyrian tradition the old Sumerian š remained š, as in šu-bur, šu-uk-kal, šá-am, etc. Cf. Jacobsen, OIP LVIII 293f., making the observation but giving a different interpretation. The standard Sumerian š > s shift may be responsible for the sporadic cases of š > s found in Kassite Babylonian: Old Babylonian Šubartum > Kassite Subartum (in Assyrian throughout only Šubartum), Old Babylonian šukkallum > later sukkallum, Old Babylonian Išin > later Isin. *

3. General Remarks

In observing the usage of syllabic spelling in the Old Akkadian Period one is struck by its general consistency throughout the wide expanse of the Old Akkadian Empire. This uniformity can be observed not only in the official documents of the chancellery, but also in private letters and economic texts. Cf. such regular spellings as sá-lim (with sá), found in Akkad, Elam, Gasur, and Diyala, of i-ba-šè (with šè), found in Sumer, Gasur, and Diyala (with two exceptions spelled $i\text{-}ba\text{-}se_{11}$ in Diyala), of Im_x(DU)-da-lik (with Im_x), found in Akkad, Sumer, Elam, Gasur, and Diyala.

One of the remarks made by von Soden, AS p. 14, refers to the abnormally large number of homophonous signs. The truth of the matter is that homophony plays a very small role in Old Akkadian, as one can judge for himself by observing the use of the syllabic signs for vowels (pp. 24ff.) and for stops and sibilants (pp. 28ff. and

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34ff.). No matter whether one accepts my interpretation of special signs for syllables with onset or release, as proposed above, pp. 25ff., or offers another interpretation, there is no way of taking the pairs BI and BÍ, MA and MÁ, I and Ì, U and Ú to represent homophonous signs, since they do not as a rule interchange with each other. Even in the case of pairs of signs which interchange with each other, such as BU and PÙ, DU and TU, GU and KU, SA and SÁ, SU and SU_4, some arguments may be brought forth that the signs originally represented two different phonemes. Of course, in our aversion towards homophony we should not insist too much on the purity of any system, since the interchange of influences from various schools and areas may have sometimes provoked the existence of more than one sign for the same syllable. But such occurrences of homophony as do exist are rather rare in the older phases of Akkadian and do not begin to be amply attested until the latest phases of cuneiform writing.

Although theoretically there is full justification for polyphony in Sumerian logography, as there is in any other logo-syllabic writing, the polyphony of syllabic values is rare both in Sumerian and Akkadian. Clear cases of polyphony in Old Akkadian are LUM and NÚM; RI and (rarely) TAL; RÍ and (rarely) RU_9; AB and (rarely) ÈŠ; NI, Ì, and LÍ; AN and (rarely) ÌL; BÍ and DÈ; WA, WI, WU; ŠI and LIM. But it is both interesting and important to note that out of 17 syllabic values which Deimel, ŠL, 3rd ed., lists for the sign UD, only one syllabic value ud/t/ṭ can be safely assumed for the Sargonic Period. Similar conclusions can be drawn in respect to the values of the signs BE, BÍ, DAN, NAM, LUL, KUR, BU, UR, and a few others.

Outside of economic texts, which use a substantial number of logograms for the various classes of foods, objects, and beings, one can observe a decisive preference for syllabic spellings in public and private documents of the Sargonic Period. Such characteristic spellings as ma-dam, a-bí, be-lí, im-ḫur, i-na-da-an show that in this period even common words were regularly spelled syllabically, not logographically.

Outside of the final position in a word, as in ma-ša-lum, da-núm, the consonant + vowel + consonant type of syllabic values is

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relatively rare in comparison with signs of the consonant + vowel or vowel + consonant types.

Writing of consonantal quality by means of double consonants is very rare in Old Akkadian. As against the typical spellings with single consonants in da-núm, da-na-at, sa-ra-at, du-mu-ki-im, u-ba-al, we find occasional spellings with double consonants, as in ad-da /atta/, da-ki-ba-an-ni, ib-ba-al-gi-it, te-ir-rí-iš, and regularly in the words um-mi, um-me, and uš-se$_{11}$.

Another method of indicating double consonants can be found in such spellings as sar-um /šarrum/, I-nin-um (beside I-nin-núm, $^{\text{ɔ}}_{\text{x}}$NN), -gàr-ad /qarrād/, ^{d}Il-at (beside Il-la-at), Si-mur-um /Šimurrum/ (TMH V 151 rev.), Za-ar-um /Sarrum/ (beside Za-ar-ru-um), Lu-uḫ-iš-an (S. xii, beside Lu-uḫ-ḫi-iš-ša-an, RA XXVIII 2), Tum-al (UET III 1384 rev., beside Tum-ma-al^{KI}, passim). Cf. also the discussion in FM pp. 238f., and, in Old Babylonian, -dan-at = -dan-na-at listed in AOr XVIII/4 pp. 26f.

A third method of indicating double consonants appears in the spelling mi-ì-tum /miṭṭum/ found in the Sumerian written dates of Gudea (MAD III 187). Parallels from a later period are found in the spelling li-i-ba /libba/ and ki-i-ta-am /kittam/, occurring in the inscription of Lipit-Ištar (Gadd, EDSA Pl. 3 BM 114683 i 18, ii 8).

Spellings using signs of the consonant + vowel + consonant type do not as a rule indicate double consonants. Thus writings I-sar-ru-um, Ú-da-mi-sar-ra-am, U-bar-ru-um, Li-bur-ri-im, im-ḫur-ru should properly be interpreted as I-sa(r)-ru-um, Ú-da-mi-sa(r)-ra-am, U-ba(r)-ru-um, Li-bu(r)-ri-im, im-ḫu(r)-ru. This spelling method is paralleled by another in which such names as are listed above are spelled I-sar-um, U-bar-um, and Li-bur-an-ni-. What these two methods of spelling indicate is first, the main basis, without any grammatical endings, such as išar or imḫur, and then the grammatical endings spelled either with the repetition of the final consonant of the word, as in I-sar-ru-um, or without it, as in I-sar-um. The same method is exemplified in the custom of writing grammatical endings after the determinative, as in Iš-nun^{KI}-im (see above p. 22) and generally in Sumerian. Cf. also Kraus in Scritti in onore di Giuseppe Furlani I (1957) 103-8. Abnormal "broken" writings occur in Ì-lum-gur-ad /Ilum-qurād/, Pre-Sargonic, DINGIR-šu-gur-ad

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/Ilšu-qurād/, Ur III, and Tur-àm-ì-lí, etc. /Tûram-ilī/. Written double consonants which do not indicate double consonants (consonantal quantity), but a hiatus, pause (open juncture) are shown in the following examples: Ku-ru-ub-bi-la-ag beside Ku-ru-ub-ì-la-ag /Kurub-Ilag/, Sar-ru-um-mi-ì-lí beside Sar-ru-um-ì-lí /Šarrum-ilī/, I-sar-ra-ḫi beside I-sar-a-ḫi /Išar-aḫī/, Nu-úḫ-ḫi-DINGIR beside Nu-úḫ-DINGIR /Núḫ-ilum/, A-bu-um-mi-LUGAL beside A-pum-i-sar /Abum-išar/, Ma-at-ti-ì-lí beside Ma-at-ì-lí /Mat-ilī/, En-nu-um-mi-lí beside En-num-ì-lí /Ennum-ilī/, etc. From the later period we can quote Te-ḫi-ip-pa-pu /Teḫip-apu/ in NPN pp. 151f. Similar is the case of spellings in which not a pause but an aleph or the like is indicated, as in Ìr-ra-am-^{d}Da-gan /Irʾam-Dagān/, Ìr-rí-^{d}Da-gan (beside spellings Ìr-e- from $Rʾ_4ʾ_7$), Ìr-ri-ib, Ìr-ri-íb (beside spellings Ìr-e-ib, I-ri-ib, etc., from $Rʾ_3B$?).

Writing of vocalic quantity is attested only in ʾà-wa-a-ti and uš-da-a-bí-la.

C. AUXILIARY MARKS

Under auxiliary marks we include all those signs which did not have any exact correspondences in the language but were used as added help in the understanding of the writing. The two main classes are the unpronounced determinatives, discussed above pp. 22f., and the punctuation marks.

The main punctuation mark in all the fully developed writings appears in the division between words, either in a concrete form, such as a line, a wedge, or a case, or in a zero form, such as an empty space.

The Sumerian writing as originally constructed required the enclosing of each word, or rather of a small unit which may have been considered as one word by the Sumerians, in a case. This principle is still followed to a large extent in the monumental inscriptions of the Sargonic Period. Thus besides single words, such as Na-ra-am-^{d}EN.ZU, da-núm, LUGAL, ki-ib-ra-tim, ar-ba-im, we have compounds, such as 10 LAL 1 KAS+X, in MU 1, sar-rí-su-nu 3, in u-mi-su, in AMAR.DA^{KI}, ša DUB (YOS I 10). But inconsistencies frequently appear due to space conditions in the case of constructions written

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with many signs or even short constructions written with large signs. Thus we find É ^{d}En-líl in one case in BE I 2, but in two cases in BE I 1; šu DUB šu-a in one case in MDP X Pl. 3, 1, but in two cases in MDP VI Pl. 2, 1. Cf. also P. Naster, "La ligne double dans le Code de Hammurabi" in AOr XVII/2 pp. 205-209.

Considerably more leeway in word division can be found in Sargonic sources on clay tablets, such as letters and economic texts. In these texts, the original case developed into a full horizontal line, in which one to three words could appear, depending on the length of the line. The words within a line are never separated. Only in the Ari-šen inscription (RA IX Pl. I) do we find a division mark in the form of a vertical line, which occasionally serves to separate some words.

Beside horizontal division lines used to separate the lines from each other, a double line is often used in economic texts to separate various entries, as in MAD I 53, 163, etc., or to separate itemized entries from the total, as in MAD I 273, 285, etc. Instead of a double line a large empty space often serves the same purpose, as in MAD I 271, 289, etc. Both double lines and empty spaces are found e.g. in MAD I 163, 206, and 326.

A special mark in the form of the PAB sign is used to check off various entries in a list. Its function is that of our modern check mark.

The custom of using check marks begins in the Pre-Sargonic Period (Nikolski, Dok. I 41, 52, misinterpreted as "Zusammenfassung dieser kúr-Leute" by Deimel in Orient. XXXIV 41; PBS IX 83; TMH V 11, 39, 44; Orient. XXI 65), finds extensive use in the Sargonic Period (RTC 96; FM 33; HSS X 51, 187, 188; MAD I 86, 106, 232; etc.), and it begins to die out during the Ur III Period (Jean, ŠA LXXVIII; Nies, UDT 58; Pinches AT 64; Nikolski, Dok. II 264; Orient. VI 60). A somewhat parallel use of the PAB sign can be observed in TCL XI 156 in the Isin-Larsa Period and in the omen text CT XXXIX 38. The same function is apparently accomplished by an oblique wedge in a text published in Fara III 28 (cf. also p. 9*) and by marks in the form of circles and half-circles in the economic texts of the Kassite Period (cf. BE XIV pp. 16f.). *

Entirely unique in Old Akkadian is the occurrence of a single

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oblique wedge in the case of Ì-lí-ʾa-ḫi (MAD I 302 rev.). The second part of the name being written below and to the right of the first part, an oblique wedge is added to show that a-ḫi belongs with Ì-lí and is not to be considered a separate word. The use of double oblique wedges in the same function is known from later periods at Nuzi (HSS XIV Pl. 103 No. 249:10), Alalakh, and Ugarit.

D. SIGNS

A few general remarks can be made on two formal features of Old Akkadian as differing from later periods.

The distinction between horizontal, vertical, and oblique forms is not fully established in the case of the following signs: the sign AŠ (Syllabary No. 1), the sign TAB (Syllabary No. 90), the sign I (Syllabary No. 103), the sign EŠ (Syllabary No. 275). Cf. also the discussion in Thureau-Dangin, RÉC p. 21f. No. 119.

One of the hitherto unobserved characteristics of cuneiform writing is the frequent interchange of signs for which a priori two different readings can be assumed. As can be tested on the basis of many copies and original inscriptions, the interchange of such similar signs as ḪU and RI is not due to a misreading on the part of a modern copyist but forms an inherent part of the system. Cf. the following cases:

Copied RI for ḪU: A-RI-ti and A-ḪU-ti (both passim in Deimel, Fara II p. 19*, and other occurrences at Fara); LA.BUR.ŠIR^{KI}.RI (PBS V 34 ii) for LA.BUR.ŠIR^{KI} ḪU, in Sargonic; RI-wa-wa (TCL II 5539 tablet and seal; BE III 77; 147; etc.) for ḪU-wa-wa (Orient. XXIII 1570 passim); BA.TAB-duḫ-RI-um for BA.TAB-duḫ-ḫu-um (MAD III 102); ARÁD-RI-la (YOS IV 311 rev.) for ARÁD-ḫu-la, all in Ur III. *

Copied ḪU for RI: ^{GIŠ}zi-ḪU-núm (TMH V 146) for ^{GIŠ}zi-ri-núm; Si-da-ba-ḪU (ITT II/2 3122) for Si-da-ba-RI (ITT II/1 p. 35, 4640), in Sargonic; ḪU-ši-in (Reisner, TUT 192) for Ri-ši-in (R$^{3}_{4}$$^{3}_{7}$); Daḫ-ša-ḪU (ITT V p. 55, 9835; p. 60, 9951) for Daḫ-ša-RI (/Taḫš-atal/, Gelb, HS p. 111); ḪU-ba-ga-da (CT VII 27, 18376 rev. i) for Ri-ba-ga-da (KD?, passim); Lugal-má-gur$_8$-ḪU (2 NT 726 rev. i) for Lugal-má-gur$_8$-ri (Orient. XXIII 2155 passim); Lugal-nam-tar-ḪU (2 NT 688) perhaps for Lugal-nam-tar-ri, all in Ur III.

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Copied DA for KAB: Na-DA-tum (CT V 29ff. passim and elsewhere) for Na-kab-tum (passim), in Ur III; A-DA-še-in (AnOr XII 278 v 10) for A-kap-še-en (ITT III 6545 ii). Cf. also DA-ru-ru and KAB-ru-ru in MAD I p. 189.

Copied ZA for A: passim in Fara and Pre-Sargonic; cf. also ZA-wa-an (MDP X Pl. 3, 1a and 2) for Awan; su_4-ZA (ZA IV 406) for su_4-a, both in Sargonic; Be-lí-ZA-rí-ik (ITT III 5241) for Be-lí-a-rí-ik; EN.LÍL^{KI}-ZA (CT XXI 27, 90056) for EN.LÍL^{KI}-a, both in Ur III.

Copied SA for É: ^{d}UTU-SA for ^{d}UTU-É (both passim in MAD I); SA-^{d}Si-bí for É-^{d}Si-bí (both in Nikolski, Dok. I p. 104, and De Genouillac, TSA p. 110, Pre-Sargonic).

Copied ZU for SU: Gír-ZU^{KI} for Gír-su^{KI} (both in Pre-Sargonic texts from Lagash); Ba-lu-ZU (MAD I) for Ba-lu-su; PÙ.ŠA-ZU (MAD I) for PÙ.ŠA-su. Copied SU for ZU perhaps in Be-la-su-nu (BE I Pl. VII ii) for Be-la-zu-nu; Zu-SU (MAD I) for Zu-zu.

Other possible attestation of confusion of signs similar in form may be found in the case of BAR and MAŠ, BAR and ME, ŠUL and DA, and IB and UR. The examples are not so clear and they cannot be checked on tablets which are at my disposal. Some of the examples taken from copies may be due to modern misreadings and miscopies.

E. SYLLABARY

On the following pages is a list of Akkadian syllabic values as they were used in the Old Akkadian Period. Occasionally Sumerian values are listed, especially when thought important for the illustration of Akkadian syllabic usages.

References to occurrences are not given, since they can easily be found in the Glossary, now published as MAD III. Only occurrences which could not be listed in the Glossary -- mostly geographic and divine names without a clear Semitic etymology -- are entered in the Syllabary with references.

For all abbreviations consult MAD III.

Regarding the arrangement of the list, the following points should be noted:

The numerical order of the signs is that of Wolfram von Soden,

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Das akkadische Syllabar (Roma, 1948). Signs not listed in von Soden are entered in the Syllabary with additions of a, b, etc.

Signs quoted after numbers appear in their New Assyrian forms.

The signs are transliterated in two ways, in capitals and in lower case letters, e.g. BA ba, pá (under No. 4). The first gives the form in which my transliterations of Old Akkadian generally appear. The second gives the syllabic values in which these signs may function. Thus my transliteration of Be-lí-ba-ni, I-ba-lí-is can be expressed as Be-lí-ba-ni, I-pá-lí-is by anybody who wishes to do so.

Syllabic values ending in a stop or sibilant are noted as AG ag or AZ az, it being taken for granted that AG can stand for ag, ak, aq, and AZ for az, as, aṣ.

The occurrences are listed in two columns: the first column quotes those from the Pre-Sargonic (noted as PSarg.) and Sargonic Periods (not otherwise noted); the second column those from Ur III.

1.				
AŠ	aš	This sign appears in the form of an oblique, vertical, or horizontal wedge in the spelling of Ašširgi (or Ešširgi?) as: ^{d} -šir-gi$_4$ (RÉC No. 14 and an unpubl. Lagash tablet in the Istanbul Museum) ^{d} -šir-gi$_4$ (Louvre AO 11254 rev., unpubl.) ^{d} -šir-gi$_4$ (OIP XIV 96, collated, and in several unpubl. texts from Adab)	Always a horizontal wedge: Î-lí-aš-ra-ni Li-bur-ni-aš Ša-lim-ni-aš (cf. Ša-lim-ni-a-aš in PBS XI/1 p. 52, OB)	

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EŠ$_4$	eš$_4$	Oblique, vertical, or horizontal wedge in the spelling of Eštar (older Aštar?) as: 𒌋-dar (MO B ii; C xi; etc.) 𒁹-dar (RTC 53 ii; 202; etc.) ^{d}𒁹-dar (Deimel, Fara III 110) 𒁹-dar (LB 929:2, unpubl.) Cf. also PN 𒌋-pum, 𒁹-pum, Iš-pù-um (ʾ$_x$ŠB?), and GN 𒌋-na-na-ak^{KI} (MO C xv)	Apparently a "Winkelhaken," not an oblique wedge: Eš$_4$-dar (Nies, UDT 91 vi; 131; etc.)
[RUM	rum	Oblique, vertical, or horizontal wedge in Sum. Ú.RUM (Nikolski, Dok. I 61 iii; 76 iii; 94 vi; 95 iii; 155 iv; 311 iii, all PSarg.; ITT I 1448 i; 1449 ii)	Contrary to Ungnad, MAS p. 13, and von Soden, AS No. 1, the syllabic value rum is not attested in Ur III; instead of Li-bur-ni-rum read Li-bur-ni-aš; Za-ki-rum is OB; instead of NIM-Ši-ku-rum^{KI}-me in ITT IV p. 80, 7907, read possibly NIM-Ši-ma!-aš^{KI}-me]
DIL	dil		Only in Dil-da-ba^{KI} (TCL V 6041 iii) compared with Di-il-da-ba (AJSL XXXIII 240, OB; etc.)
2.	𒁹𒁹		
ḪAL	ḫal	Ḫal-wa-ḫi-i[š^{KI}] (Iraq VII 66)	ḫal-ḫal-lum aš-ḫal-lum Igi-ḫal-lum (Orient. XLVII 455) = Igi-ḫa-lum (CT XXXII 20 ii+)

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3.			
MUG	mug	Tu-muq-su (perhaps Ur III) Muk-da-an^{KI} (BIN VIII 144)	^{d}Nin-mug(-ga) (AnOr XIX No. 455)
4.			
BA	ba	Be-lí-ba-ni -ba-lum u-ba-al	ba-la-ti-šu Ìr-ra-ba-ni
	pá	ba-la-ag I-ba-lí-is	-i-ba-la-aḫ I-ba-lí-is
5.			
ZU	zu	mu-za-zu (Z$^{\prime}_{6}$Z) Lu-zu-zum	Šu-zu-bí ($^{\prime}_{4}$ZB) Zu-zu
	sú	li-zu-ḫa zu-zu-la-an ḫu-zu-zi-iš	Sar-ru-zu- nu-zu-ḫu-um
	ṣú	wu-zu-iš li-zu-ur im-ḫa-zu	I-zu-ur- Zu-la-lum
6.			
SU	$šu_{11}$	su-lum ik-su-tu uz-ni-su	Su-mi-id-DINGIR -il-su Ša-su-ru-um^{KI} (YOS IV 91, date)
8.			
BALA	bala	Bala-ga (HSS X)	
	pala	Gi-núm-bala compared with Gi-núm-ba-la	DINGIR-bala compared with DINGIR-ba-la
9.			
GÍR	gír	Gír-su^{KI}	Gír-su^{KI}
	qir_x?	Su?-gír-a-bí (MDP XIV 6 rev. ii)	

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11.

TAR	tar		
	dar_x	Su-mu-tar ($D^{\circ}_{6}R$) Ti-rí-tar	
	ṭar		

12.

AN	an	i-na-da-an Ma-an-iš-tu-su	Ma-an-ki-be-lí ga-an-núm /kannum/
ÌL	ìl	u-gi-ìl tu-gi-ìl Ì-lí-Ìl-la-at	

15.

KA	ka	Contrary to Ungnad, MAS p. 9, and von Soden, AS p. 32, the syllabic value ka is not attested in Sargonic; Ka-za-lu^{KI} only in late copies of Rîmuš (PBS V 34 xviff.), original texts have Ga-za-lu^{KI} (MO). The only possibility in late Sargonic is Ka-za-búm (RA VIII 158 AO 5657; Fish, CST p. 182 No. 8) compared with the GN Kazabu of later date .	Only in Ka-zal-lu^{KI} A-da-ka-al-šu-[um]? (TKL)
PU_x	pu_x, bu_x	KA-su-su compared with Pù-su-su (both MAD I) KA-zí-a compared with Pù-zi-a ($B^{\circ}_{x}Ṣ$) KA-ki-ni-iš (BGN) Cf. also below	GIŠ$_{KA}$-ga-núm /bukannum/ Cf. also below

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PI_4	pi_4, bi_x	A-pi_4-sál^{KI} (Gelb, AJSL LV 70ff.) Ú-KA-KA (MAD I) compared with Ú-bí-bí (OIP XIV 48 i) or Ú-pù-pù (TCL V 6039 rev. iii, Ur III) Ú-KA-ma-tum (MAD I) compared with Ú-bi-mu-ú-tum (YOS IV 2, Ur III). Doubtful Cf. also above	A-pi_4-sál^{KI} Za-an-na-KA compared with Za-an-na-bi (ZNB) Á-KA-la-núm compared with Á-bí-la-núm ($^{\circ}{}_1{}^{\circ}{}_6$L) KA-la-LUM compared with Bu-la-LUM or Bí-la-LUM (BLL) A-KA-da-ab /Abī-ṭâb/ or /Abu-ṭâb/ Cf. also above
PUM_x	pum_x, bum_x	Ìr-e-KA compared with Ìr-e-pum ($R^{\circ}{}_3$B?) LUGAL-KA compared with LUGAL-pum (P)	
ZÚ	zú	Zú-ga-gi_4-ip (PSarg., king)	KA-úr-ba-tu-um compared with Zu-úr-ba-ti^{KI} (ZRB?)
	su_{11}	Pù-KA-núm compared with Pù-zu-núm, Pù-zu-nu-um (PSN) KA-ba-lum /supālum/ Cf. also KA.LUM^{KI} (RTC 83; HSS X 191 ii; ZA XLII 41:37) with Zu-lum^{KI} (MDP XIV 33 rev. i) and suluppum	Pù-KA-núm (PSN) Pù-KA-na-a (PSN) pù-KA-lum (PSL?) KA-ga-lum compared with Zu-ga-lum (SKL?) KA-ga-lí compared with Zu-ga-lí, Zu-ga-li (SKL?)
	$ṣu_x$		^{d}KA-úr-mu (ṢRM, Gudea)
ZUR_x	zur_x		Pù-KA-Eš-dar (PZR) Pù-KA-ra (PZR?) Cf. also No. 87

---

17. and

PUM	bum	Be-lí-a-pum Gal-pum /Kalbum/ Sa-pum^{KI} (S. xii)

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	pum	La-gi-pum Iš-dup-pum	
PÙ	bù	Li-pù-ru-um pù-zé-num (BSN) URUDU$_{ḪA}$.PÙ.DA (ḪBD?) Pù-la-lí (DP 137 iv, PSarg., BLL?)	Cf. under BA$_{11}$ (below)
	pù	Pù-uz-ru-sa Pù-su-GI	Šu-pù-ul-tum Pù-šu-ki-in Pù-zu-nu-um (PSN)
PI$_x$	pi$_x$		Pi$_x$-ša-ḫa-lum, Pi$_x$-ša-ḫa-li/lí (PŠḪ, reading PÙ.ŠA-ḫa-lum, etc., also possible) E-te-AL-pi$_x$-^{d}Da-gan (P, reading E-te-AL-pù-^{d}Da-gan is less plausible)
BA$_{11}$	ba$_{11}$	ba$_{11}$-ú-la-ti	Šu-gu-ba$_{11}$-núm (ŠKB) Ba$_{11}$-lu(l)-lu(l) (Legrain, TRU 301 rev.) compared with Ba-lu-lu (CT XXXII 34 ii) or Bu-lu-lu (CT XXXII 50 rev.) Ba$_{11}$-ba-ti (Barton, HLC III Pl. 128, 290 rev.) compared with Ba-ba-ti (Legrain, TRU 176) or Bu-ba-ti (BIN V 106:4) Ba$_{11}$-sal-la ḫur-sag MAR.TU (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 70 vi, Gudea; Gelb, AJSL LIII 73)

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18.

BA_5	ba_5	Ba_5-ti (BIN VIII p. 32) compared with Ba-ti and Bàt-ti (ibid.) ba_5-lu-ḫu-um and ba_5-lu-ḫum	ba_5-lu-ḫum

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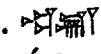
21.

NAG	nag	Nak-su^{KI} (TMH V 122; RTC 99; 136; 176)	Nak-su^{KI} (TCL II 5488; V 5674 ii; etc.) DINGIR-nak-túm (NQD?, UET III 1046 seal) Šu-nak-da (NQD?)

22.

RÍ	rí	Ma-rí^{KI} Su-ba-rí-ù (MAD I) Rí-ig-mu-um	-a-rí-ik ^{d}Ḫa-bu-rí-tum
RU_9	ru_9	sar-ru_9-dam and sar-ru_9-ti-su (late copies) ^{d}Za-za-ru_9 compared with ^{d}Za-za-ru (ŞRŞR) ^{d}Na-ru_9-ti (MDP II p. 63 ii) Si-lu-ga-ru_9-ud (MO A ix)	
[ERI	eri	There is no evidence for the syllabic value eri in the Sarg. and Ur III Periods (proposed by Thureau-Dangin in RA XXXI 83f.)] Cf. also Ú-URU-a^{KI} under No. 23c	

23a. 

URU+KÁR?	ru_x		Only in Gu-URU+KÁR?-ub-^{d}UTU (KRB)

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23b.

URU+GU gur(u)$_5$

Only in DINGIR-URU+GU-ub (KRB) and Ú-URU+GU^{KI} (CT VII 27b rev. 11, 17)

23c.

URU+A ru$_x$ ^{d}Na-ru$_x$-dè (MDP XI p. 3 i, ii)

ru$_x$-tu-ni-ri (**ibid.** p. 9 iv twice, Elamite)

[s]ar-ru$_x$-uz-zu(m)

(u)ru$_x$ URU+A^{KI}, Ú-URU+A-a^{KI}, URU+A-a^{KI}, Ú-URU-a^{KI} in PSarg., Sarg., and Ur III (Gelb, HS p. 34 n. 82). Cf. also URU+A-a^{KI} = URU+ ^{KI} (Sollberger, Corpus des inscr. "roy." présarg. de Lagaš, Ent. 76 = Ent. 77). For URU+A = uru$_x$ cf. now Falkenstein in ZA LII (1957) 70 n. 2

24.

GÀL u$_x$

The sign GÀL is often confused with the signs URU and URU+A

The word for South is written IM.GÀL (PBS XV 35; ZA LI 52, both Ur III) or IM.U$_5$ (passim)

For GÀL = u$_x$ cf. now Falkenstein in ZA LII (1957) 69ff.

GÀL-ba-a PA.TE.SI A-dam-dun^{KI} (Legrain, TRU 24; 107; 277; Nikolski, Dok. II 483) compared with Ù-ba-a PA.TE.SI A-dam-dun^{KI} (Legrain, TRU 179; 384; ITT V 6774; JAOS XXXIII 29)

^{dǔ}Ša-GÀL-ša (AnOr VII 79; Fish, MCS I 56) compared with ^{dǔ}Ša-ù-ša (Nikolski, Dok. II 316), and Ur-^{dǔ}Ša-GÀL-ša (UET III 1351 ii; Barton, HLC II Pl. 60 iv) compared with Ur-^{dǔ}Ša-u-ša (CT X 28 ii 16). Cf.

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			also Gemé-^{dv}Ša-GÀL(wr. U+URU)-ša (RTC 399 ii, v), Gemé-^{dv}Ša-GÀL(wr. URU)-ša (RTC 400 ii, iii; ITT III 6543 i), and Gemé-^{dv}Ša-GÀL-ša (ITT III 6520; UET III 1034 rev. i; 1351 ii; 1415; Reisner, TUT 154 iv; 158 x; etc.). Also ^{GIŠ}ŠA.GÀL.ŠA (OIP XI 132 ii, OB) GANAM lú-GÀL-um, SILA$_4$ lú-GÀL-um, UDU lú-GÀL-um (Orient. XXII 11, 26, 38), regularly written with GÀL, not URU
25.			
ÌR	ìr	Ìr-e-pum (R'$_3$B?) ìr-ku-zu Ìr-am-	Ìr-e-ib Ìr-ra-
	èr	^{d}Be-la-at-Te-ìr-ra-ba-an	Ìr-ri-šum
25a.			
IR$_{11}$	ir$_{11}$	Only in ir$_{11}$-ti-ab	Ir$_{11}$-e-ib Ir$_{11}$-e-GÍN.LAL
27.			
LA	la	i-la-ak La-gi-bu-um	be-la-ti-šu La-gi-bu-um
29.			
MAḪ	maḫ	maḫ-rí-iš Ì-lí-maḫ-rí	Ša-al-maḫ, Sa-al-maḫ, and Sal-maḫ /Šalm-aḫ/

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30.

(old)

TU	tu	Tu-gul-tim Tu-li-id-	-tu-gul-ti Tu-li-id-
	dú	iš-tu-ud im-tu-ud	-tu-gul tu-lu-bu-um Ši-tu-ri
	ṭú	na-tu li-iš-tu-ru-nim tu-ur$_4$-da	
GUR$_8$	kur$_9$ (old)		GIŠzi-gur$_8$-ru-um compared with GIŠzi-ku-ru-um (SKR) Zi-gur$_8$-da (SKR) Ba-si-in-GUR$_8$-ri-li (UET III 1410). Meaning unknown GUR$_8$-gu-LUM (PN, AO 11273, 11350)

31.

LI	li	li-li-am i-li-ik	Li-ša-núm Li-bur
LI	e$_x$?	LI-lu-ul-dan LUGAL A-ga-de^{KI} (AOF X 281) compared with E-lu-lu, king of Akkad. Very doubtful; cf. Gelb, AJSL LIII 38. If LI = e$_x$ is correct, then this value should be compared with LI = è(n) in Sum.; cf. Poebel, ZA XXXVIII 81ff.	

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32.

PAB	pa_4	[Only in pa_4-šiš, to be read preferably as logogram PA(B).ŠIŠ]	
	ba_x		PAB-ti-um compared with ba-ti-um (BṬ??)

34a.

PAB+E	pa_5	PAB+E-Ti-bí-ra^{KI} (ITT I p. 2, 1051; A 725) and PAB+E-Ti-bi(r)$_5$-ra^{KI} (A 7122, unpubl., Entemena, quoted in Poebel, AS XIV 48f.) = Bad-tibira	^{d}PAB+E-ú-e (AnOr XIX No. 528) = ^{d}PAB-ú-e (No. 530)

35.

MU	mu	mu-ša-lum i-mu-ru	Mu-tum- Na-mu-ra-zu
[I(A)$_5$	i(a)$_5$		Cf. p. 21]

36.

SÁL	šál	sál-ma-at A-pi$_4$-sál^{KI} Ki-sál-la^{KI} Sál-mu-um (Met. 86.11.134, from Dr. Sollberger)	Sál-la-AN (Barton, HLC II Pl. 89 viii) A-pi$_4$-sál^{KI}, A-pi$_4$-sál-la^{KI} (Gelb, AJSL LIII 39; LV 71) ^{ÍD}Sál-la and compounds Da-sál-la^{KI} and Ki-sál-la (Gelb, AJSL LV 79, and with correction Schneider, Le Muséon LXII 2ff.)
QA	ka_4		Only in Ma-at-qa^{KI} (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 176 No. XVIII), if not to be read as ma-at NIM^{KI}

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39.

GIL	gil	En-gil-sa (MO) Cf. also [....].-ma-gil (HSS X 33 vi)	

41.

RU	ru	e-ru-ub i-mu-ru ru-up-šum	Nu-ru-um Ku-ru-ub-
ŠUB	šub		Only in Te-šup-še-la-aḫ (AnOr VII 44:9; Gelb, HS p. 111). However, if the name is Elamite, not Hurrian (cf. Šim-še-la-aḫ in ITT V 6787), the reading Te-ru-še-la-aḫ may be preferred *

42.

BE	be	be-lí i-be-al It-be-um	-be-lí
	pì	Ša-aṭ-be-DINGIR (ŠṬP)	

43.

NA	na	i-na-da-an -da-na-at	na-da-ni-iš -da-na-at

44.

ŠIR	šir	Only in ^{d}Aš-šir-gi$_{4}$ (cf. No. 1)	^{d}Aš-šir-gi$_{4}$ (BE III 13, seal)
ŠÙR	šùr	Perhaps in A-šùr^{KI} at Gasur, if not A-šir^{KI}	

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45.

KUL	kul	Ù.KUL (HSS III 40 v, PSarg., a profession) Kul-ab$_4^{KI}$ (cf. No. 128a and Falkenstein, Topographie von Uruk p. 31)	Ù.KUL (Ward, CPM No. 61; Delaporte, CCL I T 177; etc.)

46.

TI	ti	Ip-ti- -i-mi-ti	Ip-ti- Ì-lí-iš-ti-gal
	dì	a-ti ti-ni li-ti-in	i-ti-in Da-a-ti (D'$_6$D) Ti-ma-at-
	ṭì	i-ti-ru Ip-ti-ru-um	Ba-la-ti I-ti-ib- (Ṭ'$_7$B)

47.

MAŠ (old)	maš	maš-ga-ni maš-lí-um ÍD$_A$-maš-ti-ak (MO)	maš-ḫu-um Maš-gán^{KI}
BAR (old)	bar pár	a-bar-ti U-bar-tum	U-bar-tum

49.

NU	nu	Nu-ru-um iš-ku-nu	Nu-ru-um Ma-nu-um-

50.

MÁŠ	máš	máš-lí-um Ki-máš^{KI} (Nikolski, Dok. II 83)	Ki-máš^{KI} (TMH n.F. I/II 262 rev.)

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52.

ḪU	ḫu	ḫu-bu-lum A-ḫu-	Ḫu-bu-ul A-ḫu-

53.

U_5	u_5	Dul-lugal-u_5-a^{KI} (ITT I 1100) compared with Dul-lugal-ù-a^{KI} (Chiera, STA 10 iii, v, Ur III) Cf. also No. 24 for IM.U_5	Cf. the month name U_5. BÍ^{ḪU}.KÚ with UB. BÍ^{ḪU}.KÚ (e.g., UET III p. 278), etc.

54.

NAM	nam	ḫa-ra-nam nam-ḫa-ru i-ti-nam	na-da-nam
BIR_5	bir_5	Bir_5-ḫa-šum and Bir_5-ḫa-sum (PR$^{\text{ʾ}}{}_5$Š) li-iš-bir_5 (late copies) PAB+E-Ti-bi(r)$_5$-ra^{KI} (Entemena, cf. No. 34a) E-bir_5-mu-bí compared with E-bi-ir-mu-bí (ʾPR)	Bir_5-ḫa-šu-um compared with Bi-ir-ḫa-šum! (PR$^{\text{ʾ}}{}_5$Š) *
SIM	ším	E-bir_5-mu-bí PA.TE.SI Su-sim^{KI} (MDP XIV No. 76 and p. 5) compared with E-bir_5-mu-bí GÌR.NITAḪ ma-ti NIM^{KI} (MDP XIV p. 6)	Za-rí-gúm PA.TE.SI Su-sim^{KI} (Oppenheim, CCTE pp. 70 and 267) compared with Za-rí-iq PA.TE.SI INNIN.$ERIN^{KI}$ (RTC 325)
	$\overset{(\check{\text{s}})}{\text{sin}}_x$	Sollberger suggests, in JCS X (1956) 24, the reading Su-$\overset{(\check{\text{s}})}{\text{sin}}_x$-na (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 18 vi 10, Eannatum) for "su-na-nam"	

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55.

IG	ig	li-li-ik	Ik-ru-ub-É-a
		Iq-bí-	Iq-bí-

*

59.

ZI	zi	uš-zi-iz	Zi-ik-ru-u[m]
	sí	Zi-im-tum (ᵓ$_6$SM)	Zi-im-tum
		ḫu-zu-zi-iš	-ḫa-zi-is
	ṣí	ḫa-zi-núm	-zi-li
		-na-zi-ir	zi-im-tum (ṢMD)
		u-zi-ip	E-zi-tum

60.

GI	gi		gi-ra-núm
	kí	i-gi-ru-uš	-gi-in
		ib-ba-al-gi-it	
		-gi-in	
		u-gi-ìl	
		iš-bi-gi (ŠPK)	
	kè	id-gi-e- (copy)	
	qì	Íl-ip-gi	La-gi-bu-um
		La-gi-pum	
		íl-gi-ma	

61.

RI	ri	A-ri-ik-	I-za-ri-ik
		tab-ri-um	Ri-iš-be-lí
		ki-sa-ma-ri	
TAL	tal	tal-li-ik and it-tal-ku	Ḫa-ši-ba-tal (Gelb, HS p. 110)
		Tal-ḫa-tim^{KI} (UET I 274 ii, copy)	tal-gu-ut (LQT)
		Tal-mu-uš^{KI} (RA IX 34 rev. iii, copy)	Tal-muš^{KI} (Nies, UDT 92)

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63.

NUN	nun	Iš-nun^{KI}	Áš-nun^{KI} and Áš-nun-na^{KI}

63a.

TÙR	tùr	Only in tùr?-ra-tim (CM)	Tum-tùr^{KI} (Nikolski, Dok. II 161; etc.)

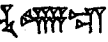
64.

KAB (old)	kab	kap-tur$_4$-ru GIŠ$^{}$na-ar-kab-tum	A-kap-še-en (ITT III 6545 ii) and A-kap(wr. DA)-še-in (AnOr XII 278 v)
	qáb	kab-lí-um kab-la-su	kab-la-tum (BIN V 55) Na-kab-tum
	gáb	na-kab, cf. No. 137a	
ḪÚB (old)	ḫub	ḫup-sa-šum Ḫup-nim^{KI} (HSS X 92)	

ḪÚB.DU rig$_7$ In SAG.ḪÚB.DU = SA(G).RIG$_7$ of the PSarg. votive inscriptions (cf. above p. 2) and in the spellings of the GN URU.SAG.PA.ḪÚB.DU^{KI} (passim in Sarg. and Ur III). Cf. also the rare spellings of URU.SAG.SAL.ḪÚB.DU^{KI} (TMH V 40 ii; 64 i; 110 rev.; 211 ii, PSarg.?); URU.SAG.PA.ḪÚB^{KI} (RTC 113 rev., Sarg.); URU.SAG.ḪÚB^{KI} (CT VII 46b rev., Ur III); URU.SAG.PA.SAL.ḪÚB.DU^{KI} (Nikolski, Dok. II 197, Ur III); URU.SAG.PA.SAL.ḪÚB^{KI} (Reisner, TUT 200 rev., Ur III); URU.SAG.SAL.ḪÚB^{KI} (ITT V 6799, Ur III). Cf. also the discussion of the GN by M. Lambert in RA XLVII 11-15

67.

GAD	qid	Only in NA.GAD(A) = nāqidum in PSarg., Sarg., and Ur III

67a.  (RÉC 180)

AKKIL A syllabic value required in:
Da-AKKIL (RTC 91 rev. ii; 122; A 696 twice)
AKKIL-zé-a (RTC 249 rev. i)

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		GÁN E-AKKIL-tim (MAD I 122) Kun-AKKIL (ITT I 1468; HSS X 217:8)	
68.			
TIM	dim		ši-iq-tim
	tim	ki-ib-ra-tim ma-tim	ki-ib-ra-tim
	ṭim		
69.			
MUN	mun	mun-tum (MT?) la-mun?(wr. TIM)-dam (MDP XIV 90:4) GA.MUN (KMN)	mun-tum (MT?)
70.			
AG	ag	i-la-ak aq-bí-	Ma-ag-ra-tum^{KI} (GRN) -da-ak-la-ak-šum (TKL)
71.			
EN	en	en-ma En-bu-DINGIR En-na-núm	En-nam- A-kap-še-en (ITT III 6545 ii)
73.			
SUR	šur	A-sur-DINGIR (MDP XIV 30 ii; 77) Sur-gu-la^{KI} (MDP XIV 13)	Ki-sur-ra^{KI}
74.			
SUḪ	šuḫ or šuk$_x$		Only in ^{d}Be-la-at-Suḫ-nir (AnOr XIX No. 52) compared with ^{d}NIN-Šuk-nir (TA 1931, 326, OB, and Bab. IV 248 Pl. V, OB)

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76.

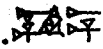
SA	$\check{s}a_{10}$	Li-sa-núm	sa-am-sa-tum
		li-sa-me-id	Sa-al-maḫ /Šalm-aḫ/
		tu-sa-bu	Ma-sa-tum^{KI} (MŠD?)
		ma-sa-ak-sa	Bí-sa-aḫ- (PŠḪ)
			Sa-bu-um^{KI} and sa-bí-tum

77.

GÁN	gán (old)		
	kán	Maš-gán^{KI}	Maš-gán^{KI}
		Šá-gán-UR.SAG (HSS X)	
KÁR	kár(a) (old)	Ì-lí-kára-bí /Ilī-karābī/ or Ì-lí-kár-bí /Ilī-qarbī/	Kár(a)-ḫar^{KI} (cf. Gelb, HS p. 57)
		Šu-kár-ri (HSS X)	
		Cf. also KR? in MAD III 148f.	

79.

GÚ	gú	^{d}Gú-lá (Deimel, Fara II 1 ix, PSarg.)	-^{d}Gú-lá (Orient. XLVII 47 rev.)
		-^{d}Gú-la (RTC 98)	
		Gú-da-mi-šum^{KI} (HSS X)	
	ku_x	GÚ.DU_8.A^{KI}	GÚ.DU_8.A^{KI}
	qú	Gú-d[a]-šum	-gú-ra-ad

80. 

DUR	dur	Dur-Ib-la^{KI} (Nikolski, Dok. I 10)	Dur-Ib-la^{KI} (A 3206; 4327)
		$^{\circ}$À.DUR- compared with $^{\circ}$À.DUR_5 ($^{\circ}$DR?)	
	túr	I-dur-	I-dur-DINGIR
		Wa-dur	Dur-ra-ì-lí
		Šu-Dur-ùl	Šu-Dur-ùl
	ṭur		

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82.

LÀL	làl		A-da-làl
	là(l)		Ì-là(l)-lum and Ì-la-lum (both in RA IX 56)
RUL?	rul?, run?, rum_x?		From comparison of Šu-Dur-ùl (TMH n.F. I/II 24) = Šu-Tu-LÀL (seal 16* on Pl. 88), it is possible to assume that LÀL, if copied correctly, has the value rul (or run, rum_x) *

83.

DAR	dar	Dar-ba-a (MAD I)	
	tár	$Eš_4$-dar Dar-ti-bu ($R^2{}_3B$?) Wa-dar-	$Eš_4$-dar Sá-dar-ma-at (RA IX Pl. I opp. p. 1)
	ṭár		
DÍR	tèr		^{d}Be-la-at-Dír-ra-ba-an (AnOr XIX No. 51) compared with ^{d}NIN-Te-ra-ba-an (TA 1931, 236)

84.

GUR	gur	gur-da-b[u]? It-gur-da^{KI}	Gur-da-bi ^{d}U-gur and Ù-gur
	kùr	Zi-gur-mu-bí	
	qur	Ì-lum-gur-ad	Gur-ra-túm (QRD)

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85.

SI	ší	ra-si-im Si-da-na-at -nu-uḫ-si si-ip-rí	si-tum (Š'$_7$T) na-si (N'$_3$Š) Ku-un-si- Ì-si-in^{KI} and other spellings (Gelb, AJSL LV 78)
	šé	li-si-rí-àm [u]?-si-si-ra (copy)	A-ri-si-en (RA IX Pl. I opp. p. 1) Si-en-nam (PDTI 79)

86.

SU$_4$	šu$_x$	Su$_4$-ru-uš-GI a-ki-iš-su$_4$-ni-si-im Su$_4$-mu-be-lí su$_4$-a	
SI$_4$	ši$_5$	Only in ^{d}Li$_x$-si$_4$ (Nikolski, Dok. II 21 rev.). Cf. MSL IV p. 6 bí-si$_4$-iṭ-ma (PŠT, copy)	Only in ^{d}Li$_x$-si$_4$ (Schneider, AnOr XIX No. 261)

87.

SA(G)	ša$_x$	Sag-gu-bí (MDP XIV 6 iv) compared with Šà-gú-bi (UET III 1256, Ur III) Sag-gul-lum compared with Šà-gul-lum (ŠKL) Ur-sa(g)-num/núm /Uršānum/ Cf. also SAG.RIG$_7$ = ša$_x$-rig$_7$ and SAG.DU$_5$ /šassukkum/ Ì-lum-SAG-ir /-šā'ir?/ (EK IV Pl. XL, PSarg.)	Sa(g)-ti-um compared with Sa-ti-um; there is no reason to read Reš-ti-um with Pinches, BTBC pp. 22f., and von Soden, AS p. 43
ZUR$_x$	sur$_x$	In AMA-Ga-SAG (FM) and Ga-SAG^{KI} (HSS X) Cf. also Nos. 15 and 179	

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88.

MÁ	má	iš-má- ú-má it-má Má-gan^{KI}	Má-gan^{KI} má-gi$_4$-lum má-da-lum Má-at-ga and Ma-at-ga^{KI} (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 260, Gudea)

88a.

ÙZ	ùz	Pù-ma-ùz (MAD I)	Ùz-ne-nu-uš ($^{\circ}_1$ZN)

89.

DIR	dir		
	tir	dir-ku-lí	
	ṭir		

90.

TAB	tab	tab-ri-um Written with horizontal or oblique wedges: Àk- ^{KI} (MO II D xv, xxii) Àk- ^{KI} (Frankfort, Cyl. Seals Pl. XIIb, PSarg.) .SAG (TMH V 179:2, PSarg.) .SAG (154:3, PSarg.)	-mu-tab-bíl Àk-tab^{KI} Tab-lú-uz (TCL V 6039 iv) Written with horizontal or oblique wedges: -ba-da-ra-aḫ (AnOr VII 40:4; 53:21) -ba-an-da-ra-aḫ (Orient. XLVII 36:10; AnOr VII 44:5) Cf. also Da-ba-da-ra-aḫ (A 5947), TAB.BA-pa-da-ra-aḫ (YOS X 26:32), and the discussion by Hallo in BO XIV 231
	dáb		
	ṭab	na-ar-⌈tab⌉-tum Tab-ì-lí	Tab-be-lí

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dub$_x$/dáb TAB-si-ga (FM) compared with DUB-si-ga
Cf. also Nos. 101 and 201

92.

ŠUM	šum	šum-ma ʾÀ-ra-šum Ma-šum	šum-ma Ìr-ri-šum
	šu(m)		Ú-zur-[ba]-šu(m) /Uṣur-pašu/
	sum$_6$	A-bí-ap-sum$_6$	

93.

AB	ab	ab-ni (BNʾ$_7$) u-ša-ab	Be-lí-da-ab /Bêlī-ṭâb/ na-ap-lí-is
ÈŠ	èš	èš-a-ru Ki-èš^{KI} Èš-me-lum (ŠMʾ$_4$)	Ki-èš^{KI} Èš-nun^{KI} (RSO IX 472) èš-tum (ʾ$_x$ŠT). Doubtful Èš-me-lum
IRI$_9$	iri$_9$		^{d}Nè-iri$_9$-gal (cf. Falkenstein, Topographie von Uruk p. 31). Cf. No. 259 Cf. also ^{d}AB-gal = ^{d}Iri$_9$-gal in Sum. (Falkenstein, loc. cit.)

95.

MUL	mul		Ig-mul-Ìr-ra

96.

UG	ug	iš-bu-uk (ŠPK) iš-ru-u[k] (copy)	Du-uk-ra Da-šu-uk (De Genouillac, TD 83:5)

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97.

AZ	az	i-za-az Na-aṣ-ru-um	I-za-az- Ba-ba-as^{KI} (Gelb, AJSL LV 72)

98.

URUDU	da_5	A-bí-URUDU compared with A-bí-da (TMH V p. 14, PSarg.)	Lugal-URUDU-ba-an (Jean, ŠA LXVI iii; BRM III 109; Oberhuber, SAKD 63) compared with Lugal-Da-ba-an (Oppenheim, CCTE p. 194). Cf. also No. 101

100.

UM	um	ar-ba-um Um-mi-	A-bu-um- Um-mi-

101.

DUB	dub		
	tub	dub-ga-ti	
	ṭub	Iš-dup-	Iš-dup-
	dub/dab	GUR.DUB compared with gur-da-⌈bu/bi⌉ (Sarg.) and gu-ur-du-up-pi (TCL XI 161 passim, Larsa)	DUB-ru-um^{KI} compared with Da-ab-ru-um (Gelb, AJSL LV 77)
		Ur-^{d}DUB-an (CT XXXII 8 ii, PSarg.) compared with KA-Da-ba-an, Sarg., and Šu-$^{(d)}$Da-ba-an, OB, etc. (cf. DBN?)	Instead of Lugal-DUB-ba-an read Lugal-URUDU-ba-an and see above No. 98 (proposed by Sollberger)
		DUB-si-ga compared with TAB-si-ga (FM)	
		For later periods cf. ^{d}Ak-DUB-bi-tum with Àk-TAB^{KI} (Poebel, JAOS LVII 360, 362); Dil-DUB-ba^{KI} (RLA I 167, Larsa) with Dil-da-ba^{KI} (TCL V 6041 iii, Ur III); DUB-di-e, var. of dabdû (TCL III p. 23 n. 7)	
		Cf. also Nos. 90 and 201	

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102.			
TA	ta	Only in Ta-ta (FM; MAD I)	i-ta-ti-in
		Me-ta-la (Kish 1930, 139)	na-ap-ta-an
			li-il-gu-ta (LQT)
	dá		
	ṭá		i-ba-ta-ar (PṬR)
103.			
I	i	i-la-ak	i-na-da-an
		i-din	i-din
		Written with 5 horizontal or oblique wedges:	
		I-pi-ì-lum (NB$^{2}_{1}$)	
		I-bí-um (DP 120 iii 4, PSarg.)	
		ŠU.I (HSS X 222 iii; RTC 95 rev.)	
		Written with 6 vertical or oblique wedges:	
		ŠU.I (MAD I 241; OIP LXXII 650; YOS I 11 ii; ITT II/2 3050 obv. and rev.)	
105.			
ḪÉ	ḫé		Ḫé-du-ut-
			Ti-ša-an-da-ḫé compared with Ti-ša-an-da-ḫi (Gelb, HS p. 112)
GAN	gan	^{d}Da-gan	^{d}Da-gan
	kan	Má-gan^{KI}	Má-gan^{KI}
		Maš-gan- (MAD I)	
		^{d}Ša-gan-UR.SAG (EK IV Pl. XLIII No. 3 i, PSarg.)	
	qan		

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107.			
TUR	tur		Tur-am-ì-lí ($T^{\circ}{}_{6}R$) Tur-àm-ì-lí
108.			
AD	ad	-ga-sa-ad (KŠD) -ma-ad ($M^{\circ}D$) -dam-ga-at	Wa-at-ra-at ga-ga-ad (QQD)
109.			
ZÉ	zé	BÀD-Za-an-zé^{KI} compared with BÀD-Za-zi^{KI} (both in HSS X)	Zé-e-zé (Contenau, CHÉU 97) zé-ra-šu?
	zí		Ú-da-ad-zé-na-at /Uddad-zinat/ from /*Uddad-šinat/, unpub. NBC Ur III text, from Hallo
	se_x		zé-iḫ-ru-um. Doubtful
	ṣe	a-zé-ḫa-me u-su-zé	
	ṣi	pù-zé-num ⌈In⌉-na-ze-ir	Zé-li- -na-zé-ir
110.			
IN	in	i-ti-in in	Da-ti-in- -ki-in
112.			
LUGAL	šàr	Tu-da-LUGAL-li-bí-iš compared with Tu-da-sar-li-bí-iš. Connection sure, meaning doubtful	A-bu-um-mi-LUGAL compared with A-pum-i-sar /Abum-išar/

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113.

HIR	ḫir	Ma-ma-ḫir /Man-maḫir/	Ma-ma-ḫir
(old)		Ma-ma-ḫir-su	Da-ag-ma-ḫir-šè (Legrain, TRU 286 rev. 2, ununderstandable)
IR_x?	ir_x?	Only in EZEN-ra-gàr-ad /Irra-qarrad?/ (OIP XIV 74 ii, PSarg.)	

*

114.

UG_5	ug_5	Bu-da-uk_5-ki (HSS X 23) or Bu-da-UG_5^{KI}	Ma-ru-ug_5-tum (UET III 1222)
		$u(g)_5$-gi_4 (CM)	
		Uru-na-ug_5-ga (PBS XV 81 and BE I 113, NS.)	
		Ur-Uk_5-ku-ra (CT VII 34, 18409 rev. 9, PSarg.) compared with ^dUk_x(LÚ. ŠESSIG)-ku-ra (Shileiko, Sum. Vot. Inscr. p. 11, Enšakušanna)	Ur-Uk_5-ku-ra (Pinches, AT 78; YOS IV 248; other examples in ŠL 152^8, 32)
		DN written ^dNin-din-ug_5-ga in Ur III is written ^dNin-din-EZEN+AN-ga in PSarg. (Jestin, TSŠ 629 i; Deimel, Fara II 6 ii; BE I 95)	^dNin-din/ti-ug_5-ga (Schneider, AnOr XIX No. 488)
		Cf. also EZEN+AN-zi-um (DP 2 i, twice, PSarg.)	
BÀD	bàd	Bàt-ti (BIN VIII p. 32) compared with Ba-ti and Ba_5-ti (ibid.)	Um-mi-da-bàṭ Sar-ru-zu-da-bàṭ

*

115.

SUM	šúm	I-ti-sum compared with I-ti-šum	Ma-sum compared with Ma-šum
		ʾÀ-ra-sum compared with ʾÀ-ra-šum	Ga-ra-sum (KRŠ)

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		Bir$_5$-ḫa-sum compared with Bir$_5$-ḫa-šu-um (PRʾ$_5$Š)
		Mu-lu-sum compared with Mu-lu-šum
		Si-ku-sum /Šigūšum/
		Gu-sum
		Ba-ra-aḫ-sum^{KI}
		The value šúm for SUM fits well the derivation of the Sumerian word for "onion" from Semitic šûm, root T̲ʾ$_6$M
SÈ	sè	Only in Sum. GÌR.SÈ.GA (ŠL II 444, 43)

116.

KAS	raš or eš$_8$ Logogram GA.RAŠ or RAŠ.GA	Ga-RAŠ^{KI} (ITT V 8222) Maš-gán-Ga-RAŠ!$^{SAR\ KI}$ (De Genouillac, TD 54 rev. i)

117.

GABA	gaba	Mu-úr-di(n)-GABA (CT XXXII 36 ii) and Mu-úr-ti-GABA (Bethany College No. 1:2) compared with Mu-úr-ti-ga-ba (Nikolski, Dok. II 476 i)
		Ša-ar-GABA (RTC 242 ii)
	kaba	RA.GABA and RÁ.GABA
	[ga(b)?	Kur-bi-la-ga(b)-ta (AnOr I 175, translit. only). Improbable]
DUḪ	du(ḫ)	u$_4$-duḫ-ḫu-um compared with ù-tu-ḫu-um (ʾ$_x$TḪ?)
		BA.TAB-duḫ-ḫu-um and BA.TAB-duḫ-um (BTBTḪ?)

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			zi-gi$_4$-duḫ-ḫu-um (ZGDḪ?) in-duḫ-šu-um, etc. ($^{\circ}_{x}$MTḪŠ)
DU$_8$	tu$_x$	GÚ.DU$_8$.A^{KI} Ìr-bi-du$_8$-um (MAD I)	GÚ.DU$_8$.A^{KI} Du$_8$-du$_8$-lí^{KI} compared with Du-du-ul^{KI} (Gelb, AJSL LV 74f.) Du$_8$-du$_8$-li$_x$^{KI}, cf. No. 122 TÚG$_{mu}$-du$_8$-um (MD?)

*

119.

DAḪ	taḫ		Daḫ-ḫi-še-en (Lau, OBTR 173) Daḫ-ša-tal (Gelb, HS p. 111) an-daḫ-šum /antaḫšum/

120.

AM	am	na-ra-am ti-a-am-tim	Na-ra-am- A-ḫa-am-

122.

BÍ	bí	I-bí- (NB$^{\circ}_1$) -ra-bí ki-bí-ma	I-bí- (NB$^{\circ}_1$) -ra-bí
	pi$_5$	e-bí-iš I-da-bí-ì-li Li-bí-it- -mu-bí. Doubtful	U-bí^{KI} (BE III 59; 100; 104; etc.) Bí-sa-aḫ- (PŠḪ)
BIL	bil	^{d}Gi-bil (RTC 14 rev. iii, PSarg.) = ^{d}BIL.GI (HSS X 160 iii) = ^{d}Gibil	^{d}BIL.GI (TCL V 6053 ii) ^{d}Pa-bil-sag (ibid.) Ù-bil-Eš$_4$-dar
	pil	Bil-zum (PLS)	

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NE	ne	Dun-ne-nu-um (PSarg.) Gi-ne-ku (TMH V 71 iii 10, PSarg.) = Gi-ni-ku (39 vi 8)	I-ti-ne-a /Iddin-Ea/ ne-gi-bu-um (NGB?) ne-ba-ḫu-um ($^{\circ}_{x}$BḪ?)
LI_x	li_x	Only in $^{d}Li_x$-si_4 (Nikolski, Dok. II 21 rev.). Cf. MSL IV p. 6	Only in $^{d}Li_x$-si_4 (Schneider, AnOr XIX No. 261) Since Du_8-du_8-NE^{KI} occurs with NIM = Elamites (Gelb, AJSL LV 74), contrary to Gelb, loc. cit., it should be compared not with Tu-tu-ub^{KI}, but with Du_8-du_8-li^{KI}
DÈ	dè	A-ga-$dè^{KI}$ e-dè-šum-ma ($^{\circ}_{3}$DŠ)	Gàr-dè-$dè^{KI}$ (RA XIX 44, 10543) compared with Gàr-dé-$dé^{KI}$ (ITT IV p. 83, 7964)
	te_4	iš-dè Ki-$dè^{KI}$	
	ṭè		
	ti_x	Na-ru_x-dè (MDP XI p. 3 i, ii)	A-bí-zi-im-dè compared with A-bí-zi-im-ti ($^{\circ}_{6}$SM)
LÁM	lám	Only in Sumerian	

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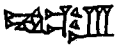
123. 

ERÍM	rìm	si-ga(r)-rìm (copy)	
	rúm	Wa-at?-rúm (BE I Pl. VI ii). This reading is more plausible than Bìr?-rúm of von Soden, AS p. 49 A-mur-rúm (BE I Pl. VII ix)	Ku-ba-rúm (ITT IV p. 37, 7318) compared with Gu-ba-ru-um (KBR) Ḫu-BÍ.RU^{KI} (ITT II 695; 890; 917; etc.) and Ḫu-RU.$BÍ^{KI}$ (Chiera, STA 10 x 27, 33)

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		GIŠ.TIR gán ḫu-ku-bu-BÍ. RU-ma-kam (DP 446 rev. vi, PSarg.); ḫu-ku-bu-BÍ.RU(KI) (Speleers, RIAA 41 i, PSarg.; ITT V 9441; 9258; etc.)	
		ZAG?-ḫur-BÍ.RU, cf. No. 185 *	
DAM_x?	dam_x?	BÍ.RU-dam (R xxiii, xxv; cf. also MAD III 110)	

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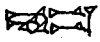
124. 

BÍL	bíl	wa-bíl- U-bíl-	
	píl	sa-bíl-tim (copy)	da-bíl-tum (TPL?)

125a.

AZU	zu_5	$A-zu_5-zu_5$ compared with A-zu-zu (both in TMH V p. 14, PSarg.); cf. also $A-zu_5-zu_5$ in Jestin, TSŠ p. 71, Fara	
		PN $A.ZU_5$ (Kish 1930, 144a rev. ii) compared with PN A.ZU (passim)	
		Cf. also Jacobsen, JNES II 117f. *	

126.

ÁG	ág		Iu_x-ù-ša-na-ág, cf. No. 146

*

128a.

UNUG	irí	^{d}Nè-irí-gal (MDP VI Pl. 2, 1 ii)	^{d}Nè-irí-gal (passim)
		Cf. also UNUG = e-ri-im (AS VII p. 20:153) and discussion under No. 259	

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AB_4	ab_4	Kul-ab_4^{KI} (DP 54 xi; 438 ii; 441 i; 473 v, all PSarg.). Against Orient. XXVIII 45, Kul-ab_4^{KI}, not Kul-ab^{KI}, also in VAS XIV 74 x. Cf. also ^{GIŠ}Kul-ab_4 = ^{GIŠ}Kul-ab at Fara (ŠL 72, 26), ŠEŠ.UNUG^{KI} = ŠEŠ.AB^{KI} = Uri(m), INNIN.UNUG^{KI} = INNIN.AB^{KI} = Zabala(m), and discussion in ŠL 72, 26 and Falkenstein, Topographie von Uruk p. 31	Kul-ab_4^{KI} (RA IX 113 iii 5 = X 99:12, copy, Utu-ḫegal) Cf. also under Sarg.

129.

KUM	kum	at-ti-kum (NDN) Ar-kum	Ma-al-kum
	gum_x	ti-kum (TG?)	
	qum	ma-at-kum Da-kum (DQQ)	Dam-kum
	kún	iš-kùn Iš-kùn-DINGIR I-kùn-núm Kùn-du-pum (QTP?)	

130.

GAZ	gazi	A-gaz-ù^{KI} (HSS X 198)	
	kàz		Gas-bu-ša (KSP) Gas-bu-$ša_4$

130a.

GAZ+NIR	nir_x?	nir_x (N'$_3$R)

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131.

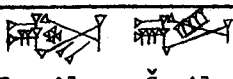
ÚR	úr	Nu-úr- Ḫu-úr-tim^{KI} (MDP XIV p. 10 i)	Nu-úr- Zu-úr-zu-ra (Jacobsen, CTC 7:11)

133.

ÍM	ím	ím-ḫu-ur (CM)	

134.

IL	il	Il-la-at li-il-gu-da (LQT)	-ga-mi-il Eš$_4$-dar-il-šu

134a. 

IL+KÁR	il$_x$	Še-il$_x$-ḫa (MAD I)	Bi-il$_x$-zum (PLS) Ša-il$_x$-tum Il$_x$-la-zu (ʾ$_1$LL)

135.

DU	du	Du-ma-ga (DMQ) iš-du-tu (ŠDD) gu-du-si-iš (QDŠ)	Du-šu-mu-um -du-gul (DGL)
	tù	Du-gul-tum (TKL) Du-kil-^{d}EN.ZU li-iš-ba-al-ki-du	li-il-ku-du (LQT)
	ṭù	li-ip-du-ur	
TÚM	túm	Mu-túm-DINGIR (YOS IX 2, PSarg.). Not clear Nin-ma-túm (HSS III p. 28, PSarg.)	Ḫa-ab-túm Šu-nun-túm (ŠNN) Nin-ma-a-túm (Mʾ$_x$T)
	dum$_x$		Gur-ra-túm (QRD) Ga-ra-túm (QRD) DINGIR-naq-túm (NQD?)
IM$_x$	im$_x$	im$_x$-tu-ud (MDD) Im$_x$-da-lik (MLK) im$_x$-ḫu-r[u]-ni-su$_4$-ma and im$_x$-ḫur im$_x$-da-aḫ-za-ma (MHŠ)	

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RÁ	rá	^{d}Eš-ḫa-rá (A 839)	RÁ.GABA
GIN	gin		Ur-^{d}Sar-ru-gin (RA IX 56, translit. only) ^{d}Sar-ru-gi(n)-in (PDTI 605)
ŠA$_4$	ša$_4$		Gas-bu-ša$_4$ (KSP)
KUM$_x$?	kum$_x$?		Šà-ga-na-DU (unique) compared with Šà-ga-na-kum (ŠKNK)

136.

LAḪ$_4$	laḫ$_4$	Only in the logograms MÁ.LAḪ$_4$, MUŠ.LAḪ$_4$, and Ì.LAḪ$_4$	

137.

TUM	tum	iš-tum ki-ib-ra-tum	Bí-tum- Wa-gàr-tum ($^{\circ}_{6}$QR)
	dum	Ik-su-tum Be-lí-tum-ki Ba-aq-tum (PQD)	Ik-šu-tum É-a-tum-ki
	ṭum		-ḫa-tum mi-ì-tum (MṬ?)
	tu(m)		Tu(m)-ba-al^{KI} (CT XXXII 20 iii) probably = Da-ba-al^{KI} (DBL?)
ÍB	íb	Passim in Sum.	Ìr-íb-il-šu, also Ìr-e-íb, I-ri-íb, Ìr-ri-íb (R$^{\circ}_{3}$B?) TUM-rí-um, if to be read íb-rí-um Bár-zé-íb^{KI} (Johns Hopkins F 494, from L. Oppenheim)

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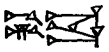
137a. 

TUM_x	tum_x	Correction: instead of Na-kab-tum_x, read na-kab IDIGNA (ÍD ù UD. KIB.NUN ÍD). Šu-TUM_x-a (in MAD I 163 rev. viii) is ununderstandable.	TUM + 2 small wedges at end: ^{d}LAMA-tum_x (LMS) zi-ib-tum_x compared with zi-ib-tum (ZB?)

138.

UŠ	uš	uš-ba-la-ga-du i-bu-uš	Zé-lu-uš- uš-zi-iz

139.

IŠ	iš	iš-dè ga-ti-iš-su Ì-lí-iš-da-gal	iš-ba-tum Ì-lí-iš-ti-gal
	[ís	Instead of u-ra-ís of von Soden, AS p. 52, read u-ra-iš, since this verb occurs both as RʾŠ and RʾS]	

140.

BI	bi	li-se_{11}-bi-lam Lu-lu-bi-im (HSS X)	La-bi-ru-um ik-ri-bi-šu
	pí	iš-bi-gi (ŠPK) E-bi-ir-	Bi-il_x-zum (PLS) Bi-ša-aḫ- (PŠḪ) -li-bi-it

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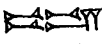
141. 

ŠIM	šim	Šim-bi-iš-ḫu-uk (MDP II pp. 58, 63, etc.) I-šim-	Ba-šim-e^{KI} (Gelb, AJSL LV 73) I-šim- Šim-še-la-aḫ (ITT V 6787)
	$šin_x$		Cf. the discussion on p. 210 No. 113

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141a.

BAPPIR bir$_x$? In the writing SU.BAPPIR.A in Sarg. and Ur III texts, discussed by Gelb in HS p. 27 and Studi orientalistici in onore di Giorgio Levi Della Vida p. 383. Cf. also name translit. as Su-šim-a in ITT IV p. 75, 7808, Ur III

142.

ÙL	ùl	The sign appears in the form GIŠ+GIŠ+GIŠ: Na-bí-Ùl-maš compared with U-gi-in-Ul-maš Šu-Dur-ùl Ì-me-Dur-ùl	The sign appears in the form GIŠ+GIŠ: ^{ÍD}Dur-ùl (MAOG IV 188 rev.; RA XXX 120 No. 7) Šu-Dur-ùl (TMH n.F. I/II 24) compared with Šu-TU.LÀL (seal 16* on Pl. 88 belonging to the same tablet), discussed under No. 82
ḫÙL	ḫùl		Ìr-ḫùl-la compared with Ìr-ḫu-la (U 363 and 365, and Falkenstein, NSGU I p. 37 n. 3)

145.

GAG	kag	Me-ir-tu-gag-ga (HSS X 200) compared with Me-ir-t<u>-ga-ga (HSS X 187 ii) Gak-ku-um	Gag-gu-la-tum^{KI} (CT XXXII 19 iv) Gak-mi^{KI} (Langdon, TAD 67)
DÙ	dù		LUGAL-ku-dù-ri (UET I 96 = UET III 45, seal)

146.

NI	ni	ib-ni uz-ni-su	-ba-ni Ù-ma-ni

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LÍ	lí	be-lí ì-lí	-be-lí -ì-lí -ma-lí-ik -ba-lí-iṭ
Ì	ì	ì-lí šum-lu-ì-su Ìr-i-pum (PSarg.)	-ì-lí si-ì-tum -ì-ba-la-aḫ (PLḪ) ì-na ma-ì Ì-na-zé-ir (NṢR)
	ià	Ià-ar-mu-ti^{KI} (copy) be-lí-ià-a (CM) be-el-ti-ià-a (CM) Li-bu-uš-ià-a-um or Li-bu-uš-ni-a-um ^{d}Ià-ar-zi-na (MDP XI p. 3 ii 3) Ià-ar-la-ga-an (YOS I 13) ^{d}Ḫa-ià (ITT I 1288 rev.). For the reading cf. Jacobsen, JCS VII 38 n. 17	Ià-ab-ra-at (Gelb, HS p. 102) Ià-a-da-az (ibid. p. 105) Ià-an-bí-ì-lum (NB$^{3}_{1}$) Ià-a-um compared with I-a-um Ià-an-bu-li (NPL) Ià-a-mu-tum (M$^{3}_{6}$T) Ià-a-mi-iš^{KI} (Orient. V 53) Ià-a-ma-ti-um (A 29365) Ià-ab-ru^{KI} (Gelb, AJSL LV 76) ^{d}Ḫa-ià (Schneider, AnOr XIX No. 188)
	iu$_x$?		Iu$_x$-ù-ša-na-ág and Iu$_x$-ù-ša (Gelb in Studi orientalistici in onore di Giorgio Levi Della Vida p. 388). Instead of Iu$_x$, the reading Ià is also possible
ZAL	zal		Only in Ka-zal-lu^{KI}

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147.

IR	ir	i-si-ir ($^{\circ}_{7}$ŠR) Si-ir-kum	A-mi-ir- -li-la-bi-ir-
	er	te-ir-rí-iš Ù-a-še-ir-^{d}Da-ga-an ($^{\circ}_{6}$ŠR)	E-ir-ri-šu-um -ga-še-ir še-ir-še-ir-ru-um

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148.

BA$_4$	ba$_4$	Regularly in ^{d}Za-ba$_4$-ba$_4$ and ^{d}A-ba$_4$, also Da-ba$_4$-la (DBL?)	
MÀ	mà		Mà-ga-an^{KI} (Gelb, AJSL LV 73)
GÁ	gá		PN Dun-gá-a-ad (Nesbit, SRD 17 rev.; A 2869) PN Î-tum-Gá-gá ($^{\circ}_{7}$D)

148a.

AMA	ama	Sum. Ur-^{d}Igi-(a)ma-šè (DP 191 ii, PSarg.) compared with Lú-^{d}Igi-ma-šè (ITT II 4203, Ur III), etc.	Am(a)-a-núm (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 68 v 28, Gudea)

150.

ÙR	ùr		ANŠE$_{DU(N)}$.ÙR, cf. No. 271 SÁR.ÙR (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI pp. 267f., Gudea)

152.

DAG	dag		
	tág	daq-bí dag-ru-s[a]?-am (GRŠ?) dak-ti (KT$^{\circ}_{7}$)	-dak-la-ku (TKL)
	ṭag		

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153.

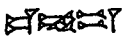
PA	pa	A-pa-al^{KI} (ITT I 1099) -pa-lik (OIP LVIII 291 No. 7, PSarg., PLQ?)	-pa-lí-il Pa-na-na (Jacobsen, CTC p. 45)
	bá		Pa-šim-e^{KI} (Gelb, AJSL LV 73) -pa-ni
PA.ḪÚB.DU	rig$_x$	See No. 64	

154.

ŠAB	šab	^{GI}MA.ŠAB (BIN VIII 261:3; UET III p. 127, Ur III)	Šab-ni-^{d}Šul-gi (RA IX 63 AM 14, ŠPN?)

156.

IZ	iz	I-ba-lí-is (PIS) uš-zi-iz Ni-iṣ-ru-um. Doubtful	I-ba-lí-is uš-zi-iz
GIŠ	giš	Na-an-giš-li-iš-ma (late copy)	
	giz		Àg-giz^{KI} compared with A-gi-ze^{KI} (AJSL LV 68f.). Doubtful
	kiš$_x$		Giš-ga-ti compared with Ki-iš-ga-ti^{KI} (KŠKT?)
	níš/naš$_x$?	GIŠ-be^{KI} (passim in HSS X) compared with ^{KUR}Na-áš-be in the later Nuzi texts (Lacheman, BASOR LXXVIII 22 and LXXXI 10)	

158. 

GIŠ.BÍL	bìl	u-bìl A-bìl- ($^{\circ}_{1}{}^{\circ}_{6}$L) TIR Ba-bìl^{KI} (ITT V 9258 i; 9441) compared with TIR Ba-bíl-la (Nies, UDT 58 v)	Ur-bìl-lum^{KI} (De Genouillac, TD 86 rev.) A-bìl- TIR Ba-bìl-la (CT VII 14 i), GIŠ.TIR Ba-bìl-la (CT IX 39 ii), etc.

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		Ur-^{d}Pa-bìl-sag (DP 113 rev. ii, PSarg.) This value attested already at Fara (cf. Jacobsen, AS XI 188)	In some forms GIŠ.BIL instead of GIŠ.BÍL occurs (cf. Gelb in AJSL LIII 180, and in Journal of the Institute of Asian Studies I [1955] 25-28) GÀR.BÌL (Barton, HLC II Pl. 68 i, iii) = GÀR. BÍL (ii, iii)
	pìl		
159a.			
GUD	gu_4		a-gu(d)-ḫu-um
	ku_x	gu(d)-za-rí-ku?! /kusarikkū/	Gu(d)-bu-tum (AnOr I 177 rev., translit. only) Gu(d)-ku-la (UET III 1452 rev.) gu(d)-ku-ru (KKR) Gu(d)-ku-za-núm (GGZ?)
160.			
AL	al	al-su-ni ma-a-al-tum (N°$_7$L)	ma-al-tum -al-šu
	el_x?	be-AL i-be-AL (copy)	E-te-AL-pi_x-^{d}Da-gan
161.			
UB	ub	u-ub-lam e-ru-ub Ik-ru-ub-	Ik-ru-ub-
162.			
MAR	mar	Ad-mar I-za-mar Mar-ru-ut^{KI} (MAD I)	mar-za-tum (RSN?) Mar-ḫa-ši^{KI}

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163.

E	e	e-ru-ub ga-mi-e (KM°$_7$)	-e-lum e-ru-ba-tum

164.

DUG	dug	mu-duk (JRAS 1932 p. 296:41, ununderstandable; read perhaps mu-bi?, NB°$_1$?) dug-ti-ir (MDP XI p. 3 iii twice, Elamite) se$_{11}$-dug (ibid. p. 9 iii)	

165.

UN	un	iš-ku-un su-gu-un (ŠKN)	Iš-ku-un- Ḫu-un-nu-um

166.

LÍL	líl	En-líl-kum^{KI} (Iraq VII 66) Nin-líl-iš-gi-in Za-líl-tum (ŞLL) -ba-líl (PLL?)	^{d}En-líl ^{d}Nin-líl

167.

[ŠID	šid		Against Ga-šid-da-du of von Soden, AS p. 58, and others, read Ga-ra-da-du in accordance with Gelb, HS pp. 101f.]
LAG (old)	lag		Kur-bi-lag compared with Kur-bi-la-ag (KRB)
ÂG (old)	àg	Âk-tab^{KI} *	Âk-tab^{KI} (JAOS LVII 359ff.) Âg-giz^{KI} compared with A-gi-zé^{KI} (AJSL LV 68f.). Doubtful

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MES	mèš	Ur-Bìl-gí(n)-mes (RTC 18 rev. ii, PSarg.) [Against u-miš-šum of Ungnad, MAS pp. 11 and 37, read u-um!-šum (collated)]	^{d}Bìl-ga-mes (Schneider, AnOr XIX No. 162)

169.

Ú	ú	ú-zu-ur Ú-da-tum (ʾDD) -ú-da	Ú-za-ar- Ú-ta-
BA_6?	ba_6?	Ḫa-Ú-ru (MDP XIV 6 v), according to von Soden, AS p. 59. Doubtful	Ba_6-šim-e (Orient. XXIII 2117). Doubtful
BU_x?	bu_x?	Ú-Ú (BE I 87 i; BIN VIII 88) compared with Bu-bu, Pù-pù (cf. von Soden, AS p. 59). Doubtful ^{URUDU}ḪA.Ú.DA compared with ^{URUDU}ḪA.PÙ.DA (ḪBD?, PSarg.)	
[ŠAM	šam	Instead of šam-si of von Soden, AS p. 59, read ú-si (ʾ$_1$ŠŠ)	Instead of ^{d}Šul-gi-^{d}šam-ši (RT XIX 58 No. 330) read perhaps ^{d}Šul-gi-^{d}UTU!-ši]

170.

GA	ga	Ga-mi-ru-um	-ga-mi-il
	kà	u-ga-al -ga-si-id	ga-ga-ar-tum (KKR) -ga-si-id
	qá	Ga-ga-da-núm Ga-at-núm	Bu-ga-ku-um ga-ga-ad

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171.

ÍL	íl	íl-ge Íl-e-da-núm	Šu-íl-tum

172.

LUḪ	luḫ	Me-luḫ-ḫa Ba-luḫ- compared with Ba-lu-úḫ- (PLḪ)	Me-luḫ-ḫa
	lìḫ	-ba-lìḫ (PLḪ)	Ur-^{d}Ba-lìḫ (RA IX 59 SA 72 rev.)

173.

DAN	dan	-dan Dan-ki (CT XXI 1) ^{d}Pa-dan (PDN, PSarg.)	-dan dan-núm I-sar-Ba-dan, etc. (PDN)
	tan		Ú-na-ap-dan (TCL V 6039 rev. iii 6)
	da(n)		Ìr-ra-na-DAN compared with Ìr-ra-na-da (N'D) Da(n)-an- -da(n)-an-na-at
KAL	kal	Only in kal-la-tim (CM) Possibly in URU-kal-bí^{KI} (TMH V 129) A-mur-kal-la (MDP XIV 43). Cf. under Ur III	A-mur-kal-la (UET III 1351 i) compared with ^{d}ŠEŠ.KI-kal-la (UET III 1133), and other PN's with -kal-la, all Sum., in Orient. XXIV p. 55

174.

ʾÀ	ʾà	Of the various values of this sign proposed in AJSL LIII 181 (cf. also Albright, BASOR LXXVII 22; Nougayrol, RA XLII 8f.; von Soden, AS p. 60) only the value ʾà (from	ʾÀ-ba-za (Ur III) compared with ʾÀ-ba-zum (Sarg.)

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ḫa) can be safely reconstructed for Sarg.:
na-ʾà-áš, root NḪŠ
da-la-ʾà-mu, root LḪM
ʾà-ru-uš, root ḪRŠ
La-ʾà-ra-ab, root ḪRB
In other cases the root is not sure:
Za-ar-ʾà-núm^{KI} compared with later GN Zarḫānum
ʾà-wa-a-ti compared with later awatum
^{d}ʾÀ-a = ^{d}A-a at Boğazköy
É.A = ʾÀ.DUR$_5$, if loan word from Sem. ḪDR
É.SIG$_4$ = ʾÀ.GAR$_5$, if loan word from Sem. ḪGR
Cf. also ba-ʾà-áš-tum, a-ti-ʾà-al-li, da-áš-bi-ʾà-al-li, ḫa-wa-ʾà-a in the Hurrian inscription published by Nougayrol in RA XLII 6
Cf. also il-ga-ʾà and íl-ga-a at Mari (RA XXXV 42f.)

*

É é — É-a in I-ti-ne-a /Iddin-Ea/ and Na-ra-me-a /Narâm-Ea/
É-lu-núm (RA XIX 192 No. 4) compared with È-lu-núm (YOS IV 240)

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175.

NIR	nir	Ki-nu-nir^{KI}	nir-ru-um
		^{d}Šu-nir (Fara II 5 v; MDP XIV 51 rev. ii; 71 rev. iv)	I-ti-nir-ra /Iddin-Irra/
			Ki-nu-nir^{KI}
	ner		^{d}Be-la-at-Suḫ-nir (AnOr XIX No. 52) compared with ^{d}Be-la-at-Suḫ-ne-ir (A 2999 twice)

*

176.

GI$_4$	gi$_4$	Gir$_x$-gi$_4$-lú$^{ḪU\ KI}$ (PSarg.), see discussion on p. 214 No. 317	Ši-ma-aš-gi$_4$^{KI}
			Gi$_4$-da-núm compared with Ki-da-núm (G$^{2}_{7}$D)
	ki$_4$	wa-ar-gi$_4$-um	
	qi$_4$	ug$_5$-gi$_4$ (CM)	-na-gi$_4$-id
		u-sa-am-gi$_4$-it (copy)	La-gi$_4$-ip

178.

RA	ra	-ra-bí	-ra-bí
		ki-ib-ra-tim	ki-ib-ra-tim

179.

ZUR$_x$	súr	Ga-zur$_x$^{KI} (HSS X)	Ga-zur$_x$^{KI} (RTC 236)
		Cf. also No. 87	

*

180.

LÚ	lú	Lú-zu-zum compared with Lu-zu-zum	Lú-ša-lim compared with Lu-sá-lim
		Lú-be-lu	-lú-ba-lí-iṭ
		Lú-ba-na compared with Lu-ba-na	Tab-lú-uz (TCL V 6039 iv)
		Gir$_x$-gi$_4$-lú$^{ḪU\ KI}$ (PSarg.), see discussion on p. 214 No. 317	E-lú-da-an (AOF XVIII 105b 5)

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		En-ni-lú compared with En-ni-lu ($^{\circ}_{x}$NN) u-ga-lú (copy, K$^{\circ}_{6}$L) *	
*184.			
SAR	šar	Sar-ru-ba-ni -i-sar	Sar-ru-ba-ni -i-sar
[MÚ	mú	The value mú in the name SAR-a-ti-gu-bi-si-in, proposed by Jacobsen, AS XI p. 120 n. 308, is not attested in Sarg.] *	^{d}A-zi-SAR-a (Schneider, AnOr XIX Nos. 10 and 351) compared with ^{d}A-zi-mu-a by Jacobsen, Orient. n.s. XVI 394f.
185.			
ZAG	za(g)	Za(g)?-ḫur-rúm (BIN II 2 rev., PSarg.); reading according to von Soden, AS p. 62. Very doubtful ZAG-tum (BIN VIII 301). Doubtful. Perhaps a PN	za(g)-mi-rí-tum compared with za-mi-rí-tum (MR$^{\circ}$) ZAG.ḪI.LI compared with ZA.ḪI.LI (SḪL) Gú-zag-tum^{KI} or Gú-za(g)-tum^{KI} (Langdon, TAD 66:2)
186.			
GÀR	gàr	Na-gàr^{KI} (RA XLII 6:18) compared with Na-ga-ar^{KI} (TCL XXIII 57:11, Mari) and NAGAR^{KI} (CT I 1b 2, 7; 1c 12)	
	kàr	Ù-na-gàr (MO). Doubtful	
	qar	Gàr-tum (QRD)	DINGIR-gàr-ad -wa-gàr

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187.

ID	id	Ga-si-id- /KŠD/ Iṭ-lum	-na-gi$_4$-id (NQD) Iṭ-lum
Á	á	Á-ru-kum a-á-zum Á-ki-ti ra-á-pum (R$^{\circ}_3$B)	Á-bí-lí-a Á-ki-ti á-gu(d)-ḫu-um -á-rí-ik

190.

DÉ	dé	Only in I-dé-dé (HSS X 205) li-ti-dé (MDP XI p. 9 iv, Elamite) dé-ga-li (ibid.)	Only in In-dé-a (CT I 3 ii) Gàr-dé-dé^{KI} (ITT IV 7964) compared with Gàr-dè-dè^{KI} (RA XIX 44, 10543)

191.

DA	da	i-na-da-an da-núm	na-da-nam -da-an
	tá	da-mu-ru ad-da	Da-ti-in- Ú-da-
	ṭa	Da-pum (Ṭ$^{\circ}_7$B) i-da-ba-aḫ	-ḫa-da-am -da-ab

192.

ÁŠ	áš	na-$^{\circ}$à-áš Da-áš-má-tum (ŠM$^{\circ}_4$)	áš-lum Ba-áš-ti-a Áš-ku-da-núm compared with Aš-ku-da-núm Ḫa-áš-ḫa-me-ir (ḪŠḪ)
	eš$_x$?		Na-ḫi-ÁŠ-[t]um compared with Na-ḫi-iš-tum. But cf. also No. 290 under éš
		ÁŠ-nun-na^{KI} (BIN VIII 68:15, PSarg., unique). Cf. Ur III	Occurring between Sarg. Iš-nun^{KI} and OB Ḫš-nun(-na)^{KI}, the Ur III

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			spelling ÁŠ-nun(-na)^{KI} may express Eš$_x$-nun(-na)^{KI}. Cf. the occurrences in Jacobsen, AS VI 1ff.
*			
193.			
MA	ma	-ma-tum	-ma-tum
		ma-na-ma	Ma-al-kum
194.			
GAL	gal		gal-la-bi
	kál	A-da-gal	A-da-gal-šum
		gal-pum (KLB)	-ti-gal
		Gal-la-tum	
	qál		
195.			
BÁR	bár		Bár-zé-íb^{KI} (Johns Hopkins F 494, from L. Oppenheim)
196.			
GÚG	gúg		
	kúg	ŠIM gúk-ru-um (KKR)	
197.			
KIR	gir	me-kir-	mi-kir
			Gir-gi$_4$-lu^{KI}, see p. 214
	kir	kir-ru	kir-ru-um
		da-na-kir	Kir-ba-tal (Gelb, HS p. 110)
	qir	kir-bí-su	E-la-ag-šu-kir
PIŠ	piš		-na-piš-ti

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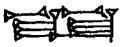
198.

MIR	mir	LUGAL-nam-mir (translit. only)	Ḫu-ba-mir-si-ni (YOS IV 63)

199.

BUR	bur	Li-bur	Li-bur Bur-Ma-ma
	pur		

201. 

BÚM	búm	Be-lí-da-búm (T'$_7$B) Da-búm Za-búm (Nikolski, Dok. II 1; 9; 46; etc.) Ka-za-búm (RA VIII 158 AO 5657; Fish, CST p. 182 No. 8)	Lu-lu-búm^{KI} (AJSL LIII 182)
DÚB	dúb/dab$_x$	DÚB-me compared with TAB-me (both HSS X) DÚB-nu (HSS X) DÚB-bu-um (HSS X) Cf. also Nos. 90 and 101	

202.

ŠA	ša	ša-at ma-ša-lum	ša-at ma-ša-lum

203.

ŠU	šu	šu ma-ḫa-ar-šu-nu	Šu- -il-šu

207.

LUL	lul	I-lul-DINGIR Iš-lul-

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	lu_5	I-lu(l)-lu(l) compared with Ì-lu-lu (both in HSS X) Lul-lu(l)-ub (ITT II/2 p. 33, 4596) ITI Ḫa-lu(l)-ut (MAD I) ga-LUL-ma, if interpreted as kalu-ma "all" Cf. also pi-lu(l)-da (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 50 vi 26, Urukagina, etc.) *	Ba_{11}-lu(l)-lu(l) compared with Ba-lu-lu (AJSL LIII 38) Bu-lu(l)-lu(l) (HSS IV 47 rev.), Pù-lu(l)-lu(l) (BIN V 1 rev.) compared with Bu-lu-lu (CT XXXII 50 rev.) La-lu(l)-LUM (Reisner, TUT 216+) Cf. also Sum. ú-lu(l)-ši-e (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 128 vii 2, Gudea)
NAR	nar		Na-nar compared with Na-na-ri (NNR?)

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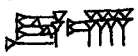
208. 

$ŠAG_5$	$ša_6$		In Sum. Na-ba-$ŠAG_5$ (U 2338) compared with Na-ba-DI (U 2334) and Na-$ŠAG_5$ (U 2364) compared with Na-DI (U 2345). Cf. also in-ši-$ŠAG_5$ (UET III 32+) with in-ši-šá(m) (passim) Cf. also No. 263a

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210.

GAM	gam		Á.GAM (a container, passim)

211.

KUR	kur	Kur-ra (HSS X) Kur-ša-an (KRŠ?)	Zi-kur-ì-lí Kur-bi-la-ag Kur-ša-núm (KRŠ?)
	qúr		Kur-ti- (QRD)
	gur_x		DN Ú-kur (unpubl.)
GÌN	gìn?	ar-KUR-nam ($^{\circ}{}_{x}$RGN?)	

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212.

ŠE	še	Very rare Še-il$_x$-ḫa (MAD I) Ù-a-še-ir-Da-ga-an (ʾ$_6$ŠR) Še-il-wa-an^{KI} (MDP XIV p. 10 ii twice) Bi-še-in (ibid. i)	dam-še-lum Še-ir-ḫa-núm Še-li-bu-um še-ir-še-ir-ru-um

213.

BU	bu	A-bu- -li-bu-ur	A-bu- Bu-zi-na
	pu	i-bu-uš Gi-bu-tum (Qʾ$_7$P)	-bu-uz-ri La-gi-bu-um

214.

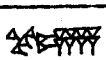
UZ	uz	i-ḫu-uz ip-ru-us	-bu-uz-ri (PZR) Ḫu-zu-uz- (ḪSS) nu-us-ḫu

215.

SUD	šu$_{12}$	Only in PSarg.: ŠÁM-su(d) (CT V 3; CT XXXII 7f.) DÙL-su(d) (CT V 2; RA XXXI 140)	

216.

MUŠ	muš	^{d}Nu-muš-da Cf. also No. 290 end	Muš-da-núm (CT VII 7 ii) and Muš-da-nu-um (A 4218 rev.) Tal-muš^{KI} (Nies, UDT 92) La-muš and La-muš-ša (Lʾ$_x$M?)

217. 

TIR	tir	Tir-ku(g) (HSS X 136+) compared with Tir-gu (U 2760+)	Din-tir^{KI} (AnOr I 88 viii; BIN V 277 ii)

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218.

TE	te	ip-te-ù te-ir-rí-iš ^{d}Be-la-at-Te-ìr-ra-ba-an (MDP XIV p. 20)	Te-zé-in- (Z'N?) -te-ni-iš ('$_{3-5}$NŠ) -Te-ra-ba-an (OIP XLIII 143f.)
	de$_4$		
	ṭe$_4$	Te-mi-tum (ṬM'$_7$)	

219.

KAR	kar	-^{d}Nin-kar (MO A ix; B v)	Kar-kar^{KI} (ITT III/2 6013) Kar-da^{KI} (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 150 No. 22 ii 11)
	qar$_x$		^{d}Kar-ra-túm (QRD)

221.

UD	ud	ḫu-bu-ut Li-ib-lu-uṭ šu-ut	Ḫé-du-ut- šu-ut
	u$_4$	U(d)-bí-um^{KI} (BE I Pl. VII rev. ii twice)	u$_4$-duḫ-ḫu-um compared with ù-tu-ḫu-um ('$_x$TḪ?) U$_4$-gú-gú (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 176 No. XVIII)
TAM	tam	tam-ḫi-e (MḪ'$_x$)	Tam-li-šu-na (ML'$_1$)
	dám?	Tam-kum (DMQ). Doubtful	

222.

È	è	è-da-su (DP 2 ii, PSarg.) è-ru-ub è-la-kam È-lu-Me-ir (RTC 127 rev. vi) È-ni-um = I-ni-um (FM) è-ga-bi (QB'$_7$) è-ri-sa-am	^{d}È-a (Speleers, RIAA 97:1) PÙ.ŠA-È-a (Nikolski, Dok. II 21, and passim) È-lu-núm (YOS IV 240) compared with É-lu-núm (RA XIX 192 No. 4) è-ru-ba-tum compared with e-ru-ba-tum

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223.

WA	wa	wa-ar-ki-um wa-bíl-si-in	Na-wa-ar^{KI} -wa-gàr
	wi	La-wi-ib-tum Za-wi (HSS X)	-na-wi-ir A-wi-lí-a
	wu	wu-zu-iš ($'_6S'_1$) Wu-zum-tum ($'_6SM$)	Wu-bu-ru-um
PI	pi	Sa-aṭ-pi-DINGIR Su-pi-um Šu-da-pi Pi-ì-lí	A-bí-A-pi-iḫ (BIN V 31 rev.) pi-ir-ti-šu (PR'_4)
	bì	Šu-la-pi (LB'_x) i-ga-pi-ù (copy, QB'_7)	
	be_6	Ì-lí-pi-lí Su?-pi-lum	

224.

$ŠAG_4$	šà	Šà-gú-ba (Jestin, TSŠ p. 70+, Fara; MO) TÚG.ŠÀ.GA.DÙ (ŠG?)	Ú-šà-ak-li-il šà-la-tum Šà-aš-ru-um^{KI} (YOS IV 102) Šà-gul-lum Šà-ga-na-kum

225.

ÚḪ	úḫ	Ba-lu-úḫ- Bu-úḫ-za^{KI} (Iraq VII 66) Zu-mu-úḫ-dur^{KI} (ibid.)	Nu-úḫ-DINGIR Ḫu-úḫ-nu-ri^{KI} (CT I 11 iii) Bu-úḫ-zi-gàr^{KI} (CT XXXII 19 iv)

226.

BÌR	bìr	[Instead of Bìr?-rúm of von Soden, AS p. 70, read perhaps Wa-at?-rúm] * *	AD.DA-na-bìr compared with AD.DA-na-bi-ir and AD.DA-na-wi-ir (N'_6R)

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229.

ḪI	ḫi	-a-ḫi Ba-ḫi-ir	-a-ḫi Nu-ḫi-DINGIR
	ḫe		Ti-ša-an-da-ḫi compared with Ti-ša-an-da-ḫé (Gelb, HS p. 112) *
SÁR	šár	[Instead of in Ki-sár of the first edition (A 25412 ii and xvii, PSarg.) read IN^{KI}-DÙG (PN)]	^{d}Šul-gi-mi-sár -^{d}A-sár ($^{\circ}_{1}$ŠR?)

233.

(old)

A$^{\circ}$	a$^{\circ}$?	Instead of meaningless La-ba-te-šum (Gadd, EDSA Pl. 3 BM 114703 iii) read either La-ba-a$^{\circ}$-šum, or more probably La-ba-aḫ!-šum, based on comparison with La-ba-aḫ-[š]um in Jacobsen, AS XI 91 n. 136

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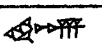
234. 

AḪ	aḫ	A-da-na-aḫ la-aḫ-ma-an	A-da-na-aḫ na-aḫ-ba-tum
	iḫ	me-eḫ-zum na-zi-iḫ	-A-bi-iḫ zé-iḫ-ru-um (SḪR?) Še-eḫ-la-am (CT XXXII 15 rev. 5)
	uḫ	-nu-uḫ-si su-tu-uḫ-ḫa-tim (ŠTḪ?)	

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235.

KAM	kam	i-li-kam	kam-kam-ma-tum
		GIŠ.TUKUL-kam (copy)	
	gám		GIŠkam-lum. Doubtful
	qám		

236.

IM	im	Im-ti- ($^{\circ}_{4}$MD)	-im-ti
		ar-ba-im	ar-ba-im

238.

ḪAR	ḫar	ḫar-ra-núm	-ḫar-ra-ni
		ma-ḫar-su (copy)	Mi-it-ḫar-iš
		ŠEŠ-za-ḫar (ṢḪR)	A-ḫu-Ba-ḫar (PḪR)
	ḫur	im-ḫur	Ip-ḫur
		Ip-ḫur-	
		Ḫur-sa-núm	
MUR	mur	A-mur-DINGIR	A-mur-
		A-mur-ru-um	⌈mur-ni-is⌉-ku (NSQ)
		Si-mur-umKI (TMH V 151 rev.)	

*

242.

U	u	u-ba-al	A-ḫu-u-ni
(old o)		U-bar-tum	U-bar-tum
		Ip-te-u-um	dEN.ZU-u-zi-li (SL$^{\circ}_{x}$)
ŠU(Š)	šú		See No. 296
(old)			
EŠ$_4$	eš$_4$, aš	See No. 1	
(old)			

244.

ÁB	áb	áp-za-za-tim	áb-ru-um
		Za-áb-ra-am (HSS X)	-da-áb (T$^{\circ}_{7}$B)

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246.			
ÙB	ùb	Sag-ùb^{KI} (ITT I 1101 rev.; 1464 rev.) compared with Sag-ub^{KI} (ITT I 1096 rev.)	Sag-ùb^{KI} (cf. references in Gelb, AJSL LV 82)
247.			
KIŠ	kiš		Ur-kiš^{KI} (Gelb, HS pp. 56 and 114) Ša-ar-kiš (Reisner, TUT 212; RTC 355)
248.			
MI	mi	Um-mi- ì-nu-mi	Um-mi- -mi-kir- (MGR)
249.			
GUL	gul	Be-lí-du-gul	Eš$_4$-dar-tu-gul (DGL) gul-la-tum. Doubtful
	kúl	-du-gul-ti I-zi-ir-gul-la-zi-in	-tu-gul-ti Gul-li-iz
	qúl		
SÚN	sún	Ur-^{d}Nin-sún (BIN VIII p. 47)	^{d}Nin-sún
250.			
NÁ	ná	Ur-^{d}Ki-ná-zi (BIN VIII p. 46, PSarg.)	Only in Ḫu-un-ná-a (Orient. XLVII 249:59)
251.			
NIM	nim	da-nim li-ru-ù-nim	um-ma-nim
	num	pù-zé-num (BṢN) da-ba-si-num Na-num (FM) Gi-num (DP 173 v, PSarg.)	A-na-na-num (Barton, HLC II 88 iv)

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254.

LAM lam lam-nam za-lam (ṢLM)
u-bí-lam
Be-lam-

254a.

LAM+KUR lam_x URU^{KI}-lam_x compared with URU^{KI}-lam. Doubtful
Lam_x-gi-um compared with Lam-gi-um. Doubtful

$IŠ_x$ $iš_x$ $iš_x$-a-ru compared with ěš-a-ru
I-rí-$iš_x$-^{d}En-líl
$Iš_x$-e-si-na-at compared with I-iš-e-si-na-at ($Š^{\text{ɔ}}{}_4{}^{\text{ɔ}}{}_7$)
LAM+KUR?-g[a-r]u-um^{KI} (HSS X 38 iii 6)
in? NI-rí-$iš_x$-tim (Ist. Mus. Adab 280)

255.

ZUR zur
sur_x
ṣur E-zur-ì-lí and I-zur-ì-lí (read thus with von Soden, AS p. 109, contrary to Gelb, AJSL LIII 185)

256.

BAN ban Ban-ga^{KI} (FM 33 iii)
[b]an-ḫa-tum

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257.

GIM	gim		
	kin_x	Su-ru-uš-GIM Perhaps also A-bí-GIM and I-sar-GIM	Ur-^{d}Sar-ru-GIM Perhaps also A-bìl-GIM
DÍM	din_x?	i-din_x (twice)	

258.

UL	ul	sa-bu-ul-ti iš-lu-ul	Šu-bu-ul-tum -zé-lu-ul

258a.
(old)

UTAḪ			A syllabic value is required in Ri-zu-x (TMH n.F. I/II 47:3, 5)

259.

GÌR	gìr (old)	Ku-ru-^{d}Gìr-ra (BE I Pl. VI v) Si-im-gìr-na (MDP XIV 32 rev., perhaps Ur III)	
	qìr		E-la-ag-šu-gìr ($^{\circ}_6$QR)
	kir_x		Gìr-ba-núm compared with Kir-ba-núm (KRB)
GÌR	nè?, ner?	If ^{d}GÌR.UNUG.GAL is to be read as ^{d}Nè-irí-gal, following Radau, BE XXX/1 p. 12 n. 5, Weidner, OLZ XX 17, Hallock, AS VII p. 58, and Falkenstein, Topographie von Uruk p. 31. [I can find no occurrence of an older spelling ^{d}GÌR.AB.GAL, listed by Falkenstein, loc. cit.]. This	Cf. under Sargonic

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reading, as well as my own comparison of ^{d}Ne(r)-irí-gal of RA IX Pl. I with ^{d}Ner-gal of RA XLII 6:5 (both inscriptions of Urkiš), and Nougayrol's interpretation as ^{d}PIRI. GAL in RA XLII 8, are not in accordance with Thureau-Dangin, RÉC Suppl. pp. 11ff., where the values NÈ and PIRIG are attached to the next sign. Cf. also Landsberger's criticism in MSL IV pp. 12f. of both the values nè of the GÌR sign and irí of the UNUG sign

PIRIG (old)		bir_x/mir_x	AD.DA-na-PIRIG (twice, N'$_6$R)
261.			
ŠI	ši	Ar-ši- ši	Ar-ši- Ši-me-a-ni
IGI	igi	Sum. Ur-^{d}Igi-(a)ma-šè (DP 191 ii, PSarg.) compared with ^{d}Igi-ma-šè in Ur III (Schneider, AnOr XIX No. 195)	Igi-ḫa-lum (CT XXXII 20 ii+), Igi-ḫal-lum (Orient. XLVII 455) compared with I-gi$_4$-ḫa-lum (CT XXXII 10 i; Legrain, TRU 110 rev.)
LIM	lim	Za-lim-tum (ṢLM) Sá-lim-	Za-lim-tum Ša-lim-
	li(m)	maš-li(m)-um (ŠL'$_7$) Rí-a-li(m)-ZU (ITT I 1370)	Ì-lí-li(m)-šim (Š'$_7$M) I-li(m)-me-šum. Doubtful
BAD$_5$	bad$_5$		Um-mi-da-bat$_5$ (T'$_7$B)

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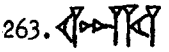
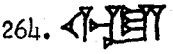
263. 

AR	ar	ar-ba-im Ar-kum wa-ar-ki-um	ar-ba-im ar-ga-núm Ú-za-ar-

263a.

SIG_5	$ša_x/še_x$	In Sum. GÌR.SIG_5.GA (Iraq VII 62 A. 944:4) compared with normal GÌR. SÈ.GA (ŠL II 444, 43)	In Sum. Lú-bal-SIG_5 compared with Lú-bal-$ša(g)_5$, Ur-SIG_5 compared with Ur-$ša(g)_5$, and other examples listed by Schneider in Orient. n.s. XVI 305

264. 

Û	ù	ù-wa-e-ru-uš i-ba-šè-ù it-ru-ù	ù-šu-rí-id Û-da-mi-ša-ra-am it-ma-ù
[$ŠA_{17}$	$ša_{17}$	von Soden's evidence in AS p. 77 is not conclusive: both $ša_{17}$-ta and u-$ša_{17}$-hi-ru-un are doubtful readings	Dam-ku-$ša_{17}$ (this reading was suggested by von Soden in ZA XL 213, but not registered in his AS)]

266.

DI	di	[Contrary to Ungnad, MAS p. 7 and von Soden, AS p. 17, syllabic value di is not used in Sarg.; the only possible exception is [A]-ba-^{d}Da-di]	Na-di-^{d}EN.ZU (Boson, TCS 371:4) A-ba-Da-di and A-ba-^{d}Da-di TU.DI.DA
SÁ	$ša_x$	*ù-mi-sá-am sá-lim-da u-sá-rí-ib	$GIŠ_{}$ma-sá-tum (MŠD?) sá-bí-tum compared with sa-bí-tum Li-sá-núm

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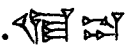
268.

DUL	du_6, tu_x	Cf. DUL.DUL (Gelb, HS p. 32, Fara), if to be read as Du_6-du_6 comparable to Du-du (MAD I)	Ur-Du_6-ma-[al] (Langdon, TAD 39) compared with Ur-Tum-ma-al and Ur-Tum-al (Orient. XXIII 1424+) Cf. Du_6-tub^{KI} (Kh. 1935, 58; 68; 69; etc., all OB) and Tu-tu-ub^{KI} (MAD I) Possibly in ^{d}Nin-DUL-ar-za-tum and other DN's composed of ^{d}Nin-DUL- (Schneider, AnOr XIX Nos. 373-377)

268a. 

E_{11}	e_{11}?	li-e_{11} (MDP XI p. 3 iii twice; p. 9 ii, iii, Elamite)	A-ba-e_{11}-li (ITT II/1 p. 16, 721, translit. only)

269.

KI	ki	wa-ar-ki-um su-lum-ki	ki-ib-ra-tim -ma-al-ki
	gi_x	Ma-an-ki-im-lu-uš. Doubtful	Ki-da-núm compared with Gi_4-da-núm (G'$_7$D)
	qí	ki-bí i-ki-iš	É-a-tum-ki (DMQ)

270.

DIN	din	I-din- DIN-Ga-ga (HSS X 129 rev.; 187 iii)	I-din- Din-tir^{KI} (AnOr I 88 viii; BIN V 277 ii)
	tin	^{d}Nin-din-EZEN+AN-ga (Jestin, TSŠ 629 i, Fara, etc., cf. No. 114)	^{d}Nin-din/ti-ug_5-ga (Schneider, AnOr XIX No. 488)

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	ṭin		
	ti_x		Ur-^{d}Ma-an-iš-di(n)-su compared with Ma-an-iš-ti-su Mu-úr-di(n)-ga-ba (Legrain, TRU 256 rev.) compared with Mu-úr-ti-ga-ba (Nikolski, Dok. II 476 i) ZA.ḪA.DIN compared with ZA.ḪA.TI (ŠL 587, 130 and 132)
271.			
DUN	dun	Dun-ne-nu-um (PSarg.) Dun-núm	A-dam-dun^{KI} Bi-da-dun^{KI} (Orient. II 62) Dun-ni-a
	du(n)		$^{(ANŠE)}$DU(N).ÙR (Falkenstein, GSG I 34, Gudea), DU(N).ÙR.RA (Fish, MCS I 28), Ur-^{ANŠE}DU(N).ÙR.RA (TCL V 6038 iii)
ŠUL	šul		^{dŠ}[ul]-l[a]-at (UET III 1504 vii)
272.			
KUG	kù	Tir-ku(g) (HSS X 136+)	Tir-kug (Contenau, CHÉU 54 iii) compared with Tir-gu (U 2760+)
*			
274.			
[MAN		Cf. No. 90]	

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275. <<<

EŠ eš, uš$_x$

This sign appears in the form of three oblique wedges in:

li-ḫu-EŠ = li-ḫu-uš$_x$ (Ḫ$^{\text{ʾ}}_6$Š)

^{d}Eš-kir (OIP XIV 183)

^{d}Eš-ḫa-rá (A 839)

In the form of three vertical wedges in:

i-ḫu-EŠ = i-ḫu-uš$_x$

^{d}Eš-kir (OIP XIV 192)

Cf. also ▷▷▷ -dar, with three horizontal wedges, found about ten times in an unpubl. tablet from the Hammurapi Period

This sign appears in the form of three Winkelhaken in:

Eš-dar (RTC 355; ITT II Pl. 87, 1034 rev.; etc.)

Ga-eš^{KI} (TMH n.F. I/II passim)

Three vertical wedges:

Ga-eš^{KI} (TMH n.F. I/II 73a rev.; 166; etc.)

[bà Instead of li-ḫu-bà of von Soden, AS p. 79, read li-ḫu-uš$_x$]

*

276.

EŠ$_4$ eš$_4$ Cf. No. 1

277.

LAL lá

^{d}Gú-lá (Deimel, Fara II 1 ix, PSarg.)

Lá-wi-ib-tum

ma-ad-lá-um

Lu-lá-um (PBS IX 106)

-^{d}Gú-lá (Orient. XLVII 47 rev.)

A-ḫu-lá-bi ($^{\text{ʾ}}_x$ḪLB)

Kur-ru-ub-E-lá-ag

277a.

LAL.RIN šur$_x$

Cf. Zariqum ensi of A-LAL.RIN^{KI} or Aš-LÁL.[RIN]^{KI} with Zariqum ensi of A-šir!^{KI} or ^{d}A-šir^{KI}, discussed by Hallo, JNES XV 220-225

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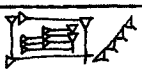
			I-ti-A-LAL.RIN^{KI} (A 5169) PÙ.ŠA-A-LAL.RIN (De Genouillac, TD 84:2) AMAR-Aš-LAL.RIN (UET III 272 rev. ii)
278a. LÁL.RIN	šur$_x$		Cf. No. 277a
280. KIL	kil	Du-kil- (TKL)	
281. ZAR	zar ṣar?	zar-tim (MAD I 159). Doubtful	A-zar ($^{\circ}_{3}$ṢR)
282. U$_8$	 u$_8$	U$_8$-lu-a (ITT II/2 p. 30, 4532)	U$_8$-lu-a (CT III 5 ii), U$_8$-lu^{KI} (CT IX 18 ii), U$_8$-lu-a^{KI} (Barton, HLC I Pl. 10, 400; Pl. 11, 772; ITT IV p. 71, 7736; p. 87, 8022). This reading is more plausible than Ganam-udu(-a^{KI}) of other scholars. Cf. possibly a-šà Ḫu-ba-na Ù-lu^{KI} (ITT V 6723)
283. TÚL	túl		Ú-túl-Ma-ma
287. ME	me	Iš-me- Me-sar	Iš-me- Ik-me-

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	mì	li-sa-me-id	
		î-nu-me	
		Me-kir- (MGR)	
		-da-me-iq	
SIB	sib?		ḪUR.SAG Bar-sib (Thureau-Dangin, SAKI p. 70 vi 59). Unique. Read perhaps simply Bar-me and cf. Bar-me-um^{KI} (HSS X 5) and Maš-kán-Bar-mi^{KI} (JCS IX 62 No. 9:5; 65 No. 21:6, OB)

289.

IB	ib	u-sá-rí-ib	Ib-ni-
		Ib-ni-	La-gi-ip

290.

KU	ku	i-li-ku	Iš-ku-un-
(old)		Ku-ru-ub-	Ku-ru-ub-
	gu_5	ru-ku-ma-um	
	qú	-dam-ku	Dam-ku-um
		ku-ra-tum (QRD)	-ku-ra-ad
DÚR	tur_7	kap-dúr-ru (KPTR)	
		Cf. also ^{GIŠ}DÚR.GAR (ITT II/2 p. 26, 4472, etc.) = durgarû (CT XVIII 3 vi 1)	
	[dab_5?		Instead of Dab_5?-ba-tum of von Soden, AS p. 83, read Ku-ba-tum]
*			
ŠÈ	šè	i-ba-šè	Ú-na-ap-šè-in (BE III 110 x)
(old)		ki-šè-ir-tim	
		ḫi-šè-lu-ḫi-na (BE I 11)	
		Šè-eḫ-ri-in-ib-rí (BE I 11 rev.)	

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	šù	Šù-nam-in-da-a^{KI} (MAD I) compared with Šu-nam-in-da-a^{KI} (ITT II/2 p. 39, 4701 and perhaps p. 26, 4470) Šù-uḫ-na^{KI} (Iraq VII 66, F 1153 and F 1159) compared with NA Suḫni (cf. Michel, WO I 461 n. 34) Šù-Nu-nu (MDP XIV 6 ii). Doubtful ^{dx}ŠÙ-NIR-da = ^{dx}ŠÙ.ŠE-NIR-da = ^{dx}Šu-NIR-da (Deimel, PB No. 3120) *	A-ḫu-šù-ni
	zì?		Gar-zì-da^{KI} (Orient. XLVII 347; Nikolski, Dok. II 236 ii+), if compared with Kar-zi-da^{KI} (passim)
	[éš	Instead of Éš-še-bu of von Soden, AS p. 83, read ZÍD.ŠE.MUN$_x$]	Na-ḫi-éš-tum (TCL V 6162 i) compared with Na-ḫi-iš-tum (Chiera, STA 3 iii). Read perhaps Na-ḫi-ÁŠ-tum and cf. No. 192
	[iš$_9$	Instead of iš$_9$-bu of von Soden, AS p. 83, read ÉŠ.GÍD; instead of iš$_9$-lul read iš!-lul]	
ÚB	úb	KUŠ$_{LU}$.ÚB and LU.ÚB (LP) GIŠ$_{ḪA}$.LU.ÚB and ḪA.LU.ÚB (ḪLP)	
MU$_4$ (old [illegible])	mu$_4$	Ur-^{d}Nu-^{mu_4}muš-da (TMH V 39 vi)	^{d}Nu-^{mu_4}muš-da = ^{d}Nu-muš-da (AnOr XIX Nos. 516f.)

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292.

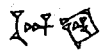
LU	lu	Be-lu- Lu-sá-lim Li-ib-lu-uṭ	Zé-lu-uš- (ŞLL) -lu-ba-lí-iṭ
(old)			
DIB	ṭib		I-dib-ši-na-at compared with I-ti-ib-si-na-at ($T^{\circ}_{7}B$)
(old)			

*

296.

(from old)

ŠÚ	šú		Written : Only in Ša-aš-šú-ru^{KI} (AnOr I 83), Ša-aš-šú-ru-um^{KI} (BIN V 28), and Ša-šú-ru-um^{KI} (YOS IV 92) Written : The names Il--ab-ra-at (Barton, HLC II Pl. 93, 101 rev.) and Il--ba-ni (RA XIX 40 No. XX rev.) require collation

296a. 

KEŠ	keš	PN Ur-Keš^{KI} (MO+) GN Ur-keš^{KI} = Urkiš (Nougayrol, RA XLII 6:3)	

298.

SAL	šal	Sal-la-[....] (MDP XIV 6 iii) Ba$_{11}$-sal-la (AJSL LIII 37; LV 73)	Sal-la-bí-wa^{KI} (A 4795) A-pi$_{4}$-sal^{KI} (AJSL LIII 39; LV 71) Sal-lim?-be-lí Sal-maḫ (ŠLM)
MIM	mim	mim-ma	

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299.			
ZUM	zum		Ma-ḫa-zum^{KI}
	zu(m)		Zu(m)-zu(m)-um (Pinches, AT 31 rev.) and Zu(m)-zum (op. cit. 113)
	sú̀m	Wu-zum-tum Iḫ-zu-zum	Na-ap-la-zum Zum-ma-tum
	sú(m)	sar-ru$_x$-uz-zu(m)	
	ṣum	me-eḫ-zum	Ḫu-um-zum. Doubtful
	ṣu(m)?		Zu(m)-la-lum compared with Zu-la-lum
	šum$_x$?		im-duḫ-zum compared with in-duḫ-šu-um (ʾMTḪŠ?) Bu-zum-še-en compared with Bu-ša-am (Gelb, HS p. 111)
	šu(m)$_x$		Zu(m)-mi-id- compared with Su-mi-id- (ʾ$_4$MD)
300.			
NIN	nin	-sa-nin-su DN I-nin-	ša-nin-ú-tim Id-nin-
	ni(n)	NI ni(n)-ki-ip-tum (NKP?, twice)	Ùz-nin-nu-uš (UET III 1490) compared with Ùz-ne-nu-uš (1491)
*			
301.			
DAM	dam	ʾà-dam-mu-um dam-ku	Dam-kum
	tám	ma-dam dam-ḫur	li-mu-dam (LMN)
	ṭam		
	ta$_4$	li-il-gu-da(m) (copy, LQT)	

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302.

GU	gu	-Gu-la (HSS X 219 rev.)	Gu-ga-lum Gu-za-LUM
	ku_8	a-na-gu i-la-gu gu-da-núm	Gu-ba-tum Gu-da-núm Za-an-gú-da (SNKT)
	qù	gu-du-si-iš li-il-gu-da	Gu-ba-lum

304.

ÙḪ	ùḫ		Only in Ḫu-ùḫ-nu-ri^{KI} (CT I 19 iii) and Ḫu-ùḫ-ḫu-nu-ri^{KI} (BIN V 269 rev.)

306.

EL	el	el-lum	-ga-mi-el

307.

LUM	lum	ì-lum el-lum	ì-lum
	lu(m)	Ti-li-lu(m)-um (BIN VIII 11 iii)	Ša-lu(m)-um (RTC 362) La-lu(m)-LUM (MAD III 316, twice)
	(l)um?	maš-li-(l)um (ŠL$^{\circ}{}_7$)	na-ab-rí-(l)um (BR$^{\circ}{}_7$)
GÚM	kum_x		zi-gúm compared with zi-kum and zi-ku-um (ZK?) za-za-gúm (ZZK?) e-lam-ma-gúm ($^{\circ}{}_x$LMK)
	qum_x		Za-rí-gúm = Za-rí-iq = Za-ri-ku-um, each occurring as PA.TE.SI of Susa
	$ku(m)_x$		zi-gú(m)-um (ZK?)

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NÚM	núm	da-núm gu-da-núm	dan-núm
	nú(m)		Gu-da-nú(m)-um
ḪUM	ḫum	za-ḫum ba_5-lu-ḫum	za-ḫum UD.KA.BAR compared with za-ḫu-um UD.KA.BAR (S ʾḪ?) ba_5-lu-ḫum
	ḫu(m)		za-ḫu(m)-um

307a.

SIG_4	$ši_x$		SIG_4-te-li, SIG_4-te-lí, SIG_4-ti-li compared with Ši-te-lí, and SIG_4-te-lá-ni compared with SIG-te-lá-ni (ŠTL?)

310.

UR	ur	da-mu-ur ur-ki-im li-zu-ur	$Ur\text{-}šu^{KI}$ (Gelb, AJSL LV 84) I-zu-ur- (NŞR)
LIG	lig	-ma-lik -sa-lik	Im-lik-É-a
	lih_x?	If -ba-lik = -pá-lih_x; cf. under PLQ	-ba-lik = pá-lih_x?

*

311.

A	a	a-bí a-na su_4-a	A-bí- a-na su_4-a
DUR_5	dur_5	ʾÀ.DUR_5- compared with ʾÀ.DUR- (ʾ$_3$DR?)	*

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312.

ÀM	àm	àm-ḫur	ga-ma-àm-tum
		li-si-rí-àm	Na-ra-àm-î-lí
		^{d}La-àm-ba-ni (MDP XI p. 3 ii)	Tu-ra-àm-î-lí
			-ša-àm-si

313.

[ÉR	ér	The example ge_4-ér-ra-an-um quoted in von Soden, AS p. 88, is post-Ur III]

314.

ÍD	íd	Rí-ga-íd (ITT I 1391)
		Ki-ku-íd (PBS V 34 xxii, copy). Cf. possibly Ki-ku-lí (DP 585 ii, PSarg.; ITT II p. 49, 5838+), Gi-ku-li (UE II Pl. 191 U 11670), Ki-ku-lú (CT IX 20 i, Ur III). Sollberger, AOF XVII 29, suggests the reading Ki-tuš-ída for Ki-ku-íd

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316.

ZA	za	I-za-mar	ḫa-za-núm
		i-za-az	I-za-az-
	sà	áp-za-za-tim	za-ba-lum
		za-ḫa-ar-tim	mar-za-tum (RSN)
	ṣa	i-na-za-ar	Bu-za-tum
		za-al-mi-in	Za-lim-tum
		Za-ba-at-	

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317.

ḪA	ḫa	a-ḫa- ḫa-ab-tu	a-ḫa- ḫa-za-núm
	[ku$_6$	There is no reason to read Ku$_6$-bum, as in von Soden, AS p. 88, instead of Ḫa-pum]	

*

320.

SIG	se$_{11}$	ni-se$_{11}$ uš-se$_{11}$ i-ba-se$_{11}$ li-se$_{11}$-rí-am li-se$_{11}$-bi-lam a-se$_{11}$-in (MDP XI p. 9 iii, Elamite)	Ni-se$_{11}$- se$_{11}$-se$_{11}$-ḫu-um SIG-te-lá-ni, cf. No. 307a

---

320a.

EŠ	eš	Cf. No. 275

321.

UR$_4$		Si-mu-ur$_4$^{KI} tu-ur$_4$-da	Si-mu-ur$_4$^{KI} ^{d}Nin-ur$_4$-ra

---

322.

GÍN	gí(n)	Ur-Bìl-gí(n)-mes (RTC 18 rev. ii, PSarg.) ^{d}Bìl-gí(n)-mes (Deimel, PB No. 633, PSarg.). Sollberger, AOF XVI 230, reads GÍN with the value (a)ga$_x$

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323.

GAR	gar	si-gar-im si-ga(r)-rìm (copy)	Ur-Si-gar (Orient. XLVII p. 58) Lú-Ši-gar (Contenau, CHÉU 69) Gar-zì-da^{KI} (Orient. XLVII 347; Nikolski, Dok. II 236 ii), if compared with Kar-zi-da^{KI} (passim) Gar-ša-na^{KI} (cf. references and discussion by Sollberger in AOF XVIII [1957] 104-108) and Ú-za-ar-Gar-ša-na^{KI} ($^{\circ}{}_{3}$ŞR)
ŠÁ	šá	Only in Šá-gán-UR.SAG (HSS X)	

324.

I	i	Cf. No. 103

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III. GRAMMAR OF OLD AKKADIAN

A. PHONOLOGY

1. Consonants

In the Akkadian language of the Sargonic Period the following consonant phonemes are known: $ʾ_{1-2}$, $ʾ_{3-4-5}$, b, d, g, ḫ, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, ṣ, $š_{1-2}$, $š_3$, t, ṭ, z.

$ʾ_1$ is a strong consonant, sometimes expressed in writing in such spellings as a-áš-ḫi-iṭ /ʾašḫiṭ/, è-ra-a-am-su /eraʾamšu/, -ni-a-áš /niʾaš/, e-ir-tim /ʾertim/ (copy).

$ʾ_1$ had not yet influenced the change a > e in ra-si-im /raʾšim/, za-nam /ṣaʾnam/, as opposed to OB rêšim, ṣênam.

$ʾ_1$ did occasionally influence the change i > e, as in i-mu-ru /iʾmurū/ beside e-mu-ru /eʾmurū/, E-li-, -e-lí /ʾelī/, ù-wa-e-ru-uš /uwaʾʾeruš/. See under i > e.

$ʾ_2$ evidently behaves like $ʾ_1$, although, because of the limited number of examples, it is impossible to argue apodictically. Observe the spelling ti-a-am-tim /tiʾāmtim/, A-al- /ʾâl/ (Ur III), and i-la-ak /iʾlak/ or /illak/ beside è-la-kam /eʾlakam/ or /ellakam/.

The original Semitic phonemes $ʾ_3$, $ʾ_4$, and $ʾ_5$ were probably coalesced into one phoneme in the Sargonic Period, as can be judged from the similarity in which these three original phonemes influence the treatment of contiguous vowels. See pp. 123ff. under vowels a and i. Note, however, that the phoneme $ʾ_3$ when followed by the vowel a is expressed quite consistently by the sign É = ʾà (cf. Syllabary No. 174); this spelling convention may be a leftover from a period in which Akkadian recognized a phoneme $ʾ_3$ independent of $ʾ_{4-5}$.

The fact that Sargonic $ʾ_1$abum and $ʾ_2$alākum remained abum and alākum in OB, but that Sargonic $ʾ_3$arrāšum, $ʾ_4$alîtum, ušaʾ$_5$rib became errēšum, elîtum, ušêrib in OB, means that in Sargonic the

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phoneme $ʾ_{3-5}$ still had definite characteristics which separated it from $ʾ_{1-2}$.

* For b < w see w.

For b : m cf. possibly TÚG na-aḫ-ba-ru-um and TÚG na-ba-ru-um in Sargonic and TÚG na-ma-ru-um in Ur III.

M > n before a dental or sibilant can be observed in the following examples, all from Ur III: -Ḫa-an-ša < *ḫamšā, Rí-in-da-ni < *Rîmtani, perhaps Ḫu-un-zé-ri if < *Ḫumṣīrī, perhaps ḫi-in-tum if < *ḫimdum, perhaps (Šu-mu-)ši-in-ti if < *šîmtī.* Cf. also late EZEN Ḫu-un-ti (CM) < ITI Ḫu-um-tum in Sargonic. A secondary *n < m is assimilated to the following consonant in I-ti-dam < Im-ti-dam ($M^{ʾ}{}_1D$, Ur III) and perhaps in ([S]u-mu-)ši-t[i] if < *šîmtī.

For m < w see w.

The prefix ma- regularly changes to na- (as in later periods) when the root contains a labial, as in *marṭabtum > narṭabtum, *mar^{ʾ}amum > nar^{ʾ}amum. M remains unchanged in the MAR.TU names Mar-da-mu-um (RDM?) and Mar-da-ba-nu-um (RṬB?).

The pre-consonantal n is treated in two ways: n is preserved in da-at-ti-in-šum-ma (copy), I-din-^{d}Da-gan (Ur III), I-ku-un-sar-su, sa-an-tim, Ḫa-na-an-tum, Ma-an-ba-lum-^{d}Da-gan, Ma-an-sa-nin-su, Bi-in-ga-lí-LUGAL-rí; it is assimilated to the following consonant in at-ti-kum < *andinkum, i-ti-šum, I-ti-^{d}Da-gan, I-gu-^{d}Ma-lik, I-gu-Sá-lim, I-ku-mi-sar (Ur III), Da-ku-ma-tum, Da-ku-um-ma-tum (Ur III), Ma-ma-ḫir < Man-māḫir, Ma-ba-lum-^{d}Da-gan, Bi-ga-lí-LUGAL-rí. A fully assimilated m < n can also be observed in the writing of umma, spelled um-ma in the Ur III Period, developed from the Sargonic enma, written en-ma, via an unattested *emma (for i/e > u before a voiced labial see p. 126). Most unusual is the preservation of n in a verb primae n in the name En-bí-iq-^{d}Ḫa-ni-iš (NPQ?); the name may, however, be Amorite in view of its parallelism to En-gi-mu-um MAR.TU (NQM_1 Ur III), the Amorite OB name Ie-en-ti-nu-um in Riftin, SVIAD p. 163 (several times), and other Amorite names.

The consonant n is sometimes assimilated to the following $ʾ_{1-5}$, as in I-ti-^{d}IM (Ur III) compared with I-din-^{d}IM (Ur III), I-ti-na-da-ad (Ur III); I-ti-a-ḫu-um (Ur III) compared with I-ti-in-a-ḫu-um (Ur III); I-ti-É-a compared with I-din-É-a, I-ti-ne-a (Ur III); the name of the same person is written I-din-É-a on the Ur III

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tablet 3 NT 31, but I-ti-É-a on its seal; Da-ti-Eš$_4$-dar compared with Da-din-Eš$_4$-dar (Ur III); I-ti-Eš$_4$-dar compared with I-din-Eš$_4$-dar (Ur III); I-ti-DINGIR, I-ti-ì-lí (Ur III) compared with I-din-DINGIR, I-din-ì-lí (Ur III); Da-ti-^{d}INNIN (Ur III) compared with Da-ti-in-^{d}INNIN (Ur III); I-ti-Ìr-ra compared with I-din-Ìr-ra, I-ti-nir-ra (Ur III); I-ti-^{d}EN.ZU (Ur III) compared with I-din-^{d}EN.ZU (Ur III). Similarly, we have I-ku-É-a, I-gu-ì-lí, both with ikûn as the first element, and Iš-ku-Ìr-ra compared with Iš-ku-un-Ìr-ra (Ur III).

A secondary n can be observed in Ur III Ḫa-an-za-ab-tum (beside Sargonic and Ur III Ḫa-za-ab-tum), if derived from ḪṢB, and in Sargonic Kun$_x$-du-pum (copy, beside Ur III Gu-du-bi), if derived from QTP.

The assimilation of r to the following emphatic sibilant may be attested in Za-za-ru-um, if derived from ṢRṢR, and in ḫa-zi-núm (and other forms), if derived from ḪRṢ.

Of the Semitic consonants $\check{s}_1$, $\check{s}_2$, and $\check{s}_3$ the Sargonic Period distinguishes only $\check{s}_{1-2}$ and $\check{s}_3$, and even these consonants begin to coalesce into a single sound. For these two sibilants, as well as for the possibility of recognizing an $\check{s}_4$ in the Pre-Sargonic Period, cf. the full discussion on pp. 34ff.

In the Sargonic Period the combination of the final consonant š of a lexical morpheme and of the initial š of the pronominal morpheme yields šš, not ss, as in later periods. Thus we have na-ʾà-áš-su /naʾaš-šu/, e-ri-su-nu /eriš-šunu/, i-ki-iš-šum /iqîš-šum/ (copy), a-ki-iš-su$_4$-ni-si-im /aqîš-šunišim/, ga-ti-iš-su /qâtiš-šu/. Cf. also da-áš-zi /tašsî/ for later /tassî/ and ki-iš-za-bi /kiszappī/.

In the Ur III Period we meet with spellings -a-lí-iš-zu, -ma-ti-iš-zu, -bí-ti-iš-zu, apparently for /âlissu/, /mâtissu/, /bîtissu/.

The combination z+š apparently yields šš, as can be gathered from the spelling of the Sargonic u-sá-ḫi-su-ni /ušaʾ$_1$ḫiš-šuni/ < *ušaʾ$_1$ḫiz-šuni.

The combination of the final dental of a lexical morpheme and the initial š of the pronominal suffix results in ss, as in later

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periods: I-zu- < *id-šu, -i-la-zu < *illat-šu, Ik-su-zi-na-at < *Iksud-šinat, -gul-la-zi-in < *kullat-šin. But we also have ʾà-wa-at-zu /awat-su/, Il-la-at-zu, u-sa-am-ki-it-zu (copy), Ú-da-ad-zé-na-at (unpubl. NBC Ur III tablet, from Hallo).

Zt > št is apparently attested in zi-iš-ti (BIN VIII 143:17) and ma-an-za-áš-tum (Zʾ$_6$Z); št > tt in ma-an-za-tum (Zʾ$_6$Z). A unique rt > št change may be found in za-áš-da(-bi) (SAKI p. 54 iii 11, 24, Urukagina, translated as "Greuel" by Falkenstein, AOF XVIII 91a), if my interpretation of this word as a loan word from Akk. sartu is correct.

2. Semi-vowels

Initial ja is changed to ji or i, as in išarum < *jašarum and idum < *jadum.

For the initial ji or i (in jikmî or ikmî) and the initial ju or u (in jumaḫḫir or umaḫḫir), cf. the discussion on pp. 20 and 164f. Final j is apparently expressed in áš-bi-ì-ma /aspijma?/, Ša-ni-i /Šanij/, and in ga-mi-e /in kamij/.

Such regular spellings as ra-bí-um, *ra-bí-im, ra-bí-at, *sa-tu-um, sa-tu-im, sa-tu-e, sa-tu-a-tim may stand for dissyllabic rabjum, šadwum, etc., or trisyllabic rabijum, šaduwum, etc. Phonemically, such spellings are regularly represented in this study as rabjum, šadwum, etc.

Initial wa is normally preserved, as in wabil and warkijum, but w is omitted in Ar-ti-a /(W)ardija/ (Ur III), and perhaps in Á-ru-kum (ʾ$_6$RQ?) and A-lí-id- /(W)alid/ (Ur III). For wi, cf. iste, istu < *wiste, *wistu and perhaps itirtum, if it goes back to *(w)itirtum. For wu, cf. the spellings ur-ki-im /(w)urkim/ and Ur-ki-um /(W)urkijum/ (Ur III).

For the initial w > b cf. Ba-gàr-tum (beside Wa-gàr-tum), ba-da-al-tum (beside wa-da-al-tum), perhaps Ba-da-ru-um (beside Wa-da-ru-um), perhaps Wa-wa-ti (beside Ba-ba-ti), perhaps Ba-áš-ti-a (beside Ù-áš-ti-a), all in Ur III. Comparable with Ba-da-ru-um of Ur III is perhaps Ba-da-rí-im of the Sargonic Period.

Intervocalic w remains in ʾà-wa-a-ti, ù-wa-e-ru-uš, u-wa-ga-mu. It disappears in A-ḫu-a-gàr (Ur III).

Intervocalic w changed to b in the Ur III Period in -ba-gàr (beside -wa-gàr), -na-bi-ir (beside -na-wi-ir); cf. also Ar-bí-um,

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Ar-bí-tum (and OB Ar-wi-um, Ar-wi-tum). In Sargonic we may note PN's Za-wi and Za-bi at Gasur, and the word a-bi-lum, which might be taken to be later awīlum in view of the Ur III parallels Á-bí-lí-a and A-wi-lí-a, Á-bí-la-ša and Á-wi-la-ša, Á-bí-lí and Á-wi-lí, Á-bí-la-núm and OB A-wi-la-núm or A-wi-la-nu-um. Cf. also a garment written na-wa-šu-ḫu-um and na-ba-šu-ḫu-um in Ur III and na-ma-šu-ḫu-um in Cappadocian (of unknown etymology) and the words TÚG ḫa-um, TÚG ḫa-bu-um, and IM ḫa-um listed in MAD III 122.

The w > m change can be observed in the Ur III Na-me-ir- (beside Na-wi-ir-). Cf. also Sargonic Na-mu-ru-um, and the Sargonic names I-lu-Me-ir, È-lu-Me-ir compared with the Ur III A-ḫu-We-ir, PÙ.ŠA-We-ir.

A secondary w appears in the Ur III examples A-ḫu-wa-lí (compared with A-ḫu-a-lí /Aḫu-âlī/; note, however, that Sollberger, AOF XVII 21 n. 51, reads our A-ḫu-wa-lí as A-ḫu-We-ir!) and Šu-wa-li /Šu-âlī/. Another example of a secondary glide w may be assumed in *Aḫuwa on the basis of occurrence of A-ḫu-ma (ensi of Puš, e.g. in TCL II 5501 rev., Ur III) beside A-ḫu-a (ensi of Puš in UET I 93, Ur III).

3. Vowels and Diphthongs

The following vowels are known in the Sargonic Period: a, e, i, u, both short and long.

Of these, only a, i, u are original; e is secondarily derived from a, as in e-ra-si-iš /erāšiš/ from *ʾ₃arāšiš, or from i, as in E-li- /Elī/ from ʾilī; while ê or ē are derived from i plus a "weak" consonant, as in ip-te /iptê/ from iptiʾ₃, from a plus a "weak" consonant, as in be-lí /bêlī/ from *baʾ₄lī, from a dipthong aj, as in Me-sar /Mêšar/ from *Majšar, or from an original ī, as in ŠÁM-me /šiʾmē/ from šiʾmī (oblique case of Pl.). The phonemic contrast between short and long e, on the one hand, and short and long i, on the other, can be established on the basis of a number of consistent spellings: erāšiš (and other cases of e derived from a, discussed just below) written regularly with E, and irîš, etc., written regularly with I; ennum written regularly with EN, and in written regularly with IN; bêlī written regularly with BE, and bîrū, etc.,

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written regularly with BI; note also the regular spellings of ešmê with ME (never MI), aqabbî, etc., with BI (never BE), u-bí-lam, -bi-la-, etc., with BÍ or BI (never BE). For certain cases of inconsistency in the spelling of î/ê derived from i plus a "weak" consonant cf. p. 125, in the spelling of ī/ē of the oblique case of Pl. cf. p. 138.

The long vowels are indicated in this study by a macron, as in ā, ē, ī, ū, or by a circumflex, as in â, ê, î, û. The macron stands for morphemic length, as in māhirum, damē, ešpikī, ešpikū; while a circumflex stands for long vowels resulting from contraction of a short vowel plus any "weak" consonant, as in ṭâbum, nîrum, bêlum, nûrum, or of a diphthong, as in Mêšar (Ur III Mîšar) and ûmum. A circumflex is used also to indicate the long medial vowel in the verbs secundae $ʾ_6$ and $ʾ_7$, as in itûr, iqîš. The distinction between the length indicated by macron or circumflex is neither phonemic nor phonetic. The two different lengths are used here to indicate the two different backgrounds of the long vowels.

Vowel a in an open syllable beginning with $ʾ_{3-5}$ remains a, as in a-bar-ti /$ʾ_4$abarti/, a-lí-dam /$ʾ_4$alîtam/, a-ti /$ʾ_4$adi/, -a-mi /$ʾ_3$amī/, (La-)ʾà-ra-ab /-$ʾ_3$arāb/, ʾà-ru-uš /$ʾ_3$aruš/, ʾÂ-mu-kum /$ʾ_4$amūqum/, na-ʾà-si /na$ʾ_3$aši/, ra-á-pum /ra$ʾ_3$abum/, and da-la-ʾà-mu. But a > e is attested in e-ra-si-iš /$ʾ_3$erāšiš/, e-nu "utensils" (of unknown etymology), and in e-ri-su-nu /$ʾ_3$eriššunu/ and e-ri-ib-su /$ʾ_5$eribšu/, presumably under the influence of the Nom. forms $ʾ_3$ersum and $ʾ_5$erbum (see next paragraph). I-za-na-ma /iṣânamma/, occurring in a late copy, is derived from *iṣ$ʾ_4$anamma. In the Ur III Period e occurs throughout, as in e-li-t[um] (Lullubum), -e-mu-uq, e-ru-ba-tum, and ne-ši (N$ʾ_3$Š).

Vowel a in a closed syllable beginning with $ʾ_{3-5}$ usually becomes e, as in el-lum /$ʾ_{3-5}$ellum/, En-num- /$ʾ_3$ennum?/, En-bu- /$ʾ_4$enbu/, Ip-šum /$ʾ_{3-5}$epsum/, Im-tum /$ʾ_4$emdum/, Iz-bu-um /$ʾ_4$ezbum/, Ir-šum /$ʾ_{4-5}$ersum/, e-dè-šum-ma /$ʾ_3$eddesumma/, and once ni-iš /ne$ʾ_3$eš/. On the other hand a is preserved initially in al-su /$ʾ_4$alsu/, perhaps under the influence of alī or the like, and in ʾÀ-ra-šum /$ʾ_3$arrāsum/; medially it is preserved in en-ar /en$ʾ_3$ar/, na-ʾà-áš /na$ʾ_3$aš/, and perhaps be-al /be$ʾ_4$al/, if we read be-al, and not be-el_x. In Ur III Period we have ni-iš /ne$ʾ_3$eš/ and

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Ìr-ri-šum /ʾ$_{3}$errēšum/. *

Vowel a in a closed syllable ending with ʾ$_{3-5}$ usually remains a, as in a-ru-uš /aʾ$_{3}$ruš/, a-rí-iš- /aʾ$_{4-5}$riš/, I-da- /Îdaʾ$_{4}$/, u-sa-mi-id /ušaʾ$_{4}$mid/, u-sa/sá-rí-ib /ušaʾ$_{5}$rib/, zu-da-rí-ib /sutaʾ$_{5}$rib/, na-ra-ab-ti-su naʾ$_{5}$rabtišu (copy), Iš-má-, Iš-ma- /Išmaʾ$_{4}$/, once íl-ga /ilqaʾ$_{3}$/ (unpubl.), and Ša-li-ba /Šaʾ$_{4}$liba/. On the other hand, cf. be-lí, Iš-me- (rarely even in Pre-Sargonic and Sargonic), te-er-rí-iš (Pres.), and ne-ba-ḫu-um for later nêbeḫu. In the Ur III Period we have regularly be-lí, Iš-me- (but also archaically written Iš-má-), Še-li-bu-um (but this name of an ensi of Šabum is written also Ta-la-bu and perhaps "Šalabu"), Ne-bi-ru-um^{KI}, and ^{GIŠ}ne-ri-bu-um. Zé-ra-šu? /zeraʾ$_{4}$šu/, if written correctly, would show a preserved a in an inscription from Lullubum.

Vowel a followed by ʾ$_{3-5}$ beginning another syllable remains a, as in ba$_{11}$-ú-la-ti /baʾ$_{4}$ūlāti/, ar-ba-um /arbaʾ$_{4}$um/, ar-ba-im /arbaʾ$_{4}$im/, na-ʾà-si /naʾ$_{3}$aši/, etc. Exceptions are very few, as in -rí-ì-su /rēʾ$_{4}$îšu/, Ri-ìl-tum /Rēʾ$_{4}$îtum/, be-al, and once ni-iš /neʾ$_{3}$eš/. In Ur III we have regularly e, as in Ri-ì-si-in, ni-iš, ne-ši, etc.

Vowel a not in proximity with ʾ$_{3-5}$ beginning another syllable remains regularly a in Sargonic, as in a-bar-ti /ʾ$_{4}$abarti/, e-ra-si-iš /ʾ$_{3}$erāšiš/, e-dam-da /eʾ$_{4}$tamdā/, etc., but it changes to e in Ur III, as in Še-li-bu-um, Ìr-ri-šum, zé-ra-šu? (Lullubum), Ne-bi-ru-um^{KI}, ^{GIŠ}ne-ri-bu-um, etc.

Instead of Sargonic ar-ra-dam la-mu-dam we have ir-ra-dam li-mu-dam in an Ur III inscription from Lullubum.

Vowel i followed by any of the so-called weak consonants either remains i, as in i-bu-uš, i-ti-ru, i-la-ak, i-ḫu-uz, a-ga-bi, ik-mi, Ip-ti-um, Ar-ši-, da-áš-zi, or it changes to e, as in e-bí-iš, -e-ri-iš, e-ru-ub, è-la-kam, e-mu-ru, E-bi-ir-, ik-me, Ip-te-u-um, li-ip-te-u-ma, ip-te-u, u-ga-e < *uqawwij (copy), na-e < *nāʾ$_{3}$ij, also íl-e, Iš$_{x}$-e-, Ìr-e-, if these forms should go back to *ilʾ$_{3-5}$ij, *išʾ$_{4}$ij, *irʾ$_{4}$ij. Cf. also the interchange of ī with ē in oblique case of Pl. discussed on p. 138.

Vowel i preceded by a weak consonant usually remains i, as in ì-lí /ʾ$_{1}$ilī/, I-zu- /Issu-/, in, sometimes it changes to e, as in E-li-, -e-lí, E-zu- (HSS IV 79, Ur III), Ir-e-mu-um, ù-wa-e-ru-uš.

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The change i > e sometimes appears even before a strong consonant, as in è-ra-a-am-su, en-a-ru, èš-a-ru (beside iš$_x$-a-ru), E-zur- (beside I-zur-, Ur III), e-ir-tim (copy), perhaps En-bí-iq-.

Under certain conditions (still to be investigated) vowel i changes to u before a voiced labial, as in *ʾimmum > ummum "mother," *šimum > šumum "name," also enma > *emma > umma (in Ur III) "thus." Another u < i is exemplified in eddešūmma in e-dè-šum-ma (É DN i-bu-uš) "he made anew the temple," which can be compared with eddešīma in id-di-ši-ma (BÀD GAL ša Kiš^{KI} lu e-bu-uš) "I made anew the great wall of Kiš" in an inscription of Asduni-erim (cf. MAD III 20).

Vowel i changes to u before an emphatic consonant, as in *ʾ$_3$iṣārum > uṣārum "court." Outside of Old Akkadian, cf. iṣurtum and uṣurtum "plan," uṣṣum "arrow," uṭṭatum (kind of grain), uqnûm "lapis lazuli" from *ʾiqniʾum (cf. Ugaritic).

For i > u before š cf. the discussion on the morphemes -iš and -ūm, below pp. 142ff., and also the Ur III names Šu-bí-iš-ḫu-ḫa (De Genouillac, TD p. 9) and Šu-bu-uš-ḫu-ḫi (Langdon, TAD 67).

The original diphthong aj changed to ê or î, as in Me-sar < *Majšar, e-ni-a < *ʾ$_4$ajnīa, ú-se$_{11}$-zi < *ušajṣiʾ, ê (tal-li-ik) < *ʾ$_1$aj tallik "may you not go," but a i-ti-in /ajiddin/ or /ajjiddin?/ "may he not give." In Ur III we have -mi-sar, but also rarely -me-sar, and Bí-tum- < *Bajtum.

The original diphthong aw changed to û, as in u-mi- < *jawmi-, u-su-zi < *ušawsiʾ.

Before a labial, forms with u interchange with those with a, implying perhaps the existence of an allophone o. Cf. DUB-si-ga and TAB-si-ga (TPŠK), GUR.DUB and gur-da-⌈bu/bi⌉ (GRDP?), DUB-ru-um^{KI} and Da-ab-ru-um (DBR?), Tu(m)-ba-al^{KI} and Da-ba-al^{KI} = probably later Tub/pl-iaš (DBL?). Cf. also Syllabary Nos. 90, 101, and 201.

A short unstressed vowel is still sometimes preserved, as in u-bí-lam, ù-bi-lu-nim (beside u-ub-lam, ub-lu, li-iš-bu), i-ḫa-ni-su$_4$-ma /iḫḫanišūma/ for later /iḫḫanšūma?/, be-la-ti-šu (Ur III, for later bêltišu), Ḫa-bí-lum (compared with Ḫa-ab-lum), Ga-lí-bu-um (compared with Gal-pum), Ti-ma-tum^{KI} (compared with Ti-im-tum^{KI}, under DM), ba-da-ru-um (if identified with the later paṭrum, and

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not pattarum), Ti-da-nu (compared with the Ur III -Ti-id-ni-im, now under TDN? in MAD III 295, to be transferred to DDN), also in Á-ru-kum (ʾ$_7$RQ?), tu-lu-bu-um (DLB), nu-zu-ḫu-um (NSḪ). It may be observed that in almost all the above cases the preservation of the vowel may have been due to the proximity of a syllabic consonant. The secondary emergence of a vowel in proximity to a liquid may be seen in -ki-bi-rí beside -ki-ib-rí (Ur III) and na-bí-rí-um beside na-ab-rí-um (Ur III).

Most unusual for Old Akkadian is the elision of the final weak consonant in the following Ur III PN's: A-bu-um-sa-ad "father is a mountain" (but A-pù-sa-tu in Sargonic) and Ma-an-gi-ìr "who is opposition?" (like ^{URU}Man-nu-gi-ir-^{d}UTU in BE XVII 24:18, MB, but Ma-an-nu-um-gi-ri-^{d}UTU in CT IV 49b 25, OB).

Two examples of crasis are a-na-lim-ma for ana-ʾâlimma and a-na-ʾà-si-su for ana-naʾašišu. Contraction of two syllables is found in na-si, ne-ši (Ur III), compared with na-ʾà-si, and more frequently in PN's, such as Iš-me-lum for Iš-me-ì-lum, Iš-ni-lum for Iš-ni-ì-lum, I-bí-lum (Ur III) for I-bí-ì-lum, La-ra-bu-um (Ur III) for La-ʾà-ra-bu-um, Ì-lí-mi-la-at (Ur III) for *Ì-lí-ma-Il-la-at, I-zu-rí-ik (Ur III) and I-za-rí-ik (Ur III) for I-zu-a-rí-ik /Issu-arik/ (Ur III).

B. PRONOUNS

1. Personal Pronouns

a. Independent

Sg.	1 c.	anāku[1)]	Pl.	*nînu
	2 m.	atta[2)]		*attunu
	2 f.	atti[3)]		*attina
	3 m.	šu[4)]		*šunu
	3 f.	ši[5)]		*šina

1) Attested in a-na-gu, a-na-ku-ú (Ur III).

2) Attested in ad-da.

3) Attested in at-ti.

4) Attested in su$_4$ (li-im-ḫu-ra-an-ni), Su$_4$(-be-lí), Su$_4$(-be-la),

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Šu(-be-la), Šu(-BÀD), Su(-EN-lí), [Su]?(-mi-ig-rí) in Sargonic; Šu(-be-lí) in Ur III.

5) Attested in Si(-da-na-at), Si(-um-mi), Si(-be-la) in Sargonic; Ši(-da-na-at), Ši(-tu-ri), Ši(-be-lí) in Ur III.

The 3rd pers. personal pronoun "he," "she," "it," "they" corresponds to the demonstrative pronoun "this," "these" (see pp. 132f.).

All the above forms are Nom. forms. The Dat. is attested in Su_4-a-áš(-da-gal^{KI}); Gen. Pl. perhaps in ([a]?-)su_4-ni-ti (A 708).

In addition to su_4 forms prolonged by -t- are attested in PN's Su_4-a-tum(-mu-da), Šu-a-ti, and Šu-a-tum.

Strengthened by -ma this pronoun occurs in the form su_4-ma "he himself."

The PN (Mi-)su_4-a means probably "what is it?" in parallelism to Ma-an-na-šu "who is it?" (Stamm, ANG pp. 102, 131), but the explanation of the case of -su_4-a is questionable; the -a of su_4-a may perhaps be identical with the Acc. morpheme -a of the noun in the Pred. St. (pp. 146ff.). Cf. also (Mi-)su_4-at (DP 141 ii 1, PSarg.).

b. Suffixal

i. With Nouns

		Nom.	Gen.	Acc.
Sg.	1 c.	bêl-ī[1]	bêli-ī[2]	bêl-ī[3] bêlū-(i)a[3]
	2 m.	*bêl-ka	bêli-ka[4]	bêl-ka[5]
	2 f.	*bêl-ki	bêli-ki[6]	bêl-ki[7]
	3 m.	bêl-šu[8]	bêli-šu[9]	bêl-šu[10]
	3 f.	bêl-ša[11]	bêli-ša[12]	bêl-ša[13]
Pl.	1 c.	bêl-ni/a[14]	*bêli-ni	bêl-ni[15]
	2 m.	*bêl-kunu/i	bêli-kunu/i[16]	*bêl-kunu/i
	2 f.	*bêl-kin(a)	*bêli-kin(a)	*bêl-kin(a)
	3 m.	bêl-šunu/a/i[17]	bêli-šunu/i[18]	bêl-šunu/i[19]
	3 f.	bêl-šin(a)[20]	*bêli-šin(a)	bêl-šin(a)[21]

1) Attested in be-lí, a-bí in Sargonic and Ur III.

2) Attested in (a-na PN) be-lí (ù) a-bí,* frequently in proper names of the construction (PÙ.ŠA-)ì-lí, (Su_4-mu-)be-lí, (Na-ra-am-)ì-lí,

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(Maš-gán-)a-bí^{KI} in Sargonic and Ur III. The form in -ia, as in be-lí-ì-a, be-el-ti-ì-a in the CM, is of course late. Cf. (Nu-úr-)ì-lí in Ur III with (Nu-úr-)ì-lí-a in OB (PBS XI/2 p. 145), but also (Šu-)ì-lí in Sargonic with (^{d}Šu-)ì-lí-a in Ur III.

3) Attested in ʾà-wa-a-ti, a-bí, si-ip-rí in Sg., but e-ni-a in Du., si?-ir-gu-a, sá-bi-ni-a in Pl. Thus the suffix is -i after a short vowel, as in bêli-i > bêlī "of my lord," but -a after a long vowel, as in ênī-a > ênīa "my eyes," bêlū-a > bêlūa "my lords."

4) Attested in (in) ra-ma-ni-ga.

5) Attested perhaps in da-ad-ga /dâd-ka/. *

6) Attested in (in) uz-ni-ki, -la-la-ki (Ur III).

7) Attested in su-lum-ki, perhaps za-wa-ar-ki.

8) Attested in il-su, ma-ḫa-ar-su, ŠÁM-mu-su ("its price") in Sargonic; -il-šu, -il-su in Ur III.

9) Attested in (a-na) be-lí-su, (in) u-mi-su in Sargonic; (a-na) be-lí-šu, (a-na) ba-la-ti-šu in Ur III.

10) Attested in mim-ma-su, ik-rí-bi-su (Pl.), DI.TAR-su in Sargonic; za-la-am-šu, ik-ri-bi-šu in Ur III.

11) Attested in Mim-ma-sa, KUG.BABBAR-sa in Sargonic; Ip-ku-sa, Ip-ku-ša, Gas-bu-ša (Pl.) in Ur III. Suffix -ši occurs apparently in (A-li-)KUG.BABBAR-si for /(Alī-)kaspū-ši/. Cf. ^{f}Ma-an-na-ši (beside ^{f}Ma-an-na-ša, both in Stamm, ANG p. 131), Na-wa-ar-ši(-lu-mu-ur) (Syria XXI 154, Mari, beside Na-ma-ar-ša(-lu-mur), VAS VIII 80:6, OB), and (Ú-zur-)a-wa-zi (JCS IX 106 No. 58:17, OB).

12) Attested in (Ni-se$_{11}$-)e-ni-sa in Sargonic; -mi-ig-ri-ša in Dêr.

13) Attested in ma-sa-ak-sa in Sargonic; perhaps also ga-lu-ma-sa and mu-ra-áš in a Sargonic incantation; ga-ga-za /qaqqassa/ in Ur III. Difficult is the form A-wi-la-ša, Á-wi-la-ša, Á-bí-la-ša /Awīlaša?/, all in Ur III.

14) Attested in A-ḫu-ni, A-bu-ni, (I-sar-)DI.TAR-ni /-dînni/ or /-dînī/ in Sargonic; A-bu-ni, A-ḫu-u-ni, (^{d}EN.ZU-)ba-ni-ni in Ur III. In addition we have A-bu-na, Sa-tu-na in Sargonic, and Ì-du-na, A-ḫu-na in Ur III, representing archaic or dialectical forms. Unexplained are the forms U-bar-ni-a, beside U-bar-ni, and Bar-bar-ni-a, both in Ur III.

15) Attested in DI.TAR-ni /dînni/ or /dînī/ in Sargonic.

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16) Attested in (in) ga-ti-ku-ni, but (in) na-ap-ḫa-ri-su-nu in the same text in Sargonic.

17) Attested in KUG.BABBAR-su-nu, BÀD-su-nu, A-ḫu-su-nu, A-ḫu-su$_4$-nu, ma-ḫa-ar-šu-nu in Sargonic; ma-ḫa-ar-šu-nu in Ur III. In addition, al-su-nu occurs beside al-su-ni, and many forms in -šuni occur in such PN's as PÙ.ŠA-su-ni, A-ḫu-su$_4$-ni, A-ḫu-šu-ni, ARÁD-zu-ni, GEMÉ-zu-ni, SAG-zu-ni in Sargonic; A-ḫu-šù-ni, A-ḫu-šu-ni, A-bu-šu-ni, A-lí-šu-ni, PÙ.ŠA-šu-ni in Ur III; also Me-ni-šu-na, A-ba-šu-na, Tam-li-šu-na, KUG-šu-na /Kaspūšuna/ in Ur III. The forms in -šuna and -šuni (here and in the next two cases) can be explained as original Gens. of the nominatival -šunu.

18) Attested in (in) sa-tu-su-nu (from Elam), (in) URU^{KI}-su-ni (copy), (a-na) KA×GAR-šu-nu (Louvre AO 11254 rev.), (in) na-ap-ḫa-rí-su-nu, but (in) ga-ti-ku-ni in the same text in Sargonic.

19) Attested in sar-rí-su-nu, e-ri-su-nu ($^{\circ}_{3}$RŠ), dub-bi-su-ni in original inscriptions, and URU^{KI}.URU^{KI}-su-nu/ni, BÀD.BÀD-su-nu/ni in late copies.

20) Attested in wa-bíl-si-in, al-si-in, Sar-ru-si-in, KUG.BABBAR-si-in, SIPA-si-in, but also Ši-ìr-e-si-na, A-ḫu-si-na, A-ḫu-šè-na in Sargonic; SIPA-še-in, Ri-ì-si-in, Ri-ši-in in Ur III.

21) Attested in sar-rì-si-in, BÀD-si-in, -gu-bi-si-in, (I-zi-ir-)gul-la-zi-in in Sargonic.

ii. With Verbs

		Dat.	Acc.
Sg.	1 c.	imḫur-am[1]	imḫur-(an)ni[3]
		imḫurū-nim[2]	tamḫurī-ni[4]
	2 m.	imḫur-kum[5]	imḫur-ka[6]
	2 f.	*imḫur-kim	imḫur-ki[7]
	3 m.	imḫur-šum[8]	imḫur-šu[9]
			imḫurū-š[10]
	3 f.	imḫur-šim[11]	imḫur-ši[12]
Pl.	1 c.	imḫur-niaš[13]	*imḫur-niat
	2 m.	*imḫur-kunišim	*imḫur-kunu/i
	2 f.	*imḫur-kinašim	*imḫur-kinat
	3 m.	imḫur-šunišim[14]	imḫur-šunu/i[15]
	3 f.	*imḫur-šinašim	imḫur-šinat[16]

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1) Attested in i-ti-nam, -i-ki-ša-am (Ur III), Li-bur!-ra-a[m] (Ur III), a-zé-ḫa-me /asîḫam-me/, u-ru-am, nu-ru-am, è-la-kam, su-bí-lim (Fem. Impv.) in Sg.

2) Attested in im-ḫu-ru-nim, li-ru-ù-nim, li-ru-nim, li-iš-tu-ru-nim in Pl.

3) Attested in E-zur-an-ni, da-ki-ba-an-ni, (Ì-lí-)iš-ma-ni, Ši-me-a-ni (Ur III), Iš-me-ni (Ur III); with Dat. meaning in li-im-ḫu-ra-an-ni, Iq-bí-a-ni, (Ì-lí-)bí-la-ni, Li-bur-an-ni (Ur III).

4) Attested perhaps in da-ba-ša-ḫi-ni (PŠḪ).

5) Attested in at-ti-kum, a-na-da-kum, lu-uš-ku-ul-kum, li-se$_{11}$-ù-ni-kum(-ma) (Pl.).

6) Attested in a-rí-iš-ga, è-rí-šu!-ga.

7) Attested in ù-dam-me-ki (TM°$_1$).

8) Attested in a-ti-šum, i-ti-šum, i-ti-nu-šum (Subj.), ib-ba-al-zu-šum (Subj.), i-ki-su-šum (Subj., copy), -da-ak-la-ak-šum (Ur III), i-na-da?-nu-šum? (Subj.) in Sg.; i-ti-na-šum (several times, all in late copies) in Du.; im$_x$(DU)-ḫu-r[u]-ni-su$_4$(-ma) in Pl.

9) Attested in è-ra-a-am-su (R°$_1$M), u-sa-am-la-su$_4$(-ma) (Pl.), a-ga-ma-lu-su$_4$ (Subj.), iš-má-su$_4$ (copy), u-da-bí-su$_4$ (copy).

10) Attested in ù-wa-e-ru-uš (Subj.), u-ru-uš (Sg., copy), li-ru-ru-uš (Pl.), i-gi-ru-uš (Pl., NKR), -ra-ma-aš (Impv. Pl., Ur III), -kur-ba-aš (Impv. Pl., Ur III).

11) Attested in aq-bí-si-im.

12) Attested in i-da-ba-aḫ-si(-ma), uš-da-za-ga-ar-si(-ma), ú-da-bi-bu-si(-ma) (DBB?), iš-ku-nu-[si].

13) Attested in Li-ib-lu-ut-ni-a-áš in Sargonic; Li-bur-ni-aš, Ša-lim-ni-aš in Ur III.

14) Attested in a-ki-iš-su$_4$-ni-si-im.

15) Attested in li-su-zé-áš-su-ni, u-sá-ḫi-su-ni (°$_1$ḪZ, copy), id-gi-e-su!-nu(-ma) (copy). An uncertain form is za-ab-t[i]-su-[ni?-ti]? /sabtī-šuniti?/ in Sargonic.

16) Attested in I-iš-e-si-na-at or Iš$_x$(LAM+KUR)-e-si-na-at (Š°$_4$°$_7$), U-za-si-na-at in Sargonic; Ì-lí-ši/si-na-at, Ú-da-ad-zé-na-at (unpub. NBC tablet, from Hallo) in Ur III. With Dat. meaning cf. Ik-su-zi-na-at "he (the new-born boy) has arrived for them (the sisters)," I-ti-ib-si-na-at and I-dib-si-na-at

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"he was good to them," also the doubtful occurrences of the Ur III PN's Ik?-bu-zi-na-at in TCL II 5484 and "Anše Ṣi-na-at" in Fish, CST p. 34 No.

Discussion. The suffix of the 1st pers. Sg. appears as -am after a consonant, as in i-ti-nam /iddin-am/, ik-su-am /ikšuwam/; as -im after -ī, as in su-bí-lim /šûbilī-im/; and as -nim after -ū of the Pl., as in li-iš-tu-ru-nim /lišṭurū-nim/. The forms i-ti-na-šum, -ra-ma-aš (Ur III), -kur-ba-aš (Ur III) are to be interpreted as Du. or Pl. iddinā-šum, raʾmā-š, kurbā-š, just as the forms li-ru-ru-uš, etc., are to be interpreted as Pl. lirurū-š, etc., all without the intermediate infix -nim-.

The same suffixes -am and -nim are used also in the Allative mood in such verbs as è-la-kam "he will go to here," "he will come," ip-ḫu-ru-nim "they have gathered." With a further Acc. suffix we have li-su-zé-áš-su-ni "may he cause them to come here."

An unusual pronominal suffix occurs in e-la-ga-LAM+KUR found in an unpubl. letter Kish 1930, 768, reading as follows: 1) en-ma 2) ARÁD-zu-ni 3) a-na Da-áš-má-tum 4) 1 Ìr-e-pum 5) ù 1 Bí-la-lum 6) LÚ A+ḪA.ME 7) su-ma 8) e-la-ga-LAM+KUR za-ab-t[i]-su-[ni?-ti]? "thus (says) Warassuni to Tašmaʿtum: Irʾebum and Bilalum are fugitives; if they (= Du.) come to ...., seize them!" Tašmaʿtum is a fem. name; the normal reading of LAM+KUR is $iš_x$.

2. Demonstrative Pronouns

		Nom.	Gen.	Acc.
Sg.	m.	*šu	šua(ti)[1]	šua(ti)[2]
	f.	*ši	šiati[3]	*šia(ti)[4]
Pl.	m.	*šunu	*šunuti	šunuti[5]
	f.	*šina	*šinati	*šinati

1) Attested in (DN be-al DÙL) su_4-a.

2) Attested in (DUB) su_4-a and rarely (DUB) šu-a in Sargonic; (DUB) šu-a-ti in Ur III. In CM we find also (GÁN) su_4-a-ti and GÁN su_4-a-tu.

3) Attested in (in 1 MU) si-a-ti in Sargonic; (ga-ga-ad um-ma-nim) si-a-ti in Dêr.

4) In late copies we find (KASKAL^{KI}) su_4-a and (SAL.ME) su_4-a-ti.

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5) Attested in (KAS+X.KAS+X) su$_4$-nu-ti.

Discussion. This demonstrative pronoun šu is used only as an adjective, and it corresponds to the 3rd pers. personal pronoun, discussed on pp. 127f., where such forms as su$_4$, si, -su$_4$-a, -su$_4$-at, su$_4$-a-áš, and -su$_4$-ni-ti are cited.

The demonstrative adjective annijum occurs in Acc. Du. (za-al-mi-in) an-ni-in /(salmīn) annijīn/ in an inscription from Lullubum.

3. Determinative-Relative-Indefinite Pronouns

		Nom.	Gen.	Acc.
Sg.	m.	šu 1)	ši 2)	ša 3)
	f.	šat 4)	šati 5)	*šat
Pl.	m.	šūt 6)	šūti 7)	šūt 8)
	f.	šāt 9)	*šāti	šāt 10)
Du.	c.	šā 11)		

1) Attested in Šu(-^{d}IM), Šu(-Eš$_4$-dar), Šu(-Ma-ma), Su(-Ma-ma), Su$_4$?(-Nu-nu), Šu(-Nu-nu), Šu(-i-lí-su), šu (ù-sá-za-gu), (ḫu-bu-lum) šu (al PN i-ba-šè-ù) (PN$_1$) šu (PN$_2$), (ŠE) šu (PN) in Sargonic; Šu(-^{d}EN.ZU), su$_4$ (ú-sá-za-ku) in Ur III. The form šu often stands for cases other than Nom. Sg., as in (ŠE) šu (a-na ŠE.BA a-si-tu), (x Â-gaz-ù) šu (PN), (si-tum) šu (ŠE.BA PN im-ḫur), (x ÙZ) šu (PN). Instead of šu sometimes ša is used in Nom. Sg., as in ša (DUB su$_4$-a u-sa-za-ku-ni) in Sargonic and ša (DUB su$_4$-a u-sa-za-gu) in Ur III.

2) Attested in (PN$_1$ DUMU) ši (PN$_2$), (iš-dè PN$_1$) ši (PN$_2$), (in ga-rí-im) ši (A-ga-dè^{KI}), (a-na APIN.BÍL) ši (PN). In Ur III we have (a-na LÚ.MAḪ-im) ša (DN).

3) Attested in (ŠE) ša (PN e-mu-ru), (DÙL-su) ša (KUG.AN ib-ni-ma) (copy).

4) Attested in (field) ša-at (PN), (....-tum) ša-at (e-nim) in Sargonic; Ša-at(-^{d}Šul-gi), f.n., in Ur III.

5) Attested in (in sa-an-tim sa-lí-iš-tim) ša-ti (DN sar-ru$_x$-dam i-ti-nu-šum) (copy).

6) Attested in (PN's) šu-ut (PN), (x MÁŠ) šu-ut (PN), (x AB+ÁŠ-bu-tum) šu-ut (en-ma PN$_1$ a-na PN$_2$), (x AB+ÁŠ) su-ut (PN .... im-ḫa-zu).

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7) Attested in (a-na ŠE.BA ARÁD) šu-ti (GN).

8) Attested in (x KUŠ) šu-ut (GN PN im-ḫur), (x TÚG.ḪI.A) šu-ut (É.MUN PN da-ti-in).

9) Attested in (x ÁB) ša-at (PN) in Sargonic.

10) Attested in (ni-se$_{11}$) ša-at (DN i-ki-su-šum) (copy).

11) Attested in (2 PN's) ša (PN), Ša(-DINGIR).

Discussion. The determinative pronoun "he (, "she," "it," "they") of ...." whether used as a noun, as in "who (destroys)," or an adjective, as in "(the man) who (destroys)," has the same forms as the relative pronoun. In function the relative pronoun = indefinite pronoun. Cf. e.g., ḫu-bu-lum šu al PN i-ba-šè-ù "the debt which is upon PN" with šu DI.TAR-su uš-ba-la-ga-du "who(ever) violates his judgment."

The determinative-relative pronoun is written with the signs ŠU, ŠI, ŠA with the exception of the following cases: Su$_4$(-Nu-nu) in MDP XIV 6 ii, which may be due to a miscopy, since ŠU is used elsewhere in this text; su$_4$ (ú-sá-za-ku) in a late inscription of Ari-šen, which may be due to a misunderstanding of the pronominal spellings in a text possibly written by a non-Akkadian; and su-ut written in a text (BIN VIII 121) which has also Su?(-mi-ig-rí) and Su(-Ma-ma) and may, therefore, represent a different, local scribal convention. With these latter spellings we should compare the spellings with SÁ, SI (beside ŠU) in the OB liver omina referring to the Old Akkadian Period, published in RA XXXV 41ff. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, etc., and discussed by Gelb in RA L 5f.

4. Comparative Discussion

Many more examples of the personal-demonstrative and the determinative-relative-indefinite pronouns than are quoted above on pp. 127-134 are listed in MAD III 246-255.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the occurrences of the pronouns discussed above:

The demonstrative pronoun is written regularly in the Masc. with the SU$_4$ sign, very rarely with ŠU, and in the Fem. with the SI sign. Since the SI sign expresses the Semitic consonant š$_{1-2}$, a priori there seems to be no reason to assume that SU$_4$ stands for a different consonant.

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The personal pronoun is written regularly in the Masc. with the SU_4 sign, very rarely with ŠU or SU, and in the Fem. with the SI sign. Thus it is clear that the personal pronoun of the 3rd pers. corresponds in Akkadian to the demonstrative pronoun.

The pronominal suffixes present a complicated picture in respect to the spelling of the sibilants. We have in the Masc. -su, -su-nu, -su-ni, $-su_4$, rarely $-su_4$-nu, rarely $-su_4$-ni, $-su_4$-ni-si-im, rarely -šu-nu, rarely -šu-ni, -(u)š, -(a)š, and in the Fem. -sa, -si, -si-in, -si-na, -si-im, -si-na-at, rarely -šè-na. While the spelling of the Fem. suffixes corresponds closely to that of the independent demonstrative-personal pronoun, the spelling of the Masc. does not. The most important difference is the use of SU with the nouns, as in ma-ḫa-ar-su, and of SU_4 with the verbs, as in a-ga-ma-lu-su_4.

In spite of the many spelling variations it is clear that the forms and the spellings of the pronominal suffixes go together with those of the demonstrative-personal pronoun.

The determinative-relative pronoun differs both in form and writing from the demonstrative-personal pronoun discussed above. The following chart may help in visualizing the differences:

			Dem.-Pers.	Det.-Rel.
Sg.	m.	Nom.	su_4 (šu, su)	šu (su)
		Gen.	su_4-a	ši
		Acc.	su_4-a (šu-a)	ša
	f.	Nom.	si	ša-at
		Gen.	si-a-ti	ša-ti
		Acc.	*si-a	*ša-at
Pl.	m.	Nom.	*su_4-nu	šu-ut (su-ut)
		Gen.	su_4-ni-ti	šu-ti
		Acc.	su_4-nu-ti	šu-ut
	f.	Nom.	*si-na	ša-at
		Gen.	*si-na-ti	*ša-ti
		Acc.	*si-na-ti	ša-at

On the basis of the spellings discussed above we can draw the following conclusions:

The determinative-relative pronoun is regularly written with the ŠU, ŠI, ŠA signs, clearly expressing the $\underline{š}_3$ sibilant.

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The demonstrative-personal pronoun is normally written with the SU_4 sign in the Masc., but with the SI sign in the Fem. Since the SI sign regularly stands for the $\check{s}_{1-2}$ sibilant, we might be inclined to assume that SU_4 also stands for the same sibilant. The writing with SU_4 instead of SU would then have to be considered the result of a scribal convention intended to distinguish graphically the demonstrative-personal pronoun from the determinative-relative pronoun. Another possibility is to recognize the existence of a sibilant $\check{s}_4$, expressed by the sign SU_4 (and other signs discussed above on pp. 37ff.) and originally corresponding to the Arabic d. The interchange of the SU_4 and SI signs in the demonstrative-personal pronoun would then mean that by the time of the Sargonic Period the original phoneme $\check{s}_4$ had begun to coalesce with the phoneme $\check{s}_{1-2}$.

5. Possessive Pronoun

The only example of this pronoun occurs in the PN (Li-bu-uš-)NI-a-um, in which the second element may represent ni-a-um "ours" or ì-a-um "mine."

6. Interrogative Pronouns

We have man, manum "who?" and min, minum "which?," "what?." For man(um) in Sargonic cf.: Ma-an(-ba-lum-^{d}Da-gan) "who is without Dagan?" and Ma-núm(-a-ḫi) "who is my brother?." In Ur III: Ma-an(-gi-ìr) "who is the opposition?," Ma-an(-ki-be-lí) "who is like my lord?," Ma-núm(-ki-^{d}Šul-gi) "who is like Šulgi?." For min(um) in Sargonic cf.: Mi-(su_4-a) "what is it?," mi-num (da-ap-ru-us) "why did you withhold?," mi-núm (ù-la a-bí ad-da) "why are you not my father?." In the Gen. there is one example of (á-tum) mi-nim "why?;" in the Acc. mi-nam (da-mu-ur-ma) "how is it that you saw?." In Ur III: Mi-n(a-ar-ni) "what is my sin?."

The adverb miš, composed of mi + iš, may occur in the unique PN Mi-iš(-da-ti), possibly to be translated as "where is my beloved?"

In the PN's (Ì-lí-)me-šum, (I-nin-)me-šum the second element could be interpreted as mišum < mi + iš + um "why?," but this

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interpretation does not fit well in the PN (Li-bur-)me-šum. Cf. also [m]i?-šum ([á]š-tu-ru).

The old forms man, min show neither case endings nor mimation, and represent the only examples in Akkadian in which animate subjects are distinguished from inanimate subjects (like Latin quis, quid).

I write manum and minum since it is unknown whether these forms had already become mannum and mînum in Old Akkadian as they did in OB.

7. Indefinite Pronoun

The indefinite pronoun is based on the interrogative pronoun. The two forms exist: manama, i.e. mana + ma, for animate subjects as in ma-na-ma (MU-mi u-sa-za-ku-ni) "whoever destroys my name," and mammana, i.e. man(a) + mana, as in ma-ma-na (DÙL su_4-a u-a-ḫa-ru) "whoever changes this statue." For inanimate subjects we have mimma, as in mim-ma (ù-la a-ga-bi) "I shall say nothing," with a pronominal suffix mim-ma-su, Mim-ma-sa.

C. NOUNS

1. Declension

		Sg.	Pl.	Du.
Masc.	Nom.	bêlum	bêlū	bêlān
	Gen.	bêlim	bêlī/ē	bêlīn
	Acc.	bêlam	bêlī/ē	bêlīn
Fem.	Nom.	bêl(a)tum	bêlātum	bêl(a)tān
	Gen.	bêl(a)tim	bêlātim	*bêl(a)tīn
	Acc.	bêl(a)tam	bêlātim	*bêl(a)tīn

a. Gender

As in later periods, the noun has two genders: Masc. and Fem.

The Fem. is indicated by the suffix -atum, as in bêlatum (written be-la-ti-šu, Ur III), tirḫatum (written ti-ir-ḫa-ti in Constr.

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St.), Ba-rí-za-tum (PRS), Ga-mi-a-tum (KM$^{\circ}_{7}$), Ri-ba-tum, Rí-ba-tim (R$^{\circ}_{3}$B?), Ri-ḫa-tum (Ur III, R$^{\circ}_{7}$Ḫ), which can be contracted to -tum, as in tîrtum (written ti-ir-ti in the Constr. St.), naplaqtum (written na-ap-la-aq-tum), Ḫa-na-an-tum, Ar-bí-tum ($^{\circ}_{1}$R$^{\circ}_{6}$$^{\circ}_{7}$, Ur III), ba-ti-tum (PT$^{\circ}_{3}$). The Pl. Fem. always ends in -ātum, as in ki-ib-ra-tum, na-al-ba-na-tum, TÚG gu-zi-a-tum, KUŠ maš-li-a-tum, na-ap-la-ga-tum, zé-nu-a-tum (meaning unknown), zu-ra-tum /surrātum/ (copy), Gen. zu-ra-tim (copy), sa-tu-a-tim /šadwātim/, ki-ib-ra-tim.

The abstract formation is -ūtum in the Sg., as in šarrūtum (written sar-ru-dam, Sar-ru-zu-, etc.), ḫedūtum (written Ḫé-du-ut-, Ur III), and -uātum in the Pl., as in iššiʾakkuātum (written PA.TE. SI-gu-a-tim, copy).

Some nouns having Masc. suffixes are Fem. in gender, such as ummānum "army" (as in ga-ga-ad um-ma-nim si-a-ti, Dêr), nišū "people" (as in ni-se$_{11}$ ša-at DN, copy), *alappum "ship" (as in 1 MÁ ša-at 30 (GUR) TA), *eqlum "field" (as in GÁN ša-at GN).

b. Number

The declension of the Sg. in the Old Akkadian Period corresponds to that of OB.

The declension of the Pl. shows variation only in the Gen. of Masc. nouns, where the ending -ī alternates with -ē. Cf., on the one hand, iš-gi-ni, ba-ni-su, ab-bi, ki-iš-za-bi, ik-rí-bi-su, dub-bi-su-ni, SUKKAL-li, dir-ku-lí, ki-sa-ma-ri, sar-rí-su-nu, sar-rí-si-in, LUGAL-rí, ḫu-rí, ma-gi, iš-bi-gi, GIŠ.TUKUL-gi-su (copy). Note also sa-tu-ì (Lu-lu-bi-im) in broken context (MDP II p. 53) and ma-ì in Ur III. On the other hand, cf. da-me, ŠÁM-me, uš-se$_{11}$ (contrasted with Uš-si- /Ušši/ "my foundation"), ni-se$_{11}$ in original inscriptions; NAR-e, ur-rí tam-ḫi-e, URUDU-e, MÁ.LAḪ$_{4}$-e, in 7 ....-ma-e (MDP XIV 90 rev.) in texts from Susa; KAS+X-e (RA IX 34 i), GIŠ.LA-e (M xxvi), sa-tu-e in late copies. Note, however, that in the Sargonic system of writing, syllables ending in -i and those ending in -e are not consistently distinguished.

Some nouns are commonly attested in the Pl.: šiʾmū "price" (written ŠÁM-mu, ŠÁM-me), damū "blood" (written da-me), kaspū "money" (written Gas-bu-ša) beside kaspum "silver," panū "face"

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(written ba-ni), kiṣrū "hire" (written ki-iṣ-ri-su), maʾū "water" (written ma-î in Ur III), and many nouns of the iqtilū formation, such as ikribū "prayer" (written ik-rí-bi-su, Acc. Pl.), ipṭirū "redemption maney" (written Ip-ti-ru, but also Ip-ti-ru-um), iškinū a certain kind of additional payment (written iš-ki-nu-su, iš-gi-ni), išpikū "(grain) accumulation(s)" (written iš-bí-ku, iš-bi-gi).

The Du. is used regularly in Old Akkadian, both in the Masc. and the Fem. Exceptions are 2 ga-nu-nu, 2 ki-li-lum, 2 ma-ki-lum, 3 mu-ša-lum, all in lists of objects.

Nom. Masc.: 2 la-aḫ-ma-an, 2 TÚG gu-da-na-an, 2 GIŠ a-za-an, [2] GIŠ bi-ra-da-an, [2] du-sa-an, 2 GIŠ zu-zu-la-an. With pronominal suffixes: kab-la-su, sa-ap-da-su, i-da-su, I-da-sa. Note that nouns denoting parts of the body are of Fem. gender. In the Constr. St.: 2 DUMU-a PN, 2? PN's sa-ti-da .... (ŠDD).

Acc. Masc.: za-al-mi-in an-ni-in. With pronominal suffixes: e-ni-a, -e-ni-sa, -e-ni-su.

Nom. Fem. with pronominal suffix and in the Pred. St.: a-ḫa-da-ki sá-lim-da "thy two sisters are well." In the Constr. St.: ma-ḫi-ir-da KUG.BABBAR "(two women,) receivers of silver." Cf. also si-ta i-za-ab-ta-an /šittā i(n)ṣabtān/ in Capp. (BIN VI 179:5f.).

(The Acc. Fem. can be reconstructed on the basis of Ḫa-ḫi-tí-in (beside Ḫa-ḫi-a-tim) in a Capp. text discussed by Lewy in Orient. n.s. XIX 9f. and of ku-ú-e-en a-ni-tí-in "these two vessels" (beside ku-ú-um a-ni-tum) in an unpublished Capp. text, Assur photo No. 4062.)

c. Case Endings

The use of case endings with common nouns is fully standardized in the Old Akkadian Period, following the same rules as in classical OB. But there are certain cases occurring in Akkadian PN's and Akkadian loan words in Sumerian which need further discussion.

We find a total lack of case endings in the following divine names: Adad in (En-ní-m)a-da-ad, (I-ti-n)a-da-ad, (Zé-l)a-da-ad, etc. (all Ur III); Dagan in (Ìr-am-)^{d}Da-gan, ^{d}Da-gan(-rí-i-su),

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etc.; Ḫanīš in (En-bí-iq-)^{d}Ḫa-ni-iš, (Ri-im-)Ḫa-ni-iš, etc., from ḪNŠ; Ḫarim in (PÙ.ŠA-)^{d}Ḫa-rí-im, (DAM-)^{d}Ḫa-ri-im, etc., from ḪRM; Il in (Ib-lul-)Il, (Iš-dup-)Il, (Iš-lul-)Il, (Ra-bí-)Il, Íl(-be-lí), Íl(-ib-gi), etc., from $^{\circ}_{1}$L; Illat in (Ì-lí-)Il-la-at, (E-la-)^{d}Il-at, (Be-lí-)Ìl-la-at, etc., from $^{\circ}_{1}$LL; perhaps Išar in I-sar(-li-bu-ur), I-sar(-ra-ma-aš) (Ur III), I-sar(-be-lí), I-sar-a-ḫi, etc., from $^{\circ}_{7}$ŠR; Laban in (Šu-)La-ba-an (Ur III), from LBN; Laḫmat in (Dan-)La-aḫ-[ma-at] and (Dan-)La-ma-at (both Ur III), from LḪM; Malik in (PÙ.ŠA-)^{d}Ma-lik, (Ìr-am-)^{d}Ma-lik, (Il-su-)Ma-lik, etc., from MLK; Paliḫ in (Ku-ru-ub-)Ba-liḫ, (Ur-)^{d}Ba-liḫ (Ur III), etc., from PLḪ; Rašap in (I-zi-)Ra-sa-ap!, from RŠP; perhaps Sikkūr in Zi-gur(-ì-lí) and Zi-kur(-ì-lí) (Ur III), Zi-gur(-mu-bí), from SKR; Šalim in (I-gu-)Sá-lim, (ME-)Sá-lim, etc., from ŠLM; Šamaš or Šamuš in (PÙ.ŠA-)^{d}Sa-mu-uš, from ŠMŠ; Šullat in ^{d}Su-ul-la-at, etc. (Ur III), perhaps from ŠLL. To this list divine names of unknown or doubtful etymology should be added: Apiḫ in (A-bí-)A-bi-iḫ, (PÙ.ŠA-)A-bi-iḫ (both Ur III); Ašar in (A-li-)A-sar, (A-ḫu-)A-sár, etc. (Ur III); Aššur in A-šur(-DINGIR); Eštar in Eš$_{4}$-dar; Elag * or Ilag in Ì/E-la-ag(-nu-id), (Nu-id-)Ì-la-ag, etc.; Padan (PSarg.) in (ARÁD-)Ba-dan, (I-sar-)Pa-da-an, etc. (both Ur III); Paḫar in (A-ḫu-)Ba-ḫar (Ur III; cf. on this divinity Borger, Orient. n.s. XXVI 7, reading ^{d}Baḫár); Sîn in ^{d}EN.ZU and once ^{d}ZU.EN (in UET I 11); Tibar or Dibar in (Dan-)Ti-bar, (Šu-)Ti-bar (both in HSS X). Regular case endings occur only in the divine names Anum in (Šu-)A-núm and (Šu-)Á-nu-um, Antum in (Šu-)An-tum, Elum, Ilum in (Ur-)^{d}E-lum (Fara III 35 vi) etc., Išum in (Ur-)Ì-šum, (Šum-su-)Ì-šum, etc. By far the largest number of divine names up to and including the Sargonic Period are written without any case endings.

The divine names with no case endings have been explained by some scholars, such as Brockelmann, Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der semitischen Sprachen II 35, as Vocatives in form. Plausible as it may appear for divine names, this explanation cannot be accepted, because forms without endings appear also in geographical names, names of months, and common words which could not possibly be explained as Vocatives.

Of the 12 names of months (cf. the list in MAD I pp. 233f.) as many as 8 have forms without any endings: Ba-ḫi-ir from BḪR,

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Ga-da-[ad], Ḫa-lu(l)-ut, Ḫa-ni-it and Ḫa-ni-i, I-ba-ša-áš (perhaps a verbal form), I-rí-sa-at from ʾ$_3$RŠ, Ša-ni-i from ŠNʾ$_7$, and Za-lul from ṢLL. The other names (Gi-um, Ik-zum, Za-líl-tum, and Ti-ru) appear with full endings and with or without mimation.

Among geographical names without endings we have: Apiḫ (discussed under divine names), A-šùr^{KI} (discussed under divine names), Ba-ba-az^{KI} (Ur III), Ba-sa-ar^{KI}, Ga-ga-ba-an^{KI}, Ḫi-bí-la-at^{KI} and Ḫi-bí-la-ti (Ur III), Maš-gán^{KI}, and Padan (discussed under divine names).

There are a number of royal names belonging to the 1st Dynasty of Kish which appear without endings. As quoted from Jacobsen, The Sumerian King List pp. 78ff., they are: Zú-ga-gi$_4$-ip, Ba-li-iḫ, Za-mug, Ti-iz-gàr, and others. Outside of the king list we have A-ša-rí-id, Ba-ba-az, Il-la-at, and Da-lim /Talīm/ in Sargonic and Za-rí-iq in Ur III. Here we may cite also such common Sargonic names as A-bíl(-GI), Su-ru-uš(-GI), and once Li-da-at(-GI). Also passim (Ar-ši-)aḫ in Sargonic and Ur III.

Finally we should refer to Akkadian words which passed into Sumerian in the form ḪA.ZI, ḪA.ZI.IN "ax," SA.TU "mountain," ŠÁM "price," ŠÚM "garlic," ^{d}ZA.GÀR "district," all without any case endings. See also p. 5.

Beside loan words without any case endings there is an even larger number of words which passed from Akkadian to Sumerian in a form ending in -a, such as DAM.ḪA.RA (MḪR), DU.TI.DA (DDN?), GU.ZI.DA (KSʾ$_7$), ḪA.ZI.NA, beside ḪA.ZI and ḪA.ZI.IN (ḪṢN?), MA.DA (MʾT), MA.NA (MNʾ?), MAŠ.GA.NA (ŠKN), PA.NA (BNʾ?), all attested before the Ur III Period. See also p. 5.

Among the geographical names we can note only A-za-ra, It-gur-da^{KI}, and Ši-ma-na (RTC 347; RA XIX 43 No. XCVIII) beside Šimanum (passim).

Among the divine names there is a large number of forms ending in -a, such as Ap-ra (ʾ$_{3-5}$PR), Da-da (Dʾ$_6$D), and probably Ab(b)a, Aḫa, Ela, and Labba discussed below pp. 147ff. Many more divine names are without a clear Semitic etymology or are of Sumerian origin, such as $^{(d)}$A-a, ^{d}A-ba$_4$, ^{d}Al-la (Ur III), Ba-ba (Ur III), É-a, ^{d}Gu-la, $^{(d)}$Ir-ra, $^{(d)}$Iš-ḫa-ra, $^{(d)}$Ki-za (Ur III), Ma-ma, Na-na, ^{d}Nanna, ^{d}Nisaba, ^{d}Nu-muš-da, Su-da, and ^{d}Za-ba$_4$-ba$_4$.

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The ending -a is well represented among the PN's. Cf. e.g. Ì-zi-na beside I-zi-núm, Du-ma-ga beside Du!-ma-kum (Iraq VI 10 No. 12), Nu-ni-da beside Nu-ni-tum, Ši-ni-da (Ur III) beside Ši-ni-tum, Si-ni-tum, Su$_4$-ni-da beside Su-ni-tum, Šu-ni-tum, also Ar-na-ba, Bu-zi-na (Ur III), Dub-si-ga, Ḫu-zi-ra, Nam-ra-za, Na-ga-da, Na-gi-da (Ur III), and many others.

In the pages above were listed forms either without any endings or with the ending -a. They are not found in the Akkadian language, but in the Semitic loan words in Sumerian and in Akkadian proper names, such as personal, divine, geographic, and month names. The occurrence of loan words without any endings or with the ending -a in Sumerian can be explained most plausibly as borrowings from a Semitic language or dialect having a declension without fully developed case endings. The occurrence of such forms in Akkadian proper names must be taken as part of the structure, not of the Akkadian language, but of the Akkadian proper names. Full parallels can be found in the Amorite of the OB Period, where too forms without any endings or with the ending -a occur in proper names, such as personal, divine, and geographical names, but not in the Amorite language. Cf. the full discussion in my forthcoming "The Language of the Amorites."

For the Pred. St. ending in -a, cf. pp. 146ff.

For the form ma-ḫi-ra, cf. p.152f.

Outside of the case endings -um, -im, -am there are still two endings which remain to be discussed: -iš for the Dat. and -ūm for the Loc.

The Dat. suffix -iš occurs frequently with nouns forming elements of PN's, such as Eš$_4$-dar-iš(-da-gal), ^{d}A-ba$_4$-iš(-da-gal), Be-lí-iš(-da-gal), Sar-rí-iš(-da-gal) "rely upon Eštar!, etc.," Nin-líl-iš(-gi-in) "he is righteous unto Ninlil," PÙ.ŠA-iš(-^{d}Da-gan) "unto the shelter of Dagan" (Ur III), Ì-lí-iš(-i-sar) "he is righteous unto his god," (Ḫu-zu-us-)za-ar-ra-ri-iš "think (remember, or the like) ...." (Ur III).

This suffix also occurs with infinitives, as in ḫu-zu-zi-iš "for reckoning," ma-ra-iš "for fattening," e-ra-si-iš "for planting," na-da-ni-iš "to give" (Ur III), gu-du-si-iš "to purify?."

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With adjectives and participles this suffix acquires an adverbial meaning, as in da-ni-iš "strongly," Ga-lí-iš(-DÙG), etc. "fully," gi-ni-iš "truly," I-sar-iš(-^{d}EN.ZU) "rightly" (Ur III), Mi-it-ḫar-iš "correspondingly"; it is even used with words functioning as prepositions in maḫ-rí-iš (DN) "in front of DN" (copy). Cf. also iš-ti-ni-iš "together" (copy), miš "where?" in the PN Mi-iš(-da-ti), to be translated perhaps as "where is my beloved?," possibly i-ti-iš "together," and *ištiš, discussed below.

The suffix -iš is found also with pronominal suffixes, as in a-ša-rí-su /ašarissu/ "to its place," ga-ti-iš-su "to his hand," (Ḫa-ti-)ì-lí-su "he rejoices in his god," (I-sar-)ma-ti-iš-su "he is righteous unto his land." In Ur III we find writings with ZU, as in (I-sar-)a-lí-iš-zu "he is righteous unto his city," (^{m}Šu-^{d}EN.ZU-nu-úr-)ma-ti-iš-zu "Šu-Sin is light unto his land," (DÙG-)bí-ti-iš-zu "he is good unto his house." In (DN á-lí-ik) maḫ-rí-su "DN, who goes in front of him" (copy), maḫ-rí-[su] (u-sa-rí-[bu]) "they brought before him" (copy), and ma-aḫ-ri-šu-nu (iq-bí) "he said in front of them," it is impossible to decide whether the form before the pronominal suffixes is maḫriš or the adverbial maḫri (= maḫrî). The Sargonic example u-me-iš-sa occurs in a difficult context and its translation as "in her day," "then she .... " is therefore not certain.

Beside the forms with -iš, listed above, there are also forms with -uš, as in Zé-lu-uš(-^{d}Da-gan), Zé-lu-uš(-DÙG), Rí-mu-uš, (Ma-an-)ki-im-lu-uš (GML?), Ùz-ne-nu-uš (Ur III), MI-lu-uš-sa, MI-lu-sa, MI-lu-su, Pù-uš-sa, Pù-uš(-ki-in) (Ur III), Pù-uš(-GAL), Pù-uz-ru-sa, PÙ.ŠA-ru-sa, La-mu-sa, La-mu-ša (Ur III), [I]-tu-sa /Idūssa/. * This suffix is generally believed to be derived from -ūm (or simply -um), assimilated to -ūš when followed by a suffix beginning with š. Cf. e.g. von Soden, ZA XLI 90ff. This may very well be true, although the possibility that -uš developed secondarily from -iš cannot be simply brushed aside. For the change i > u when followed by š, cf. above p. 126, and many examples in Gelb, OIP XXVII p. 60, and šêpissu, šêpussu, arkānis, arkānus, panuška, bîtuška (von Soden, op. cit. pp. 95, 124f.).

Such forms as Gas-bu-ša, Ip-ku-sa, Ip-ku-ša, Ni-id-nu-ša superficially resemble forms like MI-lu-uš-sa, Pù-uz-ru-sa (discussed

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above), but the two groups ought to be sharply differentiated. While the latter stand for Şillūššа, Puzrūššа, the former express Kaspūša, Ipqūša, Nidnūša, all Pl. forms with a Sing. meaning. Some forms such as Rîmuš may conceivably be explained as Rîmūš(u), but there is no clear evidence in the Sargonic Period that the pronominal suffix šu occurring with nouns could be abbreviated to š. *

The Loc. suffix -ūm occurs in the name I-tum(-be-lí) "in the strength of my lord"; the interpretation of i-tum as Loc. is favored by the occurrence of [I]-tu-sa /Idūššа/ (see above), I-du-a (Ur III), Ì-du-na (Ur III), (Li-bur-)ì-du-ni (Ur III), but (^{d}EN.ZU-)i-di (Ur III) which means simply "Sin is my strength." Also the names En-num(-ì-lí), En-um(-^{d}EN.ZU) (Ur III), En-núm(-Eš$_4$-dar) (Ur III), could well be translated as "in (= by) the grace of my god," etc., yielding a Loc. ennūm ($^{\circ}_{3}$NN). The same case is represented in the formation of the prepositions balūm "without," adūm "until," ištūm "from." Cf. (Ma-an-)ba-lum(-^{d}Da-gan) "who is without Dagan?"; á-tum (mi-nim) "until what?" or "why?"; iš-tum (GN) "from GN." The latter form occurs in the well-known royal name of the Sargonic Period, (Ma-an-)iš-tu-su (passim), spelled also (^{d}Ma-ni-)iš-ti-su (Speleers, CIMC p. 116 No. 594), (Ma-an-)iš-t[i-su]^{KI} (text collated, showing a much better t[i] than copied in OIP XIV 114 rev.), all in Sargonic; (Ur-^{d}Ma-an-)iš-di(n)-su and (Ma-an-)iš-ti-su in Ur III; (Ma-an-)iš-du-uz-zu in Elam (MDP III p. 42); (Ma-ni-)iš-ti-iš-šu (OECT II 1 vi) and (Ma-ni-)iš-te-šu (PBS XIII 1 vii) in OB; and (Ma-na-)áš-tu-šu in an OB liver omen from Mari (RA XXXV 41). Thus both iště(š)šu and ištu(š)šu must mean "with him," furnishing evidence of the gradual confusion of the Dat. and Loc. suffixes, which began in the Sargonic and developed to a larger degree in the subsequent periods.

For other cases of the Loc. ending, cf. (A-ti-)ma-tum "until when" (Ur III), ì-nu (.... ip-te-ù) "when .... he opened" or ì-nu-šu (.... ab-ni) "then .... I built."

The interpretation of Da-da-ì-lum ZÉ-LIM ^{d}ZU.EN (UET I 11) as Da-da-ì-lum zé-lúm ^{d}ZU.EN "D. under the shelter of Sin" by Landsberger, OLZ XXXIV 127, is doubtful, since one would not expect to find LIM with the value of lúm side by side with LUM = lum. Furthermore, the two signs after Da-da-ì-lum, may be read not as ZÉ LIM, but as AB+ÁŠ IGI; cf. SAKI pp. 46 vi 5', 52 x 36 and DP 159 v 1. Thus now also Sollberger in Iraq XXII 85.

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The combination iš + ūm occurs in ki-rí-šum "to the orchard," which seems to occur parallel to ki-rí-iš in the same incantation from Kish; [m]i?-šum, -me-šum "why?," if this word could be safely derived from mi + iš + ūm; u-um!-šum "daily" (copy) parallel to ga-ga-ar-šu-um < *qaqqar-(i)š-ūm in a unique example from among the Cappadocian texts (BIN IV 126 rev.).

The combination iš + am is found in ù-mi-sá-am "day by day," "daily."

d. Mimation

Mimation is used regularly following the same rules as those in classical OB.

Lack of mimation can be observed only in PN's, such as I-sa-ru (beside I-sa-ru-um), Ìr-a-mu (beside Ìr-a-mu-um), A-ḫu(-DINGIR), (A-li-)a-ḫu, (Sá-lim-)a-ḫu, Sar-ru(-GI), Sar-ru(-al-si-in), (Ar-ši-)a-ḫa, A-ḫa(-ar-ši), A-ḫu(-li-bur-ra). Among GN's we may note Maš-ga-ni^{KI}; among MN's Á-ki-ti and Ti-ru; among DN's Ṣarmu and Ṣaṣṣaru (ṢRṢR). In Sumerian we find še-ir-gu and ni-is-ku as loan words from Akkadian. Finally we may refer to MAR.TU possibly from *Mârtu(m).

2. Construct State

Sg. Nom.: Ga-la-ab(-É-a), Li-bí-it(-ì-li), Me-kir(-DINGIR.DINGIR), Nu-úr(-Eš$_4$-dar), be-al (DÙL), na-e ([i]r-tim), Ni-se$_{11}$(-e-ni-su) /Nišiʾ(-ênīsu)/, Ni-wa-ar(-Me-ir) (Ur III), A-ma-at(-É-a) (Ur III), Si-ra-at(-^{d}EN.ZU) (Šʾ$_x$R), Ši-ma-at(-^{d}Ìr-ra) (Šʾ$_7$M, Ur III), ^{d}Be-la-at(-Te-ìr-ra-ba-an) (Ur III), Ḫé-du-ut(-^{d}AMAR-^{d}EN.ZU) (Ur III) are all regular.

With -u we find (1) bi-ra-ḫu (ŠÚM), (1) su-ga-nu (KUG.BABBAR), (1) ^{DUG}na-za-bu (NI.DUN), En-bu(-DINGIR), Su-mu(-É-a).

With -i we find (Škš. DUMU) da-ti (^{d}En-líl), Pi(-ì-lí), (I-da-)bí(-ì-li).

Sg. Gen.: (a-na) na-ʾà-si (PN) LUGAL-rí (GN), (in) É-ti (PN), (in) ba-rí-ti (GN$_1$ ù GN$_2$), (in) si-ip-rí (DN) (copy), (in) maš-ga-ni (PA.TE.SI), (Bi-in-)ga-lí(-LUGAL-rí), (in) bu-ti (GN), (in)

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sa-la-ti (GN), (PN GÌR.NITAḪ) ma-ti (GN), (sa-tu-e) a-bar-ti (ti-a-am-tim), (LUGAL GN ù) ba_{11}-ú-la-ti* (DN), (in) GIŠ.TUKUL-ki (DN) mu-sa-ar-bí-ì (sar-ru_x-ti-su) (copy), (PN_1 DUMU PN_2) a-bi (URU NIM^{KI}). In Ur III: ([a-na]) ne-ši (RN), (i-na) ti-ir-ti (DN), (ma-ḫi-iṣ) ga-ga-ad um-ma-an (GN) (Dêr), (a-na) ba-la-aṭ (PN).

Sg. Acc.: na-ʾà-áš (LUGAL), su-lum (É), za-lam (PN), ba-la-ag (GN).

With -i we find ma-na-ma MU-mi (NS. .... u-sa-za-ku-ma) (copy).

Pl. Nom.: be-lu (GÁN), be-lu (ga-da-tim), iš-bí-ku (PN), kap-dúr-ru (ZÍD.ŠE), nam-ḫa-ru (ZÍD.ŠE), na-ma-ù (ŠE), ma-ḫi-ru (KUG. BABBAR), ga-zi-ru (PN), za?-bí-lu (....), na-ak-da-ma-at (ap-tim).

Pl. Gen.: (a-na) ŠÁM-me (PN), (in) dub-ga-ti (É), (GÁN šu) kir-ba-ti (GN), (a-ti-ma) ḫu-ri (KUG), (a-na) iš-gi-ni (GÁN).

Pl. Acc.: AB+ÁŠ-bu-ut /šîbūt/ (si-da-ti[m]), da-li (na-ra-ab-ti-su) (copy), zi-ra-at /ṣirrāt/ ($ni-se_{11}$) (copy).

Du. Nom.: (2) DUMU-a (PN), (2? PN's) sa-ti-da (g[u]-zi-[im]?), ma-ḫi-ir-da (KUG.BABBAR).

Discussion. The Constr. St. forms of the Nom. are identical with those of the Acc.

The Constr. St. in the Gen. ends regularly in -i. Only the case of (ŠU.NIGÍN 10 GURUŠ ŠEŠ) be-lu (GÁN) in the MO is difficult to explain, since the expected form is bêlī (GÁN). One might be inclined to conclude that the writing ŠEŠ be-lu represents a compound aḫ-bêlū or the like. The case of (iš-tum) da-ar (for da-rí) si-ki!-ti ($ni-se_{11}$) (copy) and (a-na) mu-úḫ (for mu-ḫi) ($SÁ.DUG_4$) (CM) can be explained as OB writing. In the Ur III Period, as against one example in -i, there are two others in which the Gen. form corresponds to that of Nom.-Acc.

3. Predicate State

The standard form of the Pred. St. in Sg. corresponds to that of the Constr. St. in Nom.-Acc.: (É-a-)ra-bí, (É-a-)dan, (É-a-)sa-tu, (^{d}EN.ZU-)a-ar, ($Eš_4$-dar-)da-na-at, ($Eš_4$-dar-)ra-bí-at, ($Eš_4$-dar-)ma-al-ga-at, ($Eš_4$-dar-)sa-tu. In Pl. Masc. we find, e.g., (Ì-lu-)da-nu and (Ì-lu-)dam-ku.

A form of the Pred. St. ending in -a is found only in personal names. Since this form has hardly been touched upon in Assyriological literature it may be necessary in the following to discuss it more

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thoroughly, bringing in, whenever necessary, materials from areas other than that of Old Akkadian.

While the name written (Su-)EN-lí, (Su$_4$-)be-lí means "he is my lord," the name written (Su$_4$-)be-la, (Šu-)be-la can hardly mean anything else than "he is lord." In addition we note (Si-)be-la "she is lord."

Similarly we have (Šu-)da-ti "he is my beloved," but (Šu-)da-da "he is beloved" and (Si-)da-da "she is beloved." Observe also a DN (^{d}Ši-)da-da (Deimel, PB Nos. 1514 and 3197), occurring in later periods, and the Capp. name (Zu-e-)ta-ta, interpreted as Sue(n)-dādā "Sin ist der Onkel" by J. Lewy, ZA XXXVIII 244 n. 1.

Beside the Sargonic (Šu-)la-pi "he is my lion," comparable with the OB (I-zu-)la-bi (TCL I 183 rev.) "his arm is my lion," we have in the Sargonic Period (^{d}ÍD-)la-ba, (KA-)la-[ba]?, La-ba(-Ù) (if Ù is a DN), (Sar-ru-)la-ba with the meaning "DN (or the like) is lion," etc. In the Fem. there is (I-nin-)la-ba, (Eš$_4$-dar-)la-ba, (Si-)la-ba, but also (Si-)la-ba-at, the latter two comparable with DN written (^{d}Ši-)la-bat (Deimel, PB No. 3207), (^{d}Ši-)la-ba-at (op. cit. No. 3206), and (Ši-)la-ba (Weidner, AOF XIII 46 ii 6) of later periods.

As against the above cited examples of -la-ba or La-ba- in the Pred. St., we find the same forms used as subjects. Cf. (A-mur-)La-ba "see, O La-ba!," (It-be-)La-ba "La-ba has come up," both in Sargonic, Lá-ba(-na-da) "Lá-ba is praised" in Cappadocian (Gelb, OIP XXVII p. 31 n. 2, where this name was interpreted as Laba(n)-na'da), La-ba(-ak-ka-ši-i[d]) "La-ba has arrived" in OB (Porada, CPML No. 440) = La-ba(-ka-ši-id) in MB (Stamm, ANG p. 132, parallel to ^{d}AMAR. UD(-ka-ši-id), ibid.). I do not know how else to interpret the use of -La-ba or La-ba- as a subject, but by taking it to represent a DN ending in -a of the form discussed above pp. 141f. In the Sargonic names (Be-lí-)la-ba, (DINGIR-)la-ba, (DINGIR-su-)la-ba, and La-ba(-DINGIR) the elements -la-ba or La-ba- can be explained either as a Pred. St. or as a DN. Finally there is an Ur III PN (Da-a-ga-)la-ba with an unexplained first element.

In all the above cases, as well as in the Cappadocian (Eš$_4$-dar-)lá-ba and perhaps (Šu-)lá-ba (Gelb, OIP XXVII p. 31) and OB La-ba(-DINGIR) (UET V 158:5) and La-ba(-i-lum) (No. 171:5, 6), the spellings can be explained as forms of labbum "lion" (or

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labbatum "lioness") with double b. Only in the Amorite of Mari does a form with w occur, as in (Ša-du-um-)la-bu-a (AOr XVII/1 p. 329), beside those without it, as in (Ša-du-)la-ba (Syria XX 109), (Ša-du-un-)la-ba (TCL XXIII 33 rev. 3, 4, 11), (Ša-du-um-)la-ba (TCL XXIV 46:8), (Ša-du-um-)la-bi (Syria XIX 119), and (Su-mu-)la-ba (TCL XXVII 73 rev. 6).

In the following names A-ba- or -a-ba can be explained as Pred. St.: A-ba(-^{d}Da-di), A-ba(-^{d}UTU) (Ur III), (Eš$_4$-dar?-)a-ba. In the names A-ba(-GAL) (Ur III), A-ba(-GI), A-ba(-na-da), A-ba(-na-ak-tum) (Ur III), (Nu-ur-)A-ba (Ur III), A-ba- or -A-ba is a DN of the type discussed above pp. 141f. In the Sargonic names A-ba(-DINGIR), (DINGIR-)a-ba, and (DINGIR-su-)a-ba and the Ur III names A-ba(-e$_{11}$-li) and (Šu-)a-ba the element A-ba- or -a-ba may represent either a Pred. St. or a DN. In favor of taking -a-ba in (Šu-)a-ba as a DN cf. (Šu-)Ab-ba (Ur III) and Ab-ba(-ga-da) (Ur III), possibly containing Abba, the name of a male deity, as evidenced by such Amorite names from Mari as (I[a]-ar-ib-)^{d}Ab-[b]a (TCL XXVIII 181:10), (Ki-bi-ir-)^{d}Ab-ba (RA L 62 n. 11), and from Alalakh, as (Id-di-na-)ab-ba (JCS VIII 22 No. 271:5), while Aba is the name of a female deity, as can be established on the basis of ^{d}A-ba(-ri-mi-it) (PBS XI/1 p. 60, OB), ^{d}A-ba(-ri-ša-at) (ibid.), and ([T]a-din-)A-ba (op. cit. p. 70).

Also in the Sargonic names (DINGIR-)a-ḫa, (DINGIR-su-)a-ḫa, (Ì-lum-)a-ḫa, it cannot be decided whether to take -a-ḫa as a Pred. St. of DN.

The element amma occurs in (DINGIR-)a-ma "the god is (paternal) uncle," beside (Be-lí-)a-mi and (PÙ.ŠA-)a-mi, both Ur III.

A Pred. St. ela is found in E-la(-^{d}Il-at), while a DN Ela occurs in E-la(-ga-ra-ad) (Ur III) and perhaps in E-la(-DINGIR), E-la(-GÀR) (Ur III), and I-la(-ša-ma-ar) (Ur III, probably not Akkadian). This interpretation is more plausible than taking E-la as ilā < *ilāḫ, as done by some scholars in the case of Amorite PN's.

Two elements very important for the clarification of our problem are -na-da and -ra-ma, which can be subjected to various interpretations.

The element -na-da, found in Sargonic (LUGAL-)na-da, (Lú-)na-da (PBS IX 62:6), and in Ur III (A-ba-)na-da, (É-a!-)na-da,

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(En-ni-)na-da(n), (Ìr-ra-)na-da/da(n), (^{d}Šul-gi-)na-da, occurs also in names of identical type in other periods and areas, as in Elam in (I-lu-zu-)na-da (MDP XXIII 226:3), (I-lu-za-)na-da (MDP XXIV 350 rev. 8), (^{d}Eš$_{4}$-dar-)na-da (MDP XXIV 365:6), (Ku-bi-)na-da (MDP XXII 82:4; XXIV 378 rev. 9), (^{fd}INNIN.ERIN-)na-da (MDP XXIII 285:9), (Sin-)na-da (MDP XXVIII 510:4; 543:4); in Cappadocian (A-šur-)na-da, (Be-lúm-)na-da, (DINGIR-)na-da, (Eš$_{4}$-dar-)na-da, (ZU.IN-)na-da (Stephens, PNC p. 90); in OB (É-a-)na-da, (DINGIR-)na-da, (^{d}IM-)na-da, (Ì-ra-)na-da (Ranke, EBPN p. 241, misread as -na-id in all cases), (^{d}ÍD-)na-da (Grant in Haverford Symp. p. 244:15), (I-lu-zu-)na-da (Stamm, ANG p. 202), and several cases with DN's as first element (PBS XI/2 p. 161); in Kassite (^{fd}IM-)na-da, (^{f}Sin-)na-da, (^{f}UTU-)na-da (Clay, PNCP p. 186); in Middle Assyrian (^{d}IM-)na-da (Ebeling, MAOG XIII/1 p. 9) (At-ḫi-)na-da (op. cit. p. 29), (^{d}UTU-)na-da (op. cit. p. 84), (Ši-me/mi-)na-da (op. cit. p. 87). The older explanation of -na-da by Ungnad in BA VI/5 p. 126, as a verbal adjective (Perm.) with a "Hilfsvokal," must be contrasted with that of Landsberger apud Gressmann in ZAW XLIV (1926) 302 and Stamm, ANG pp. 103f., 122, 134, 202, who interpret -na-da as Impv. "preiset (den Sin, etc.)!" Albright in Journal of Biblical Literature LIV (1935) 193ff. and Gelb, Purves, MacRae, NPN p. 309, follow Ungnad in taking -na-da as a Stative (Perm.). Finally, Goetze in Language XX 165 insists on the interpretation of -na-da as Impv. because of the occurrence of (Eš$_{4}$-dar-)na-da, where, according to Goetze, the adjective should be in Fem. in congruence with Ištar. This argument is not valid, however, since the name Ištar frequently goes together in PN's with a verbal form in the Masc. Cf. e.g. (Eš$_{4}$-dar-)ba-li-el and (Eš$_{4}$-dar-)ba-ni in Cappadocian (Stephens, PNC pp. 50f.), (^{d}Ištar(15)-)na-ʾi-id in NA (Tallqvist, APN p. 107a), and many others.

The strongest evidence in favor of the interpretation of -na-da as a Stative is found in the occurrence of (A-ḫu-)na-da, following (A-ḫu-)na-ši and preceding (A-ḫu-)ma-gir, in an unpubl. list of PN's of the OB Period (A 7631). Since A-ḫu- in all three cases is in the Nom., -na-da, etc., must be in the Stative. Further evidence in favor of the above interpretation comes from the lists of PN's in which names related in form are listed in groups of three, as

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in (I-ṣur-)DINGIR, (I-ṣur-)É-a, (I-ṣur-)^{d}IM or (^{d}Lu-lu-)dan, (^{d}Lu-lu-)ba-ni, (^{d}Lu-lu-)KAM (PBS XI/1 pp. 52ff.). In analogy with these groups we find (^{d}IM-)ba-ni, (^{d}IM-)na-da, (^{d}IM-)na-bír! (var. -na-wi-ir) (ibid. p. 75), and similar groups elsewhere (PBS XI/2 p. 161). In these groupings -na-da is evidently considered a predicate form on a line with -ba-ni, -na-wi-ir, etc.

Another important point of evidence in favor of taking -na-da as a Stative results from the interpretation of the OB name (^{d}A-num-ma-)na-da (Leemans, SLB I/2 13:4) "Anum is truly praised," parallel to such names as (DINGIR-ma-)ba-ni, (DINGIR-ma-)SIG$_5$-iq, etc., in later periods (cf. Tallqvist, APN p. 98a). The reading of the OB names (I-lu-zu-ma-)na-da and (I-lu-ma-)na-da (PBS XI/1 p. 51 No. 30) is not so certain.

The name (Be-LIM-)na-da is written with the sign LIM three times in Cappadocian (TCL XIV 44:11; BIN VI 190:3; OIP XXVII note to No. 7:18). This name should be interpreted as (Be-lúm-)na-da, and not (Be-lam$_5$-)na-da, since the value lúm is normally expressed by the sign LIM in the Cappadocian syllabary, which does not contain an independent sign LUM. Even though the sign LIM occasionally has the value lam$_5$ (cf. von Soden, AS p. 77), it would be against all the ratios of probability to find this value attested three times in one name. How uncommon this value actually is may be deduced from the fact that among dozens of occurrences of Be-lúm- or -Be-lúm in Cappadocian PN's I could not find one spelled with any other sign than LIM.

As a final point in favor of the interpretation of -na-da as a Stative we should mention the Sargonic name (Lú-)na-da, which should be translated as "may he be praised," in parallel to (Lú-)ša-lim (Ur III), (Lú-)da-na (see below), and (Lú-)ba-na (see below).

The strongest evidence against the interpretation of -na-da as a Stative comes from the PN's (I-lu-zu-)na-da and (I-lu-za-)na-da cited above, p. 149. While the case of Eštar in congruence with a Stative in either the Fem. or the Masc. can be explained on the basis of the double gender of this divinity, the case of Fem. ilūssu or ilūssa construed with a Stative in Masc. would have much wider implications, since it would mean that a Stative in the Masc. Sg. can occur with subjects both in the Masc. and the Fem. (and presum-

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ably both in the Sg. and the Pl.). In favor of this assumption we should note the Old Akkadian names (Si-)be-la (beside (Šu-)be-la), (Si-)da-da (beside (Šu-)da-da), (Si-)la-ba (and (Si-)la-ba-at, beside Cappadocian (Šu-)lá-ba), (I-nin-)la-ba, perhaps (Si-)da-ba (beside (Šu-)da-ba, if these names are to be interpreted as (Ši-)ṭâba, (Šu-)ṭâba, and not as (Ši-)tappāʾ, (Šu-)tappāʾ), and perhaps (Si-)wa-ra (and (Si-)wa-ra-at (of unknown etymology). Cf. also Dan(-Lahmat) in Ur III (above p. 140), and, outside of Old Akkadian, (^{fd}Nin-gal-)mu-ba-lí-iṭ (YOS V p. 33, OB), (^{d}Nin-kar-ra-ak-)mu-ba-lí-iṭ (ibid.), (^{d}Nin-gal-)ga-mil (UET V 871:15, OB), (^{d}INNIN-La-ga-bi-tum-)mu-ba-li-iṭ (Leemans, SLB I/1 p. 34, OB), and the spelling (I-lu-zu-)na-id in VAS XIII 104 rev. iv 21 and vi 25, OB, written with the sign ID, which is apparently different from DA in Id-da-tum in iii 16. However, the most important confirmation of the conclusion drawn above comes from a consideration of the Mari names (Ma-ma-)a-li-a, (Eš$_4$-dar-)a-li-a, and (Eš$_4$-dar-)dam-ga (discussed recently by Gelb in RA L [1956] 10), which show quite clearly that a Stative in -a can occur with subjects in the Fem. as well as with those in the Masc. Cf. also (^{f}Um-mi-)ba-a-la from Alalakh, discussed below p. 152. *

The element -ra-ma begins to appear in the Ur III names (^{dš}Sul-gi-)ra-ma and (I-sar-)ra-ma, and in view of the parallelism between (I-la-ag-)ra-am (Ur III) and (I-sar-)ra-ma-aš (Ur III) can hardly be explained in any other way but as Impv. Pl. raʾmā and Sg. raʾam. With (I-sar-)ra-ma-aš we should compare OB (I-sar-)ra-ma-šu and (I-sar-)kur-ba-aš (Stamm, ANG p. 122). Still, on the basis of the parallelism between names composed with -ra-ma, such as (^{dš}Sul-gi-)ra-ma, and those with -na-da, such as (^{dš}Sul-gi-)na-da, and in view of the occurrence of (E-lu-)ra-ma, where E-lu- is clearly in the Nom. (Gustavs, Die Personennamen in den Tontafeln von Tell Taʿannek pp. 36ff.), parallel to (E-lu-)ra-i-ba (ibid.), it may not be amiss to suggest that -ra-ma, like -na-da represents an original Stative form which, rarely used in Akkadian as it was, may have been secondarily misinterpreted as an Impv.

Some doubtful occurrences of the Stative in -a are found in the following Old Akkadian PN's: (DINGIR-)ba-na perhaps "the god is beautiful," (Lú-)ba-na, (L[u]-)ba-na perhaps "may he be beautiful,"

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(A-bí-)ba-na^{KI} (Ur III), (Ba-ba-)pa-na (Ur III), Ba-na(-Da-da) (Ur III), (I-bí-)ba-na; (LUGAL-)da-na perhaps "the king is powerful," (Lú-)da-na perhaps "may he be powerful"; (A-bu-)gaba, (Mu-úr-di(n)-)gaba (Ur III), (Mu-úr-ti-)ga-ba (Ur III), etc.; (Ab-ba-)ga-da (Ur III), (Na-na-)ga-da (Ur III), (Ri-ba-)ga-da (Ur III), (^{d}Šul-gi-da-an-)ga-da (Ur III), (DINGIR-)ga-da (NBC 5378, Ur III, from Sollberger), etc.; (DINGIR-)ki-da (CT III 9i, etc., Ur III); (A-ŠI-)ga-la; (DINGIR-)la-la; (Šu-)da-ba and (Si-)da-ba (if these names are to be interpreted as (Šu-)ṭâba and (Ši-)ṭâba, and not as (Šu-)tappāʾ and (Ši-)tappāʾ); (Si-)wa-ra. From the OB Period note (^{d}Ìr-ra-)pa-da (MDP XXIII 208 i 9) and (Šar-ri-)pa-da (UET V 199:4). *

The forms in -a discussed above occur exclusively in PN's, and thus form part of the structure, not of the Old Akkadian language, but of Old Akkadian PN's. They occur as Pred. St. or Stative with nouns, as in E-la(-^{d}Il-at) "Ela is god," (Su$_4$-)be-la "he is lord," with Pass. Part., as in (Ìr-ra-)na-da "Irra is praised," (Lú-)na-da "may he be praised," and possibly with adjectives, as in (Šu-)da-ba "he is good," (Lú-)da-na "may he be powerful." The best parallels to the predicative -a occurring in Old Akkadian PN's can be found in Amorite PN's: Ba-aḫ-la(-DINGIR) /Baʿla(-ʾEl)/ "ʾEl is lord" (RA XLIX 22, Mari), (^{f}Um-mi-)ba-a-la /(ʾUmmī-)baʿla/ (Wiseman, The Alalakh Tablets p. 150, from MB; note the Fem. subject and the discussion above p. 151), Ṣú-ra(-DINGIR) /Ṣūra(-ʾEl)/ "ʾEl is rock" (RA XLVII 173, Mari; XLIX 29, Mari), (A-bi$_4$-)ṣú-ra /(ʾAbī-)ṣūra/ "my father is rock" (TCL IV 87:10, Capp.), Ki-na(-î-lí) /Kīna(-ʾilī)/ "my god is just" (RA XLVII 173, Mari), (A-bi-)ṭa-ba /(ʾAbī-)ṭāba/ "my father is good" (Wiseman, op. cit. p. 125 passim), and Ṭa-ba(-DINGIR) /Ṭāba(-ʾEl)/ "ʾEl is good" (Wiseman, op. cit. No. 60 rev. 11). All these names are discussed in my forthcoming "the Language of the Amorites." The possible development from the predicative -a to the -a of the later Semitic qatala Perfect should be briefly noted here.

In accordance with our conclusions on the Pred. St. in -a, we can now interpret the troublesome ma-ḫi-ra in the predicative sense in the construction Sargon (or Rîmuš) šu DN ma-ḫi-ra la i-ti-nu-šum and translate the latter not as "Sargon (or Rîmuš), to whom DN did not give an adversary" but as "Sargon (or Rîmuš), to whom DN did

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not give one who is an adversary." Like the Pred. St. in -a occurring in personal names, the morpheme -a in ma-ḫi-ra is limited to this construction and it must be considered as no longer productive in the Old Akkadian Period.

4. Indeterminate State

This state, attested in such late expressions as ul-tu ri-eš a-di ki-it "from beginning to end," occurs in the Ur III PN's (La-)ma-ḫa-ar "(king or god) without opposition" and (^{d}Šu-^{d}EN.ZU-la-)ma-ḫa-ar = (^{d}La-)ma-ḫar (Deimel, PB No. 1803), parallel to such later expressions as (šar kiššati lâ) šanān "king of the universe, without opposition." The same formation occurs in the Sargonic PN (La-)ʾà-ra-ab, (La-)á-ra-ab, in (la-)ga-ma-al (metal object, Ur III) = (^{d}La-)ga-ma-al (Deimel, PB No. 1790), and in the Ur III PN (Šu-)^{d}La-ta-ra-ak = (^{d}La-)ta-ra-ak and (^{d}La-)ta-rak (Deimel, PB No. 1809).

In the passage ù sar-rí-si-in in ga-mi-e u-sá-rí-ib "and he brought the kings in a bound state (= in fetters)," it is difficult to decide whether in ga-mi-e stands for the Indet. St. in kamij or for the Pl. kamjē.

In the expression sar in sar-rí "king among kings," sar may represent either the Indet. St. or a Constr. St. with the following in sar-rí. In favor of the second possibility cf., e.g., the Amorite name Bu-nu-taḫ-tu-un-I-la, Bu-un-taḫ-<tu>-un-I-la "the son under (the protection of) ʾIla" (Bauer, OK p. 16).

5. Nouns Before Pronominal Suffixes

The endings of the noun before pronominal suffixes correspond to those of OB. Note, e.g., Masc. Sg. Nom.-Acc. from biconsonantal nouns: da-ad-ga, I-zu- /Issu/, il-su, but A-bu-na, A-bu-ni (Ur III), A-ḫu-ni, A-ḫu-si-na. From triconsonantal nouns: ma-sa-ak-sa, su-lum-ki, za-la-am-šu (Ur III), zé-ra-šu? (Lullubum; zeraʾšu is like meraʾšu in Cappadocian, and the vowel a does not represent a "Bindevokal," as proposed by von Soden in ZA XL 214, but forms part of the noun before pronominal suffixes). From trisyllabic nouns:

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na-ʾà-áš-su, [w]a-bíl-su, wa-bíl-si-in. From dissyllabic nouns with double consonants: um-ma-su, GIŠ.TUKUL-ga-su- /Kakkašu/. Gen. ends always in -i: ra-ma-ni-ga, uz-ni-ki, be-lí-su. Pl. Nom.: ŠÁM-mu-su, iš-ki-nu-su, Gas-bu-ša (Ur III). Gen.-Acc.: dub-bi-su-ni, ik-rí-bi-su, sar-rí-su-nu. Du. Nom.: i-da-su /idāšu/, kab-la-su /qablāšu/. Gen.-Acc.: -e-ni-su. In Fem. Sg. Nom.-Acc. note: ki-iš-da-su /qîštašu/, è-da-su, e-tim-da-su, but also Be-la-zu!(wr. su)-nu, -gul-la-zi-in /kullassin/, [s]ar-ru$_x$-uz-zù, Ši-ma-zu, Ga-zu- /Qâssu/. Gen.: ga-ti-su, ga-ti-ku-ni, sar-ru$_x$-ti-su. Pl. Nom.-Acc.: Dup-ga-zu-nu /Tupqassunu/, SÍG-su-nu. Du. Nom. a-ḫa-da-ki /aḫatāki/. Observe, however, the following divergencies:

Ga-lu-ma-sa and mu-ra-áš "her young animal," both doubtful Acc. in a Sargonic incantation. Cf. also A-wi-la-ša, Á-wi-la-ša, Á-bí-la-ša /Awīlaša?/, all in Ur III. For ilak cf. p. 215.

PN ARÁD-da-ni /Wardani/, Rí-in-da-ni /Rîntani/ from *Rîmtani in Ur III, corresponding in form to later PN's Bêltani, Aḫatani, etc., for which cf. von Soden, ZA XL 221, and Stamm, ANG p. 244.

(^{d}EN.ZU-)a-bí-šu, (^{d}EN.ZU-)a-bu-šu, both in Ur III, as well as A-ba-šu-na (Ur III).

Sar-ru-si-in /Šarrušin/, if not Sar-ru-<al>-si-in.

Su-mi-su (once), as against Šum-su- /Šumšu-/ (passim).

Pù-su(-GI), Pù-šu(-ki-in) (Ur III), (I-ku-)bu-sa /(Ikûn-)pušа/ in Nom., and (Ú-zu-ur-)ba-su, (I-zu-ur-)ba-s[u] in Acc.

(Ša-lim-)be-lí-ni (twice in Ur III).

Ga-la-su-nu-ma /kalašunuma/ (copy) and perhaps ga-la-ma /kalama/ (copy) in Acc., ga-lí-su /kališu/, ga-lí-sa-ma (copy) in Gen., and perhaps ga-lu(l)-ma (copy) in Nom.

6. Adjectives and Participles

As in later periods, adjectives agree with the noun they modify in case, number, and gender.

The Pl. of adjectives and participles ends in -ūtum, -ūtim in the Masc., and -ātum, -ātim in the Fem., as in later periods: (î-lu) ra-bí-ù-tum "the great gods," ù-ḫu-ru-tum "(people) left over," (URU^{KI}.URU^{KI}) za-ar-ru-ti[m] "the sinful cities" (copy), (za-bi-ù) gi-nu-tum "the regular workers," (iš-bi-gi) gi-nu-tim "the regular

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(grain) accumulation(s)," na-ak-ru-uz-zu (not nakrūtēšu) "his enemies," (nir$_x$) ša-nin-ú-tim "the smiter of rivals" (Ur III), (GEMÉ) a-ḫi-da-tum /=sāḫitātum?/ "the .... female workers."

In contrast to the -ūt of later periods the Constr. St. Masc. ends in -ū in the Sargonic Period: ma-ḫi-ru (KUG.BABBAR) "the receivers of money," za?-bí-lu (....) "the carriers? of ....," ga-zi-ru ([M]a-má-tim) "the walkers of PN." In AB+ÁŠ-bu-ut /šîbūt/, the Constr. St. ends in -ūt apparently because AB+ÁŠ-bu-tum /šîbūtum/ represents a Pl. of a substantivized Part. šîbum "witness."

The Pred. St. Masc. ends regularly in -ū, as in -da-nu, -dam-ku, wa-si-bu, bi-ru (B$^{\text{ɔ}}_3$R), ḫa-ab-tu, ḫu-bu-t⌈u⌉, mu-gi-bu (Q$^{\text{ɔ}}_7$P, Ur III).

The Du. Fem. Constr. St. appears as ma-ḫi-ir-da (KUG.BABBAR) "(two women), receivers of silver."

The Du. Masc. Pred. St. occurs in (kab-la-su) ma-ar-za-ma "its two hips are afflicted" and perhaps in (PN$_1$ ù PN$_2$) la?-ba-a (with unknown meaning), while the corresponding Fem. is attested in (a-ḫa-da-ki) sá-lim-da "thy two sisters are well."

7. Formation

Outside of the standard formations appearing at all stages of Akkadian, a number of Sargonic formations merit special discussion.

The qutullā^{ɔ}um formation occurs in the following nouns: (so much barley) ḫu-lu-ga-um "destruction," (barley, oil) mu-ḫur/ḫu-ra-um "receipt," (animals) ru-ù-ba-um "compensation," (persons) ru-ku-ma-um "claim," (witnesses of) gu-su$_4$-ra-im or ⌈gu⌉?-su-ra-im or gu-su[r-r]a-im "transaction?" Cf. also the doubtful case of (a-na) u-su$_4$-a-im (a-ti-ir) (copy). The relatively numerous occurrences of the qutullā^{ɔ}um formation in Old Akkadian belie the statement of von Soden in Symbolae Koschaker p. 207 that this formation does not occur in the older language because it presupposes high technical knowledge and a developed legal order. Even without the Old Akkadian examples such a statement would be open to question on purely linguistic grounds. Primitive technical status does not go hand in hand with "primitivity" of language.

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The formation muqtalum occurs in mûdaʾum "knowing" in such PN's as (Be-lí-)mu-da, (DINGIR-)mu-da, etc., and in muzzazum "standing" in PN's mu-za-zu.

The qattulum formation is attested in the following personal names from the Sargonic Period: Ḫa-bu-l[um], Ba-pù-zum (PPS?), Ra-um-tum, Ra-bu-zum, Za-ḫu-tum (ṢḪT, beside Zu-ḫu-tum).

One of the features of Old Akkadian is the frequent use of the qitlum or qitiltum formation with the meaning of a Passive Participle or an abstract noun: mi-kir (DN) "favored by DN" or "favor of DN" (Dêr), (a-ti) mi-gi$_4$-tim "including the slain (people)" (copy), ^{d}Ni-id-nu-šá "her gift" (Dêr; cf. Nidin-Ištar, Nidnat-Sin in Stamm, ANG p. 257), Ni-se$_{11}$(-é-ni-su) "his favor(ed)," Ri-im(-^{d}EN.ZU) "loved by Sin" or "love of Sin" (Ur III), Rí-mu-uš /Rîmūš/ "in his love," Rí-in-da-ni /Rîntani/ (Ur III) from *Rîmtani "our love," not "our beloved," because the name Rí-in-da-ni is Masc., Ri-iš(-be-lí) "rejoiced over by my lord" or "rejoicing of my lord" (Ur III), Ri-iš-tum "rejoicing" (Ur III), and Gi-šum /Qîšum/ "gift." From the abstract meaning possibly a tertiary meaning of an Active Participle developed, as in the following examples: (DN) nir$_x$ (ša-nin-ú-tim) "DN, the smiting (or "smiter") of the rivals" (the form and parallels are discussed in MAD III 191), (PN) ri-is (GN) "PN, the smiting (or "smiter") of GN," (Ma-an-)gi-ìr "who is the opposition?" or "who is the opponent?" (Ur III), Ri-is(-DINGIR) "god is a help(er)," Ri-zi(-DINGIR) "god is my help(er)" (Ur III).

The gentilic formation ends in -ijum, Fem. -îtum, as in A-ga-dè-um = A-ga-ti-um (HSS X), Si-mu-ur$_4$-rí-ù (HSS X), Ti-ra-ba-ni-um (MAD I), ^{d}Ḫa-bu-rí-tum (Schneider, AnOr XIX No. 186), An-nu-ni-tim (RTC 118).

D. VERBS

Note: All the occurrences in the chapter on Verbs are listed in the following order: strong verbs, geminates, verbs primae n, verbs primae ʾ$_{1-7}$, verbs secundae ʾ$_{1-7}$, verbs tertiae ʾ$_{1-7}$.

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1. Conjugation

a. Preterit and Present-Future

i. Stems I and IV

(a.) Prefixes Before Consonants Other Than ʾ1-7

Sg.	1 c.	(ʾ)a-mḫur[1]
	2 m.	ta-mḫur[2]
	2 f.	*ta-mḫur-ī[3]
	3 m.	(j)i-mḫur[4]
	3 f.	ta-mḫur[5]
Pl.	1 c.	ni-mḫur[6]
	2 m.	*ta-mḫur-ā
	2 f.	*ta-mḫur-ā
	3 m.	(j)i-mḫur-ū[7]
	3 f.	(j)i-mḫur-ū[8]
Du.	2 c.	*ta-mḫur-ā
	3 c.	(j)i-mḫur-ā[9]

1) This prefix is expressed normally by signs standing for a or a plus a consonant, as in: a-ga-ma-lu-su$_4$, a-ga-sa-ar, aḫ-bi-lu-ši-ma (Subj., CM), aḫ-ši-ḫu (Subj., CM), Am-da-lí-ik (Ur III), áp-ru-uk-šu (Ur III), a-ra-ga-mu (Subj., Ur III), aṣ-ba-zu (Ur III), a?-sa-ga-nu (Subj.), aš-da-na-ba-ra-ma (Ur III), áš!-ru-uk (copy), [á]š-tu-ru (Subj.), A-da-gal, A-da-lal, ad-lul, a-na-da-kum, a-na-da-nu-kum (Subj.), at-ti-kum, [a]-ti-šum, a-ti-na (Subj.), a-ti-nu-šum (Subj.), e-be-el (CM), a-ḫu-uš$_x$(EŠ), (I-nin-)a-na-aq, a-zu-uz (CM), a-ki-iš-, a-si-tu (Subj.), a-zé-ḫa-me, [a]-ni-ìr-kum, aš-ši (CM), at-ma (Ur III), áš-má-ma, aḫ-da-tu?, ab-ni (copy), ak-mi-[ù] (Subj., copy), Ar-ši-, -ar-si (Ur III), a-ga-bi, aq-bí-si-im, áš-bi-ì-ma. But beside these we have such spellings as a-áš-ḫi-iṭ and ám-ḫur, which might represent attempts to express in writing the initial ʾ of the spoken language.

2) Attested in dag-ru-[sa]?-am, Dam-lik, da-ap-ru-us, da-na-da-nu (Subj.), da-ti-in, da-na-za-ar, da-sa-am (Pres.), da-la-ʾà-mu (Subj.), da-ki-ba-an-ni, da-áš-da-[b]u, daq-bí.

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3) Attested perhaps in da-ba-ša-ḫi-ni.

4) This prefix is expressed normally by signs standing for i or i plus a consonant, as in -id-ni-ik (Ur III), I-da-ni-k(i-ì-li) (Ur III), Ig-mul- (Ur III), ig?-ru-sa-am, ik-sur, Iḫ-bu-lum (Ur III), Iḫ-lu-uq, Ik?-bu-z(i-na-at) (Ur III), ik-ru-ub-ma (Dêr), -ik-zur$_x$ (Ur III), ik-su-tu (Subj.), Im-lik- (Ur III), im-ḫur, im-ḫa-zu (Subj.), Ip-ḫur-, i-ba-la-aḫ (Ur III), I-ba-lí-is, ib-ba-al-zu-šum (Subj.), Ip-ru-uk, ip-ri-ka-am-ma (CM), ip-ru-us, i-ba-ta-ar (Ur III), -ir-gu-um (Ur III), Ir-mu-uk- (Ur III), iṣ-ba-at, i-sa-ga-nu-ma (Subj., copy), iš-ku-un, iš-ku-nu (Subj.), Iš-lam-, iš-bu-uk (copy), iš?-da-na-ba-ra-am, [i]-sa?-gal, Iš-dup-, i-sa-da-ru (Subj.), it-ba-al, it-ba-lu (Subj.), I-da-ra-ak- (Ur III), It-ra-ak- (Ur III), i-da-ba-aḫ-si-ma, I-za-mar, iz-ru-uq, Ib-lul-, Id-ni-in- (Ur III), i-ma-da-ad, im-tu-ud, I-ba-ša-áš (MN), iš-du-ud, iš-du-da (Subj.), iš-lu-ul, i-na-da-an, i-na-da?-nu-šum (Subj.), i-ti-in, i-ti-nam, i-ti-šum (copy), i-ti-nu-ma (Subj.), i-ti-nu-šum (Subj.), i-ti-na (Subj.), i-ta-ti-in (Ur III), I-ḫi-id-, i-bu-lam-ma, I-bí-iq-, i-zu-uḫ-ma (copy), i-na-za-ar, I-zu-ur-, I-ra-am- (Ur III), Iš-a-lum, i-ša-am (Ur III), i-be-AL (copy), i-bi-ru (Subj.), I-rí-, I-ri-ib (Ur III), I-rí-iš-, i-za-na-ma (copy), i-ḫu-uš$_x$(EŠ), I-gu-núm, I-ku-un- (Ur III), I-ba-um, I-mu-tum, [i]?-mu-tu (Subj.), I-dur-, I-tu-ru-um (Ur III), i-za-az, i-za-zu-ni (Subj.), [iz-z]i-za-am (CM), i-din, i-ti-nu (Subj.), i-ki-iš, -i-ki-ša-am (Ur III), i-ki-su-šum (Subj., copy), I-si-im-, I-šim-, I-ti-ib- (Ur III), I-zi-ir-, ib-ra, I-bí-, it-má, it-ma, ip-te-ù (Subj.), ip-te-ma (copy), Ip-ti-, Iš-má-, Iš-ma-, Iš-me-, i-ḫa?-pu? (Ur III), ik-su-am, it-ru, ib-ni, ib-rí, id-gi-e-su!-nu-ma (copy), ik-mi, ik-me, ik-mi-ù (Subj.), Im-ni- (Ur III), I-ki-, Iš-ni-, Iš-rí-, i-ba-šè, i-ba-se$_{11}$, i-ba-šè-ù (Subj.), ib-ši (Ur III?), i-ga-pi-ù (Subj., copy), i-ga-bi-ù (Subj., copy), Iq-bí-, Iš-bí- (Ur III), It-be-, It-be-um. But beside these there are such spellings as i-ig-mu-ur (copy), I-iš-e-, i-ik-mi, suggesting that the prefix may also have been ji- in the Sargonic Period. Observe also the unusual spellings im$_x$(DU)-ḫur (beside im-ḫur), Im$_x$-da-lik, im$_x$-tu-ud (beside im-tu-ud), Ìr-e- (beside I-rí-), Ìr-e-ib, etc. (Ur III, beside I-ri-ib, Ur III), Ìr-gu-nu-um, ìr-ku-us (copy), ìr-gu-us (copy), Ìr-am-, Ìr-a-mu-um, Ìr-ra-am-, íl-gu-ut (copy), íl-gi-, ìl-ga, Ìl-e-, Ì-lí-

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(Ur III), Íl-te-um, Iš$_x$(LAM+KUR)-e- (beside I-iš-e-), which, in accordance with a suggestion made above p. 26, may indicate an initial onset.

Instead of i we find e in verbs beginning with a consonant in en-ar (copy), en-a-ru, En-bi-iq-, E-zur- (Ur III, beside I-zur-, Ur III), è-ra-a-am-su, èš-a-ru (beside iš$_x$(LAM+KUR)-ar, iš$_x$-a-ru, Subj., and iš$_x$-ar-ru, Subj.), Eš-me- (Ur III, beside Iš-me-, etc.), è-ga-bi.

5) The prefix of the 3rd pers. Fem. Sg. is regularly ta- in Sargonic. Cf. dam-ḫur, Dam-da-lik, perhaps da-áš-ku-ul, da-ti-in, perhaps da-na-kir, da-áš-zi (ŠS$^{\circ}{}_7$), also such Fem. PN's as Da-áš-dup-ba, Da-ad-lul-tum, Da-áš-lul-tum, Da-rí-bu, Dar-ti-bu, Da-áš-má-tum, Da-áš-gi-tum. As against these examples there are no forms with the prefix i- for the Fem., since it-ti-šum and li-ip-ru-us (quoted in my OIP XXVII p. 41) occur in late copies and i-si-ir is found in a difficult context without clear connection with the subject. The case of U-bíl(-Eš$_4$-dar) and I-din(-Eš$_4$-dar) in Ur III is indecisive since Eštar can appear both as a Fem. and a Masc. divinity. In the Ur III texts we have tal-gu-ut, da-ti-in, Tu-li-id-, Da-bur-, Da-rí-iš-, Te-zi-in-, Tu-ki-in-, Ta-ku-um- (K$^{\circ}{}_6$N), but i-ti-in and it-ma in one text (Yondorf a), and -ik-zur$_x$ (p. 215) in PN's.

6) Attested in ni-ir-da-si-ì (RŠ$^{\circ}{}_7$, Ur III).

7) Attested in i-ma-ḫa-ru, im-ḫu-ru, ip-ḫu-ru-nim-ma, ìr-ku-zu, iš-ku-nu-⌈si⌉, iš-mu-tu, it-bu-ḫu, iš-du-tu, i-gi-ru-uš, [it]-ma-ù, it-ma-ù, it-ru-ù, i-ba-aš-šu-ù (CM).

8) Clearly attested in (ŠU.NIGÍN 10 GEMÉ a-na GN) i-la-gu (HSS X 200). Apparently also in (ki-ib-ra-tu[m] ar-ba-um iš-ti-ni-iš) i-ḫa-ni-su$_4$-ma im-ḫu-ru-nim "the four quarters together were subdued and faced me" (copy) and in (ki-ib-[ra-tum] a[r-ba-um] i[š-ti]-ni-i[š]) im$_x$(DU)-ḫu-r[u]-ni-su$_4$-ma .... Cf. also (i-nu-ma ki-ib-ra-at ar-ba-i iš-ti-ni-iš) ib-ba-al-ki-tu-ni-in-ni in a late legend of Narâm-Sin (RA XVI 161:10f.). It is not clear from the context of a letter addressed to several women (MAD I 290) whether the verbs [l]i-it-ru-ù-nim, li-iš-tu-ru-nim, etc. refer to these women or to other subjects, perhaps Masc., or both Masc. and Fem.

9) Attested in im-ḫu-ra, im$_x$-da-aḫ-za-ma (copy), iš-gu-na-ma (copy), it-ba-la (Met. 86.11.134, from Sollberger), i-ti-na-šum (copy), perhaps en-a-ra, i-bí-na-ma, iš-ni-a-ma (copy), and the

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preceding li-il-gu-da and li-zu-ḫa. Exceptions occur in (ì-nu-me GN_1 ù GN_2) i-gi-ru-uš (NKR) in a text from Elam, and in (2 PN's) li-za-zu-ma, li-ip-te-u-ma, li-⌈se_{11}⌉-zi-ù-nim-ma, li-ik-nu-ku, li-ig-zu-zu, li-ti-nu in a single unpubl. text, Cop. 10055.

(b.) Prefixes With Verbs Primae ʾ1-2

Sg.	1 c.	(ʾ)a-ʾmur[1]
	2 m.	ta-ʾmur[2]
	2 f.	*ta-ʾmur-ī
	3 m.	(j)i-ʾmur[3]
	3 f.	*ta-ʾmur
Pl.	1 c.	*ni-ʾmur
	2 m.	*ta-ʾmur-ā
	2 f.	*ta-ʾmur-ā
	3 m.	(j)i-ʾmur-ū[4]
	3 f.	*(j)i-ʾmur-ā/ū
Du.	2 c.	*ta-ʾmur-ā
	3 c.	(j)i-ʾmur-ā[5]

1) Attested in a-ḫu-z[a-a]m (doubtful), a-la-kam, a-li-ku (Subj.), al-li-ku (Subj., copy), A-na-aḫ- (Ur III), A-da-na-aḫ.

2) Attested in tal-li-ik, da-mu-ur-ma, da-mu-ru (Subj.).

3) Attested in i-ḫu-uz, i-da-ḫa-az, i-la-ak, è-la-kam, i-li-ik-ma, i-lí-ik (copy), i-li-kam, il-li-kam-ma, i-li-ku (Subj.), i-lí-ku (Subj., copy), it-tal-ku, I-lul-.

4) Attested in i-la-gu, il-la-gu (CM), i-mu-ru, e-mu-ru.

5) Attested in e-la-ga-LAM+KUR, i-li-ga-ni (Subj.).

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(c.) Prefixes With Verbs Primae ʾ3-5

Sg.	1 c.	(ʾ)a-ᶜpuš[1]
	2 m.	ta-ᶜpuš[2]
	2 f.	*ta-ᶜpuš-ī
	3 m.	(j)i-ᶜpuš[3]
	3 f.	ta-ᶜpuš[4]
Pl.	1 c.	ni-ᶜpuš[5]
	2 m.	*ta-ᶜpuš-ā
	2 f.	*ta-ᶜpuš-ā
	3 m.	(j)i-ᶜpuš-ū[6]
	3 f.	*(j)i-ᶜpuš-ā/ū
Du.	2 c.	*ta-ᶜpuš-ā
	3 c.	*(j)i-ᶜpuš-ā

1) Attested in -e-ni-iš (perhaps 3rd pers., Ur III), e-bu-uš (only in late CM), a-ru-uš ($ʾ_3$RŠ), a-rí-iš-ga ($ʾ_{4-5}$RŠ).

2) Attested in te-ir-rí-iš ($ʾ_{4-5}$RŠ), -te-ni-iš (Ur III), -te-in-iš (Ur III).

3) Attested in I-wi- ($ʾ_3ʾ_6ʾ_7$?), i-ni and e-ni ($ʾ_4$N$ʾ_7$, perhaps N$ʾ_3ʾ_7$), -e-ni-iš (perhaps 1st pers., Ur III), -ì-ni-iš (Ur III), E-bi-ir-, e-bí-iš, i-bu-uš, e-ru-ub, è-ru-ub, -e-ri-iš ($ʾ_{4-5}$RŠ), -e-zé-id (perhaps Part., $ʾ_3$ṢD, Ur III), i-ti-ru (Subj., $ʾ_{3-5}$ṬR), [e]-zi-ba-am (Ur III), I-zi-in-, (if from $ʾ_3$ṢN, Ur III).

4) Attested perhaps in Te-zi-in(-Ma-ma) (Ur III), Te-zé-in(-^{d}Ma-ma) (Ur III), Ta-zé-in- (if from $ʾ_3$ṢN, Ur III).

5) Attested in ni-e-ra?-[ab]?.

6) Attested in è-rí-šu!-ga ($ʾ_{4-5}$RŠ).

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(d.) Prefixes with Verbs Primae ʾ6

Sg.	1 c.	(ʾ)u-bil[1]
	2 m.	tu-bil[2]
	2 f.	*tu-b(i)l-ī
	3 m.	(j)u-bil[3]
	3 f.	tu-bil[4]
Pl.	1 c.	nu-bil[5]
	2 m.	*tu-b(i)l-ā
	2 f.	*tu-b(i)l-ā
	3 m.	(j)u-b(i)l-ū[6]
	3 f.	*(j)u-b(i)l-ā/ū
Du.	2 c.	*tu-b(i)l-ā
	3 c.	*(j)u-b(i)l-ā

1) Attested in ú-má, ù-má, ù-ma, Ú-da-, Ú-ta- (Ur III), Ù-da- (Ur III).

2) Attested in Tu-li-id-, tu-sa-bu (Subj.).

3) Attested in u-ba-al, u-bìl, U-bíl-, ù-bi-lam, u-bí-lam, u-ub-lam, u-ub-lu (Subj.), u-li-id-, u-ru, u-ru-am, u-ru-a-am-ma (copy), u-ru-uš (copy), u-ur-da-ni (Subj.), U-za-, U-zé-, Ù-zi- (Ur III), u-ša-ab. For the interpretation of the prefix as ju- cf. pp. 164f.

4) Attexted in Tu-li-id- (Ur III).

5) Attested in nu-ru-am.

6) Attested in ub-lu, ù-bi-lu-nim, u-ša-bu, Prec. li-iš-bu.

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(e.) Prefixes With Verbs Primae ʾ7

Sg.	1 c.	*(ʾ)e-šir
	2 m.	ti-šir[1)]
	2 f.	*ti-š(i)r-ī
	3 m.	(j)i-šir[2)]
	3 f.	*ti-šir
Pl.	1 c.	ni-šir[3)]
	2 m.	*ti-š(i)r-ā
	2 f.	*ti-š(i)r-ā
	3 m.	*(j)i-š(i)r-ū
	3 f.	*(j)i-š(i)r-ā/ū
Du.	2 c.	*ti-š(i)r-ā
	3 c.	*(j)i-š(i)r-ā

1) Attested in ti-da, ti-su.
2) Attested in I-da-, i-su, I-šu- (Ur III), i-si-ir.
3) Attested in ni-su, -ni-šu (Ur III).

ii. Stems II and III

Sg.	1 c.	(ʾ)u-mahhir[1)], (ʾ)u-šamhir
	2 m.	tu-mahhir[2)]
	2 f.	*tu-mahhir-ī
	3 m.	(j)u-mahhir[3)]
	3 f.	tu-mahhir[4)]
Pl.	1 c.	nu?-mahhir[5)]
	2 m.	*tu-mahhir-ā
	2 f.	*tu-mahhir-ā
	3 m.	(j)u-mahhir-ū[6)]
	3 f.	*(j)u-mahhir-ā/ū
Du.	2 c.	*tu-mahhir-ā
	3 c.	(j)u-mahhir-ā[7)]

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1) Attested in ù-wa-e-ru-uš, perhaps ⌈ú-wa-ti-ru?-šum⌉ ($^{\circ}_{6}$TR), perhaps uš-da-a-bí-la ($^{\circ}_{x}$PL?, Subj.), ù-dam-me-ki (TM$^{\circ}_{1}$). In CM we find u-ud-di-iš, u-ta-ì[r], u-te-ìr, u-ra-ad-di, u-ra-at-ti, and ug_5-gi_4.

2) Attested only in du-ša-ba-lam (Ur III), [t]u-gi-ìl.

3) Attested in u-ba-li?-iṭ, u-gal-la-mu-ma (Subj., copy), perhaps u-gal-lim, u-sa-al-bí-tu (Subj., copy), u-sa-am-ki-it etc. (copy), u-sa-lim, u-na-ki-is, u-sa-za-ku-ni/ma (Subj.), u-sa-zi-ik (copy), u-sa-za-za-su_4, u-a-ḫa-ru (Subj., copy), u-sá-ḫi-su-ni ($^{\circ}_{1}$ḪZ, copy), u-sa-PI-ir (copy), u-li-il (copy), u-sa-mi-id (copy), u-sa-rí-ib, u-sá-rí-ib, [u]?-⌈sá?-rí⌉-ba (Subj.), u-su-zi (copy), u-su-zé, u-su-zi-am-ma (copy), u-zi-ip, U-su-si-ir-, u-ga-al, u-gi-ìl, u-gi-il (copy), u-ki-il-ši-im-ma (CM), u-ga-nu (Subj.), U-gi-in-, u-ga-e (copy), U-bi-in-, u-ra-iš-ma (copy), u-sa-am-la-su_4-ma, u-da-bí-su (copy), ⌈u⌉-uš-ba-la-ga-at-ma. In the Pl. we have u-wa-ga-mu, u-sa-rí-[bu] (copy), and u-ga-lú (copy). As against 83 examples of this prefix written u- (Sg. and Pl.) we have 14 examples of its being written ú- and ù-, distributed as follows: ù-sá-az-me-ir, ù-ga-ti-id ú-sa-za-gu-ni, ù-sá-za-gu, ù-sa-za-gu, ù-sa-ti-ir, ú-gi-in-šum from Elam; ú-ga-lim, ú-se_{11}-zi, ú-ba-rí in a single text of unknown date and origin (BIN VIII 144); ú-da-bi-bu-si-ma (Pl., DBB?) in a text from Kish; and ú-šu-ri-dam in a text of unknown date and origin (Louvre AO 8959). . Only in the Ur III Period do forms with ú and ù regularly appear: Ú-ša-ag-šim, Ú-ša-ak-li-il, Ú-ta-ak-ki-il, Ú-da-ad(-zé-na-at), ù-šu-ri-id, ú-te-ra or ú-te-ru (Subj.), with one exception in -u-zi-li.

Statistics do not give an adequate picture of the situation since it is clear that while the prefix is written u- throughout the whole Sargonic area and throughout the whole Sargonic Period, the prefix written ú- and ù- is limited to Elam and to a few texts of unknown date. Since we know that the Elamite texts come from the latter part of the Sargonic Period, the suspicion naturally arises that the few texts of unknown date are also late. Thus we can draw the conclusion that the confusion of the three writings of this prefix began only in the late periods of Sargonic.

The prefix written u- appears also in the 3rd pers. of Stem I in verbs primae $^{\circ}_{6}$, as in u-ba-al, u-bí-lam, u-bìl, U-bíl-, u-ub-lu

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(Subj.), u-ub-lam, ub-lu (Pl.), U-li-id-, u-ru, u-ru-am, u-ru-uš, u-ru-a-am-ma, u-ur-da-ni, U-za-, U-zé-, u-ša-ab, u-ša-bu (Pl.), all together 55 examples, as against one occurrence each of ù-bi-lam and ù-bi-lu-nim in a single text of unknown date and origin, but belonging to the same group as the text with the late form ú-šu-ri-dam, listed above. Only in the Ur III Period do forms with ù and ú regularly appear, as in Ù-bil-, Ú-zé-, Ú-zi-, Ù-zi-. Thus again we arrive at the inescapable conclusion that the normal writing of the prefix of the 3rd pers. of Stem I in verbs primae $ʾ_{-6}$ is u-, with the writing ù making its appearance only in the later part of the Sargonic Period.

As against the overwhelming use of the writing u- for the 3rd pers. Sg. and Pl., we find the writing ú- and ù- for the 1st pers. Sg. in ù-dam-me-ki (TMʾ$_1$), ù-wa-e-ru-uš, ù-má, ú-má, ù-ma, Ú-da-, Ù-da- (Ur III).

The conclusion imposes itself that the different spellings indicate a difference in the actual pronunciation of the two prefixes. Since the prefix of the 1st pers. Sg. can hardly be anything else than ʾu-, we should conclude that the prefix of the 3rd pers. Sg. and Pl. was something like ju-, at least up to and including the first half of the Sargonic Period.

This contrast between ʾu (written ú and ù) and ju (written u) proposed for the verbal prefixes also fits other spellings. For ʾu cf. ba$_{11}$-ú-la-ti, Ú-zu-ur-ba-su, ù-zu-ur, ù-ḫu-ru-tum, and regularly in Pl. it-ru-ù, li-it-ru-ù-nim, it-ma-ù, ḫa-su-ù, Si-mu-ur$_4$-rí-ù^{KI}, Gu-ti-ù, Su-ba-rí-ù; for ju cf. (in) u-mi-su (but ù-mi-sá-am at Elam), Ip-te-u-um (beside Ip-ti-um), and especially li-ip-te-u-ma, beside li-⌈se$_{11}$⌉-zi-ù-nim-ma in the same unpubl. text, Cop. 10055; on the treatment of $ʾ_{-3}$ as $ʾ_{-7}$ in Akkadian cf. pp. 186 and 190.

4) Attested only in Tu-ki-in- (Ur III).

5) Attested only in ni-se$_{11}$-bí-lam, which may be a scribal error for nu-se$_{11}$-bí-lam. *

6) Attested in u-wa-ga-mu, u-sa-rí-[bu] (copy), u-ga-lú (copy).

7) Attested in uš?-da?-lí-sa-ma (copy) and perhaps in [u]?-si-si-ra (copy).

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b. Imperative

Sg.	2 m.	muḫur[1]
	2 f.	muḫr-ī[2]
Pl.	2 m.	muḫr-ā[3]
	2 f.	*muḫr-ā
Du.	2 c.	*muḫr-ā

1) Attested in -du-gul, Ku-bu-us (Ur III), Ku-ru-ub-, -kur-ba-aš (Ur III), -ku-ru-ba (Ur III), Na-ap-li-is- (Ur III), Bu-ru-uk (Ur III), bí-si$_4$-iṭ-ma (copy), Za-ba-at-, Zu-ru-úḫ (Ur III), su-gu-un, -da-gal, -ti-gal (Ur III), tu-ur$_4$-da, Ḫu-zu-us-, i-ti-in, ù-zu-ur, Ú-zu-ur-, al-kam-ma, A-mur-, (EN-)a-ši-ra-ni, (Ì-lí-)aš-ra-ni (Ur III), ʾà-ru-uš, -bí-la-ni, -bi-la-ni, Zi-ip-, -ra-am (Ur III), Ku-un(-Sá-lim), Nu-úḫ- (Ur III), Tu-ra-am- (Ur III), Tur-am- (Ur III), Tur-àm- (Ur III), Tu-ra- (Ur III), ba-dam, Me-zé-, Ši-me-a-ni (Ur III), ki-bí-ma.

2) Attested in ti-ni (D$^{ʾ}_{7}$N), su-bí-lim, Ku-un-si- (Ur III). A possible Imp. Fem. form is za-ab-t[i]-su-[ni?-ti?] /ṣabtī-šuniti?/ in Sargonic.

3) Attested in Su-si-ra ($^{ʾ}_{7}$ŠR), Ku-na(-ma-tum) (not clear, Ur III), -ra-ma (Ur III).

c. Stative

Sg.	1 c.	maḫr-āk(u)[1]
	2 m.	maḫr-āt(a)[2]
	2 f.	*maḫr-āt(i)
	3 m.	maḫir[3]
	3 f.	maḫrat[4]
Pl.	1 c.	*maḫr-ān(u/i)
	2 m.	*maḫr-ātun(u)
	2 f.	*maḫr-ātin(a)
	3 m.	maḫrū[5]
	3 f.	*maḫrā
Du.	2 m.	?
	2 f.	?
	3 m.	maḫrā[6]
	3 f.	maḫirtā[7]

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1) Attested in -dak-la-ku (Ur III) and -da-ak-la-ak-šum (Ur III).

2) Attested in tu-mu-at.

3) Attested in -da-me-iq, Da-mi-iq (Ur III), -ga-mi-el, -ga-mi-il (Ur III), -ga-še-ir (Ur III), -ga-ši-ir (Ur III), -ḫa-bi-it (Ur III), Ḫa-áš-ḫ(a-me-ir) (Ur III), -ga-sa-ad, -ma-lik, Ba-lu-úḫ-, -Ba-lìḫ, -ba-liq, Sá-lim(-a-ḫu), Sa-al-m(aḫ) (Ur III), -ša-ma-ar (Ur III), Ša-aṭ-be-, Sa-aṭ-be-, Da-ki-il-, -da-líl?, Da-an-, -ḫa-zi-is (Ur III), -pa-lí-il (Ur III), na-ti-in, na-ki-ir-ma (copy), na-zi-iḫ, -na-zi-ir, A-ri-ik-, Wa-al-t(i-lum) (Ur III), A-lí-id(-^{d}EN.ZU) (Ur III), -wa-gàr (Ur III), I-sar-, Ù-a-še-ir(-Da-ga-an), Wa-dar-, Wa-dur-, Ma-ad-, Na-id-, -la-e/ì (Ur III), -li-i (Ur III), -gi-in, -ki-in (Ur III), Ne-ḫ(i-lum) (Ur III), Na-wi-ir- (Ur III), Na-me-ir- (Ur III), etc., -gi-ip (Ur III), -da-áb (Ur III), Na-bí-, Ma?-zi-am-, Ma-zé- (Ur III), Ḫa-ti-, na-tu, Ma-ni- (Ur III), -ra-bí, Ga-rí, ga-bi (Ur III). For forms of the Stative in -a cf. the discussion on pp. 146ff.

4) Attested in -dam-ga-at, ma!-aḫ-za-at, sál-ma-at, -da-na-at, Wa-at-ra-at (Ur III), -ri-ba-at, da-bàt (Ur III), -ra-bí-at.

5) Attested in -dam-ku, ḫa-ab-tu, ḫu-bu-t⌈u⌉, -da-nu, bi-ru.

6) Attested in ma-ar-za-ma, la?-ba-a.

7) Attested in sá-lim-da /šalimtā/.

2. Verbal Nouns

a. Active Participle

The Act. Part. of Stem I has the form māḫirum, as in Ga-si-id-, la-bi-in (CM), -ma-ḫir, ma-ḫi-ru (Pl. Constr. St.), ma-ḫi-ra (Du. Constr. St.), ma-ḫi-ir-da (Du. Fem. Constr. St.), ma-ḫi-iṣ (Dêr), ša-ki-in (Dêr), -sa-lí-iq (Ur III), -sa-liq, sa-bi-ir (doubtful, copy), za?-bí-lu (Pl. Constr. St.), sa-ti-da (Du. Constr. St.), Na-bi-kum (Ur III?), á-lí-ik (copy), A-mi-ir-, (Ḫa-áš-ḫ)a-me-ir (Ur III), -e-zé-id (perhaps Pret., $^{\circ}{}_{3}$SD, Ur III), E-zi-tum (Ur III), wa-bíl-, wa-si-bu (Pred. St.), Ri-⌈ì⌉-tum, Ra-im-, na-e, sa-wi-ru-um, La-e-pum, ša-ir, -ba-ni, Ra-ḫi-um, Ra-ši (Ur III), Ra-si (Ur III).

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In other stems the Part. appears with the prefix mu-, as in mu-ḫa-li-iq (Dêr), -mu-da-bíl, -mu-tab-bíl (Ur III), -mu-bí, mu-dar-rí (copy), mu-uš-ti-ši-[ir] (Dêr), Mu-ri-iq- (Ur III), Mu-ni-ḫu-um (Ur III), Mu-ša-wi-ir (Ur III), Mu-sa-ìr-su-nu (doubtful), mu-gi-bu (Ur III), mu-sa-ar-bí-ì (Constr. St.). Note also the Part. of the muqtal formation in -mu-da ($^{\circ}{}_{6}D^{\circ}{}_{4}$) and (PN's) mu-za-zu ($Z^{\circ}{}_{6}Z$).

b. Passive Participle

The Pass. Part. of Stem I usually has the vowel i in the form maḫrum, Fem. maḫirtum, as in na-ti-in "given," -ba-lí-iṭ "alive" (Ur III), and in many forms of the Stative listed on p. 166f. Nominalized Pass. Part. (and adjectives) are: Ga-me-ru-um, Ga-mi-ru-um, Ḫa-bí-lum, Ḫa-ab-lum, ḫa-ab-lim ù ḫa-bi-el-tim (Dêr), Ḫa-ab-túm (Ur III), La-bi-ru-um (Ur III), Ba-aq-tum, Ba-rí-za-tum, Ša-aṭ-pum, Sál-mu-um, na-aq-tim, -na-aq-tum, Na-aṣ-ru-um, Ar-kum, a-lí-dam, e-li-[tum]? (Ur III), a-lí-a-tim, ip-šum, Ir-šum, Iz-bu-um (Ur III), Ša-il$_x$-tum (Ur III), La-i-um, Rí-pum, Gi-núm-, gi-nu-tum, gi-nu-tim, La-wi-pu[m], La-wi-ib-tum, Lá-wi-ib-tum, Ki-pum, Gi-šum, Na-bí-um, ba-ti-tum, Ša-mi-um, Ḫa-ti-um, Ga-mi-um, Ga-mi-a-tum, -ra-bí-um (Ur III), ra-bí-ù-tum (copy), ba-ri-um, Ba-si-um, Ba-ši-um, Ga-rí-um.

The vowel u appears in lam-nam, la-mu-dam, li-mu-dam (Ur III), Ba-lu-úḫ(-É), Ba-luḫ(-DINGIR) (Ur III), Wa-dur- (beside Wa-dar-), na-tu ($NṬ^{\circ}{}_{6}$).

The vowel a appears in (Ì-lu-)ga-sa-ad, Ga-da-šu-um (Geneva MAH 16495, from Sollberger), (ŠEŠ-)za-ḫar, (I-la-)ša-ma-ar (Ur III), Ḫa-na-an-tum, (LÚ-lam) na-ga-ra-am (copy), -wa-gàr (Ur III), Wa-gàr-tum (Ur III), Ba-gàr-tum (Ur III), Wa-dar- (beside Wa-dur-), Wa-da-ru-um, Ba-da-ru-um (Ur III), Ba-da-rí-im, I-sar-, I-sa-ru-um, Ma-ad-, Da-pum ($Ṭ^{\circ}{}_{7}B$).

The Pass. Part. (and adjectives) of geminate stems appear in (Ì-lu-)da-líl, da-núm, da-nim, -da-nam, Da-an-, -da-na-at, -da-nu, -ḫa-zi-is (Ur III), -pa-lí-il (Ur III), Za-ar-ru-um (Ur III), za-ar-ru-ti[m] (copy), el-lum.

The Pass. Parts. of Stems II and III have the form muḫḫur and šumḫur, respectively, following the Babylonian pattern, not Assyrian.

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Cf. ḫu-bu-ut, ḫu-bu-t[u], Gu-du-ši (Ur III), ù-ḫu-ru-tum, Šu-zu-bí (Ur III), Su-pi-um, uš-šu-ru (CM), tu-mu-at.

c. Infinitive

The Inf. of Stem I has the form maḫārum, as in later periods. Cf. ḫa-ša-lim, ga-ba-zi-im, la-da-ki-im, ba-sa-rí-im, na-ḫa-zi (Constr. St. Gen.), na-da-nam (Ur III), na-da-ni-iš (Ur III), a-la-kam, e-ra-si-iš, a-la-da-am (CM), du!-a-rí-su (copy), ma-ra-iš, also (La-)ga-ma-al, (La-)ma-ḫa-ar (Ur III), (-La-)ta-ra-ak (Ur III), (La-)ʾà-ra-ab, (La-)á-ra-ab, (La-)ʾà-ra-bu-um (L)a-ra-bu-um (Ur III).

The Infs. of Stems II and III have the form muḫḫurum and šumḫurum, respectively, following the Babylonian pattern, not Assyrian. Cf. du-mu-ki-im, ḫu-zu-zi-iš, gu-du-si-iš, wu-zu-iš, pù-ru-im (BRʾ$_x$), (in) šum-lu-ì-su.

3. Moods

a. Indicative

Nothing unusual can be observed about the Ind. in the Old Akkadian Period, as the rules governing its use correspond to those of later periods.

b. Allative

The use of the -am and -nim as the Dat. pronominal suffixes has been discussed above, pp. 130ff.

The same suffixes attached to an Ind. or Impv. transfer it into an All. mood: è-la-kam "he will go to here," "he will come," [a]-la-kam "I will come," al-kam(-ma) "come!," u-bí-lam "he brought here," ù-bi-lu-nim "they brought here."

c. Subjunctive

The normal ending of the Subj. is -u, as in (ì-nu PN) i-li-ku, (a-ti la) da-mu-ru, in Sg., and (the witnesses who) iš-du-tu and

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i-mu-ru in Pl.

After the first verb in the Subj. the following verbs may appear in the Ind., as in (iš-tum KAS+X.KAS+X su_4-nu-ti) $iš_x$-ar-ru (ù sar-rí-su-nu 3) i-ik-mi-ma (maḫ-rí-iš DN) u-sa-rí-ib (in u-mi-su ....) "after he had won these battles and had captured the 3 kings and brought them before DN, then ....". On the other hand, cf. a series of 3 Subjs. in (î-nu DN DI.TAR-su) i-ti-nu-ma (ù ....) i-ti-nu (ù .... la) i-ti-nu-šum (copy).

In addition to -u another suffix -ni is sometimes used, as in (ša ....) u-sa-za-ku-ni, alternating with (ša) u-sa-za-ku/gu. This -ni occurs also in (î-nu ....) SAG.GIŠ.RA-ni /inʾaruni/, i-za-zu-ni (Pl., copy), and (the battles) $iš_x$-a-ru-ni ("which he won").

After the -am suffix we have forms without the Subj. suffix, as in (ki) a-la-kam, (î-nu PN) i-li-kam, ([a]-ti la) dag-ru-sa-am, (šu-ut PN) íl-gi-am-ma it-ba-lu "(utensils)?, which PN took and carried away," but also with the -ni suffix, as in (î-nu ....) i-li-ga-ni (in Sg. and Du.), (î-nu LUGAL) u-ur-da-ni.

Besides the few cases in the Sargonic Period, this -ni suffix appears regularly in the Assyrian dialect and uniquely in (i-nu-mi ....) aš-ku-nu-ni (inscription of Lipit-Ištar published by Gadd in EDSA Pl. 3 ii). Beside -ni, a suffix -na begins to make its appearance in the Dêr inscription in the form [î-nu] .... im-ḫa!-zu-na. In OB dialects we have (i-nu-mi DN's) i-li-ku-na in an inscription of Asduni-erim of Kish (RA VIII 65 ii), (a-ti a-wa-at-ga) î-la-ga-na in a letter of unknown origin (PBS I/2 1 rev.), (i-nu-mi ....) i-sà-aḫ-ru-na and (i-nu-mi ....) ú-ti-ru-na in the Mari liver omina (RA XXXV 44 and 47), i-qá-bu-na (UET V 265a 12), i-pa-ša-ru-na (UET V 265b 9).

One of the most surprising linguistic characteristics of a group of Sargonic texts now in the Chicago Museum of Natural History (FM) is the use of the Subj. ending -a. There, beside the normal Subj. in -u, as in it-ba-lu, e-mu-ru, [á]š-tu-ru, we find such occurrences as (šu a-na PN) a-ti-na "(flour) which I have to PN," (in É ši) uš-da-a-bí-la "in the house in which I ....-ed," (AB+ÁŠ 1 (PI) ŠE PN_1 a-na PN_2) i-ti-na "witnesses (to the fact) that PN_1 gave 1 PI of barley to PN_2," (ŠU.NIGÍN 10 LAL 2 AB+ÁŠ-bu-ut PN_1 É a-na PN_2) iš-du-da "a total of 8 witnesses (to the fact) that PN_1

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measured the house for PN_2," (ŠE.ḪAR.AN PN_1 šu PN_2 ....) ik-su_4-ra "the ḪAR.AN barley of PN_1 which PN_2 ....-ed." In a broken context cf. ik-su-ra (FM 14:30) and [u]?-[sá?-rí]-ba (FM 36:30).

The Sargonic Subj. in -a is identical with the Arabic Subj. in -a, both representing the older stage of the language in which the Subj. suffix must be identified with the oblique case of the noun, as represented by the vowels -i and -a. Thus the form šu imḫur-a "he who received" is structurally identical with šu ili(m) "he who is of the god." The Gen. vowel of the Subj. is identical with the vowel a of the oblique case Sg. of the demonstrative pronoun su_4-a and of the Arabic diptota. *

The later Subj. in -u represents the substantivization of the whole complex. Thus šu imḫur-u stands in the same relation to the older šu imḫur-a as mâr-šipru(m) "messenger" does to the older mâr šiprim.

Regarding the relationship between the Subj. and the oblique case of the noun cf. Old Akkadian ú-má lu a-ga-ma-lu-su_4 "I swear that I will truly spare him" with ú-má la zu-ra-tim (four times as against single ú-má la zu-ra-tum) "I swear that these are not lies," and in Mari such constructions as aš-šum ṣa-bu-um ṣí-di-is-sú la i-ga-am-ma-ru "that the army not exhaust their provisions" (TCL XXII 71:11f.), aš-šum ṣa-[b]a-am la i-ši-ib-bi-ru "that they not destroy the army," (TCL XXIII 131:34f.), on the one hand, and aš-šum i-na-a[n-na] ṣa-bu-[u]m a-n[a] ṣi-ri-ka la a-la-ki-im "that the army not go to you now," (TCL XXII 22:7f.), aš-šum ṣa-bi-im ar-ḫi-iš a-na ṣi-ri-ka ṭà-ra-di-im "that the army be sent to you quickly," (lines 5f.), on the other.

d. Imperative

As in later periods the vowels in the Impvs. of Stem I -du-gul, za-ba-at-, ki-bí-ma follow those of the Pret. idgul, iṣbat, iqbî. Cf. the examples on p. 166. The following differences can be observed, however: Sargonic Ba-ša-aḫ-, Ba-sa-aḫ-, but Ur III Bi-ša-aḫ-, Bí-sa-aḫ- (PŠḪ); Sargonic -da-gal, but Ur III -ti-gal (TKL). In the case of (EN-)a-ši-ra-ni in Sargonic, the form aširanni preserves i, in contrast to Ur III (Ì-lí-)aš-ra-ni where i is elided.

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Cf. also the unique occurrence of (E-la-ag-)ku-ru-ba (Ur III) for the expected (Elag-)kurub or (Elag-)kurbā.

The Impvs. of Stems II and III follow the pattern of the Babylonian, not the Assyrian, dialect. Cf. Du-kil-, -nu-bi-iq, Su-mi-id- (Ur III), Su-me-id- (Ur III), zu-da-rí-ib, [su]-bí-lam, šu-bi-lam (Ur III), su-bí-lim, -šu-kir (Ur III), -šu-gìr (Ur III), Su?-gír-, -su-kir (doubtful), zu-si-ib-ma, Su-si-ra, -nu-id, Gi-in-, ti-ib, [su]?-ub-si. Thus we find tukkil, šûbil, kîn in Old Akkadian, as in Babylonian, as against takkil, šêbil, kajjin of Assyrian.

The Impv. of Stem IV appears in Na-ap-li-is- in Ur III, giving the form namḫir, as in later periods.

e. Precative

Sg.	1 c.	lumḫur[1]	lumaḫḫir[6]
	2 m.	lu tamḫur[2]	*lu tumaḫḫir
	2 f.	*lu tamḫurī	*lu tumaḫḫirī
	3 m.	limḫur[3]	limaḫḫir[7]
	3 f.	*lu tamḫur	*lu tumaḫḫir
Pl.	1 c.	?	?
	2 m.	*lu tamḫurā	*lu tumaḫḫirā
	2 f.	*lu tamḫurā	*lu tumaḫḫirā
	3 m.	limḫurū[4]	limaḫḫirū[8]
	3 f.	*limḫurā/ū	*limaḫḫirā/ū
Du.	2 c.	*lu tamḫurā	*lu tumaḫḫirā
	3 c.	limḫurā[5]	*limaḫḫirā

1) Attested in lu-uš-ku-ul-kum.

2) Attested in lu ti-da. The use of lu with the 2nd pers. is denied by von Soden, GAG § 81c.

3) Attested in Li-ib-lu-uṭ, li-il-gu-ut (copy), li-im-ḫu-ra-an-ni, li-ip-ru-us (subject Fem., CM), li-ip-du-ur, li-ìr-ḫi-iṣ (CM), [l]i-iṣ-ba-at, li-iš-bir$_5$ (copy), li-iš-ru-ga-me, li-da-ar-ga-am-ma, li-im-tu-ud, li-ti-in, Li-bu-uš-, li-zu-uḫ (copy), Li-zu-ur, -li-rí-ik, li-rí-iš (CM xii), li-zi-ib, li-ru-nim (Sg.?), Li-na-áš, Li-bur-, li-ḫu-uš$_x$(EŠ), li-im-la-ma, -li-iš-ši (Ur III, doubtful), li-iš-me, li-iṭ-bu.

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4) Attested in li-ik-nu-ku, li-il-gu-tu, li-iš-tu-ru-nim, li-ig-zu-zu, li-ti-nu, li-zu-ḫu, li-zu-ru, li-ru-ù-nim (Pl.?), li-iš-bu, li-za-zu-ma, li-ip-te-u-ma, [l]i-it-ru-ù-nim (Pl.?), li-iš-ba-al-ki-du.

5) Attested in li-il-gu-da, li-zu-ḫa.

6) Attested in lu-sa-bí-la?-kum.

7) Attested in -li-la-bi-ir- (Ur III), li-da-ni-in, li-sá-ki-id, li-a-ḫir$_x$ (copy), li-sa-me-id-ma, li-si-rí-àm, li-se$_{11}$-rí-am, li-su-rí-am, li-su-zé-áš-su-ni.

8) Attested in li-⌈se$_{11}$⌉-zi-ù-nim-ma, li-se$_{11}$-ù-ni-kum-ma.

The following uses of the Prec. are attested: lu-uš-ku-ul-kum "may I weigh out," li-ti-in "may he give," li-iš-bu "may they stay," li-da-ni-in "may he strengthen," li-sa-me-id "may he cause to stand." It can be observed from these examples that lu + ʾa- in the Prec. of the 1st pers. yields lu- (lumḫur) as in Babylonian, and not la- (lamḫur), as in Assyrian. Similarly, lu + ju- of the 3rd pers. yields li- (lîšib, limaḫḫir), as in Babylonian, and not lu- (lûšib, lumaḫḫir), as in Assyrian. In connection with the Old Akkadian and Babylonian limaḫḫir it should be noted that this form goes back to lu-jumaḫḫir, and not to lu-umaḫḫir, which allegedly changed to limaḫḫir in analogy with limḫur (as taken by Ungnad, Grammatik des Akkadischen, 3rd ed., p. 14, and others).

With a Pass. Part. and adjective cf.: (-lu-)ba-lí-iṭ (Ur III), (Lu-)da-mi-iq (Ur III), (Lu-)sá-lim, (Lú-)ša-lim (Ur III), (Lu-)da-na-at, (-lu-)da-rí (Ur III), (-lu-)ba-ni (Ur III), (Lú-)ba-na, (Lú-)da-na, (Lú-)na-da, lu tu-mu-at. With a substantive cf.: (Lú-)be-lu, lu GEMÉ (Ur III).

f. Prohibitive

In the original Sargonic sources the Prohib. is written a before a vowel (in reality a weak consonant) but e before a consonant. Thus we have a i-ti-in /ajiddin/ "may he not give," a e-ru-ub "may he not enter," a i-si-ir "may he not succeed," a ib-ra "may it not hunger," e tal-li-ik "may you not go," e da-ti-in "may you not give"; the only exception is a daq-bí "may you not say."

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In late copies of original sources we find: a u-gi-il /ajukîl/ "may he not hold," a [u]?-si-si-ra "may they not make succeed," a el-bi-ma (with meaning unknown), a! u-sa-zi-ik "may he not destroy," a GÍN /ajittallak/ "may he not walk" (once) as against e GÍN (six times).

4. Stems

The Stems I-IV, or Qal, Pi^{c}el, Šaf^{c}el, Nif^{c}al, appear in Old Akkadian, as in later periods, but because of the scarcity of examples their exact meanings are sometimes difficult to establish.

As noted above, the Pass. Part. (Stat.), Inf., and Impv. of Stems II and III have the vowel u in forms muḫḫur, muḫḫurum, muḫḫir, šumḫur, šumḫurum, šumḫir (as in Babylonian), not a of maḫḫur, šamḫur, etc. (as in Assyrian).

The III Stem is formed throughout by the infix š; only in an Old Akkadian letter from the Gutian Period do we find forms with s, written ZU, in zu-si-ib-ma and zu-da-rí-ib.

The unique occurrence of ni-se$_{11}$-bí-lam, instead of the expected nu-se$_{11}$-bí-lam, was discussed on p. 165.

In the IV Stem we have i-ḫa-ni-su$_4$-ma /iḫḫan(i)šūma?/ (doubtful, copy), i-ga-ni-ik /ikkanik?/, I-ba-lí-is /Ippalis/, ib-ba-al-zu-šum (Subj.), Na-ap-li-is- (Impv., Ur III), i-na?-zi?-iḫ /innasiḫ/, [In]-na-zé-ir /Innaṣir/, Ì-na-zé-ir (Ur III).

For the T form the following important cases should be noted:

For I^2: im$_x$-da-aḫ-za-ma "they (Du.) fought with each other" (copy); (persons) a-na GN lu it-tal-ku; da-aš-da-b[u] "you were silent"; PN na-da-nam iq-bí šum-ma i-ta-ti-in "PN told him to give; if he (then) gave (it)" (Ur III); PN ni-iš LUGAL it-ma šu-ma GEMÉ a-ru-gi-ma ni-ir-da-si-ì "if in the future? we should get (back) the slave-girl" (Ur III). Cf. also the difficult cases of i-da-ḫa-az ($^{\circ}_1$ḪZ), e-dam-da ($^{\circ}_4$MD?), aḫ-da-tu? (ḪD$^{\circ}_6$), ir$_{11}$-ti-ab (R$^{\circ}_3$B?), li-da-ar-ga-am-ma (TRK?), and the PN's Mi-it!-lik, A-da-na-aḫ ($^{\circ}_1$NḪ), Im-ti-dam (M$^{\circ}_1$D), Dar-ti-bu (R$^{\circ}_3$B?), and Ti-iz-gàr (ZQR).

For I^3: iš?-da-na-ba-ra-am (in a difficult context), aš-da-na-ba-ra-ma (Ur III), and PN's Mi-da-ḫar (MḪR, Ur III) and Am-da-lí-ik (Ur III), Im$_x$-da-lik, Dam-da-lik, and Mi/Me-da-lik.

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For II^2: uš?-da?-lí?-sa-ma "(they fought) for the third time" (Du., copy) and perhaps [ù]?-da-za-bu ($^{\circ}_{6-7}$SP?).

For III^2: (MÁŠ.ANŠE a-na URU^{KI}-lim) zu-da-rí-ib "bring the animals to the city!"; (1 GANAM MI la ba-ti-tum ....) uš-da-za-ga-ar-si-ma "one black virgin ewe .... he will cause to be ...." and perhaps uš-da-a-bí-la ($^{\circ}_{x}$PL?, Subj.).

5. Classes

a. Strong Verbs

BLṬ "to live":	Li-ib-lu-uṭ, (-lu-)ba-lí-iṭ (Stat., Ur III); u-ba-li?-iṭ
BTQ? "to break":	[ib]?-tu-ku (Subj.)
DGL "to look":	-du-gul (Impv.), -tu-gul (Ur III)
DMQ "to be good":	Da-am-ku-um (Ur III), -da-me-iq, Da-mi-iq (Ur III), -dam-ga-at; du-mu-ki-im
DMR?:	Ad-mar
DNK?:	I-da-ni-k(i-í-li) (Ur III), (DINGIR-)id-ni-ik (Ur III)
GML "to spare":	a-ga-ma-lu-su$_4$, Ig-mul- (Ur III), Ig-mu-lum, -ga-mi-el, -ga-mi-il (Ur III), (La-)ga-ma-al
GMR "to conquer":	i-ig-mu-ur (copy), Ga-me-ru-um, Ga-mi-ru-um
GRŠ:	dag-ru-[sa]?-am, ig?-ru-sa-am
GŠM?:	Ú-ša-ag-šim (Ur III)
GŠR or KŠR:	a-ga-sa-ar, ik-sur, ik-su-ra, ik-su$_4$-ra (Subj.), -ga-še-ir (Ur III), -ga-ši-ir (Ur III)
ḪBL "to rob":	aḫ-bi-lu-ši-ma (Subj., CM), Iḫ-bu-lum (Ur III), ḫa-bi-el (Part., Dêr), Ḫa-bí-lum, Ḫa-ab-lum, ḫa-ab-lim ù ḫa-bi-el-tim (Dêr)
ḪBT "to run away":	Ḫa-ab-tum (Ur III), ḫa-ab-tu (Pl.), -ḫa-bi-it (Ur III); ḫu-bu-ut, ḫu-bu-t[u]
ḪLQ "to destroy":	Iḫ-lu-uq; mu-ḫa-li-iq (Dêr)
ḪNŠ "to submit":	i-ḫa-ni-su$_4$-ma (copy, Nif^{c}al)
ḪŠḪ "to desire":	aḫ-ši-ḫu (Subj., CM), Ḫa-áš-ḫ(a-me-ir)(Ur III)
ḪŠL "to grind":	ḫa-ša-lim (Inf.)
KBS "to tread":	Ik?-bu-z(i-na-at) (Ur III), Ku-bu-us (Ur III), ga-ba-zi-im (Inf.)

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KLM "to show": u-gal-la-mu-ma (Subj., copy), u-gal-lim, ú-ga-lim

KNK "to seal": li-ik-nu-ku (Pl.); i-ga-ni-ik (Nif^{c}al?)

KNŠ "to bow down": Ku-un-si(-ma-tum) (Impv., Ur III)

KRB "to pray": ik-ru-ub-ma (Dêr), Ku-ru-ub- (Impv.), (I-sar-) kur-ba-aš (Ur III), (E-la-ag-)ku-ru-ba (Ur III)

KṢR "to bind": (^{d}UTU-)ik-zur$_{x}$(ITT III/2 6584+), (^{d}Ba-ú-)ik-zur$_{x}$(ITT II/1 3519 rev.), (LUGAL-)ik-zur$_{x}$ (Jean, ŠA LXVII i), (NIN-)ik-zur$_{x}$(Nies, UDT 97), all Ur III. Cf. Falkenstein, NSGU II p. 118, on the reading and interpretation of the names.

KŠD "to reach": ik-su-tu (Subj.), Ik-su-tum, Ik-šu-tum (Ur III), ga-si-id-, -ga-ši-id (Ur III), (Ì-lu-)ga-sa-ad

LBN "to make bricks": la-bi-in (Part., CM)

LBR "to be old": La-bi-ru-um (Ur III); (^{d}Šu-^{d}EN.ZU-)li-la-bi-ir(-ḫa-da-am) (Ur III)

LMN "to be bad": lam-nam, la-mu-dam, li-mu-dam (Ur III)

LPT "to touch": u-sa-al-bí-tu (Subj., copy)

LQT "to pick": íl-gu-ut (copy), li-il-gu-ut (copy), tal-gu-ut (Fem., Mari), li-il-gu-tu (Pl.), li-il-ku-du (Pl., Ur III), li-il-gu-da (Du.) li-il-gu-da(m) (Du., copy), li-il-ku-da (Du., Mari)

LTK "to test?": la-da-ki-im (Inf.)

MḪR "to receive": i-ma-ḫa-ru (Pl.), àm-ḫur, im-ḫur, li-im-ḫu-ra-an-ni, im-ḫu-ru (Subj.), dam-ḫur, im-ḫu-ru (Pl.), im-ḫu-ru-nim, im-ḫu-ra (Du.), -ma-ḫir, ma-ḫi-ru (Constr. St. Pl.), ma-ḫi-ra (Constr. St. Du.), ma-ḫi-ir-da (Constr. St. Du. Fem.), (La-)ma-ḫa-ar (Ur III); Mi-da-ḫar (Ur III)

MḪṢ "to strike": im-ḫa-zu (Subj.), im-ḫa-zu-na (Subj., Dêr), ma-ḫi-iṣ (Constr. St. Part., Dêr), ma!-aḫ!-za-at; im$_{x}$(DU)-da-aḫ-za-ma (Du., copy)

MLK "to counsel": Im-lik(-É-a) (Ur III), Dam-lik, -ma-lik, Ma-li-kum; Am-da-lí-ik (Ur III), Im$_{x}$(DU)-da-lik, Dam-da-lik, Mi-it!-lik; Mi-da-lik, Me-da-lik

MQT "to fall": u-sa-am-ki-it (copy), u-sa-am-ki-it-zu (copy)

MRṢ "to be sick": ma-ar-za-ma (Du.)

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PḪR "to come together": Ip-ḫur-, ip-ḫu-ru-nim-ma (Pl.)

PLḪ "to fear": -i-ba-la-aḫ- (Ur III), Ba-lu-úḫ-, (Be-lí-) Ba-líḫ

PLQ "to kill": (A-ḫu-)ba-liq

PLS "to look": I-ba-lí-is, ib-ba-al-zu-šum (Subj.), Na-ap-li-is- (Ur III)

PQD "to entrust": Ba-aq-tum

PRK "to set apart": áp-ru-uk-šu (Ur III), Ip-ru-uk, Bu-ru-uk (Ur III), ip-ri-ka-am-ma (CM)

PRS "to withhold": da-ap-ru-us, ip-ru-us, li-ip-ru-us (CM), Ba-rí-za-tum

PŠḪ "to be quiet": da-ba-ša-ḫi-ni, Ba-sa-aḫ- (Impv.), Ba-ša-aḫ-, Bí-sa-aḫ- (Ur III), Bi-ša-aḫ- (Ur III)

PŠR: ba-sa-rí-im

PŠṬ "to erase": bí-si$_4$-iṭ-ma (Impv., copy)

PṬR "to deduct": i-ba-ta-ar (Ur III), li-ip-du-ur

QDŠ "to be pure": Ga-da-šu-um (p. 168); gu-du-si-iš, Gu-du-ši (Ur III)

RGM "to claim": a-ra-ga-mu (Subj., Ur III), (ARÁD-)ir-gu-um (Ur III)

RHṢ "to flood": li-ìr-ḫi-iṣ (CM)

RKN?: Ìr-gu-nu-um

RKS "to tie": ìr-ku-us (copy), ìr-ku-zu (Pl.)

RMK "to wash": Ir-mu-uk(-Ìr-ra) (Ur III)

ṢBT "to seize": aṣ-ba-zu (Ur III), iṣ-ba-at, [l]i-iṣ-ba-at, Za-ba-at- (Impv.), za-ab-t[i]-su-⌈ni?-ti⌉? (Impv. Fem.)

ṢḪR "to be small": (ŠEŠ-)za-ḫar

ṢRḪ? "to shine": Zu-ru-úḫ (Impv.?, Ur III)

ŠBR "to break": li-iš-bir$_5$ (copy)

ŠḪṬ "to jump": a-áš-ḫi-iṭ

ŠKN "to place": a?-sa-ga-nu (Subj.), i-sa-ga-nu-ma (Subj., copy), iš-ku-un, iš-ku-nu (Subj.), iš-ku-nu-⌈si⌉ (Pl.), iš-gu-na-ma (Du., copy), su-gu-un (Impv., copy), ša-ki-in (Part., Dêr)

ŠLM "to be well": Iš-lam(-GI), Sá-lim(-a-ḫu), Sa-al-m(aḫ) (Ur III), Sál-mu-um (Met. 86.11.134), sál-ma-at, sá-lim-da (Du. Fem.); u-sa-lim

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ŠLQ? "to cut off": (Ì-lí-)sa-lí-iq (Ur III), (Ì-lí-)sa-liq

ŠIŠ "to be third": uš?-da?-lí?-sa-ma (Du., copy)

ŠMR: (I-la-)ša-ma-ar (Ur III)

ŠMṬ "to pluck": iš-mu-tu (Pl.)

ŠPK "to pour": iš-bu-uk (copy)

ŠPR "to send": sa-bi-ir (copy; aš-da-na-ba-ra-ma (Ur III), iš?-da-na-ba-ra-am

ŠQL "to weigh": [i]-sa?-gal, lu-uš-ku-ul-kum, da-áš-ku-ul (Fem.?)

ŠRK "to donate": áš!-ru-uk (copy), li-iš-ru-ga-me

ŠṬP "to preserve (life)": Iš-dup-, Da-áš-dup-ba, Ša-aṭ-pum, Ša-at-be(-DINGIR), Sa-aṭ-be(-DINGIR)

ŠṬR "to write": i-sa-da-ru (Subj.), [á]š-tu-ru (Subj.), li-iš-tu-ru-nim (Pl.)

TBL "to carry away": it-ba-al, it-ba-lu (Subj.)

TKL "to trust": A-da-gal, -da-gal (Impv.), -ti-gal (Impv., Ur III), Da-ki-il(-^{d}En-líl), Ta-ki-il(-ì-lí-šu) (Ur III), -dak-la-ku (Ur III), -da-ak-la-ak-šum (Ur III); Ú-ta-ak-ki-il (Ur III), Du-kil- (Impv.)

TRK?: I-da-ra-ak(-ì-lí) (Ur III), It-ra-ak(-ì-lí) (Ur III), (-^{d}La-)ta-ra-ak (Ur III); li-da-ar-ga-am-ma

ṬBḪ "to slaughter": i-da-ba-aḫ-si-ma, [iṭ-bu]-ḫu (Pl.)

ṬRD "to send": tu-ur$_4$-da (Impv.)

ZBL? "to carry": za?-bi-lu (Pl. Constr. St.)

ZKR?: uš-da-za-ga-ar-si-ma

ZMR "to sing": I-za-mar; ù-sá-az-me-ir

ZRQ? "to pour": iz-ru-uq

b. Geminates

ʾ$_3$DD? "to be quick": see verbs primae ʾ$_{-3-5}$

ʾ$_2$LL? "to rejoice": see verbs primae ʾ$_{-1-2}$

ʾ$_3$LL "to be pure": see verbs primae ʾ$_{-3-5}$

ʾ$_1$RR "to curse": see verbs primae ʾ$_{-1-2}$

BLL "to pour out": Ib-lul-

DBB "to speak": ú-da-bi-bu-si-ma (Pl., uncertain)

DLL "to praise": A-da-làl, ad-lul, Da-ad-lul-tum, (Ì-lu-)da-líl?

DNN "to be strong": Id-ni-in- (Ur III), da-núm, da-nim, -da-nam, Da-an-, -da-na-at, -da-nu; li-da-ni-in

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GZZ "to shear": li-ig-zu-zu (Pl.)

ḪSS "to think": Iḫ-zu-zum, Ḫu-zu-us- (Impv.), -ḫa-zi-is (Ur III); ḫu-zu-zi-iš

KLL "to be complete": Ú-šà-ak-li-il (Ur III)

MDD "to measure": i-ma-da-ad, im-tu-ud, li-im-tu-ud

PLL: (^{d}IM-)pa-lí-il (Ur III)

PŠŠ "to anoint": I-ba-ša-áš (MN)

QDD "to bow": ù-ga-ti-id

ŠDD "to measure": iš-du-ud, iš-du-da (Subj.), iš-du-du (Pl.), sa-ti-da (Part. Du.)

ŠLL "to carry away?": iš-lu-ul, Da-áš-lul-tum

c. Verbs Primae n

$N^{\flat}{}_{3}{}^{\flat}{}_{7}$ "to turn": see verbs secundae $^{\flat}{}_{-3-5}$

$N^{\flat}{}_{x}B$?: see verbs secundae $^{\flat}{}_{-x}$

$N^{\flat}{}_{1}D$ "to praise": see verbs secundae $^{\flat}{}_{-1-2}$

$N^{\flat}{}_{6}Ḫ$ "to rest": see verbs secundae $^{\flat}{}_{-6}$

$N^{\flat}{}_{6}Q$ "to lament?": see verbs secundae $^{\flat}{}_{-6}$

$N^{\flat}{}_{3}R$ "to smite": see verbs secundae $^{\flat}{}_{-3-5}$

$N^{\flat}{}_{6}R$ "to shine": see verbs secundae $^{\flat}{}_{-6}$

$N^{\flat}{}_{x}R$: see verbs secundae $^{\flat}{}_{-x}$

$N^{\flat}{}_{3}Š$ "to live": see verbs secundae $^{\flat}{}_{-3-5}$

$NB^{\flat}{}_{1}$ "to name": see verbs tertiae $^{\flat}{}_{-1-2}$

$ND^{\flat}{}_{x}$ "to throw": see verbs tertiae $^{\flat}{}_{-x}$

NDN "to give": a-na-da-kum, a-na-da-nu-kum (Subj.), da-na-da-nu (Subj.), i-na-da-an, i-na-da?-nu-šum (Subj.), at-ti-kum, ⌈a⌉-ti-šum, a-ti-na (Subj.), a-ti-nu-šum (Subj.), da-ti-in (2nd Masc.), i-ti-in, li-ti-in, i-ti-nam, i-ti-nam-ma (copy), i-ti-šum (copy), it-ti-šum (copy), i-ti-nu-ma (Subj.), i-ti-nu-šum (Subj.), i-ti-na (Subj.), da-ti-in (3rd Fem.), da-at-ti-in-šum-ma (copy), i-ti-in (3rd Fem.), li-ti-nu (Pl.), i-ti-na-šum (Du.), i-ti-in (Impv.), na-ti-in, na-da-nam (Ur III), na-da-ni-iš (Ur III); i-ta-ti-in (Ur III)

NḪD? "to head": I-ḫi-id-^{d}UTU (Ur III)

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NḪS:	na-ḫa-zi (Inf.)
NKR "to be different", "to rebel":	da-na-kir (Fem.), i-gi-ru-uš (Pl.), na-ki-ir-ma (copy), na-ga-ra-am (copy), na-ak-ru-uz-zu (copy)
NKS:	u-na-ki-is
NPL "to tear out":	i-bu-lam-ma
NPQ?:	I-bí-iq-, En-bí-iq-, Na-bi-kum (Ur III?); (Be-lam-)nu-bi-iq (Impv.)
NPŠ "to breathe":	Li-bu-uš(-i-a-um)
NQ'$_7$ "to libate":	see verbs tertiae '$_7$
NQD?:	na-aq-tim, -na-aq-tum; li-sá-ki-id
NSḪ "to tear out":	i-zu-uḫ-ma (copy), li-zu-uḫ (copy), li-zu-ḫu (Pl.), li-zu-ḫa (Du.), na-zi-iḫ; i-na?-zi?-iḫ
NṢR "to watch":	da-na-za-ar, i-na-za-ar, I-zu-ur-, E-zur- (Ur III li-zu-ur, li-zu-ru (Pl.), ù-zu-ur (Impv.), Ú-zur- (Ur III), Na-aṣ-ru-um, -na-zi-ir; [In]-na-zé-ir, Ì-na-ze-ir (Ur III)
NŠ'$_1$ "to bear":	see verbs tertiae '$_1$-2
NṬ'$_6$ "to be suited":	see verbs tertiae '$_6$
NZK or NSK "to damage":	u-sa-za-ku-ni (Subj.), u-sa-za-ku-ma (Subj., copy), u-sa-zi-ik (copy)

Discussion: The verb nadānum forms Pres. inaddan (written a-na-da-kum, da-na-da-nu, i-na-da-an), Pret. iddin (written a-ti-na, da-ti-in, i-ti-in, etc.), Impv. idin (written i-ti-in), as against Babylonian inaddin, iddin, idin and Assyrian iddan, iddin, din. Inaddan is used archaically in the OB hymn (VAS X 214 ii 9 and vii 13). The NB forms i-nam-da-aš-šu, a-nam-dak-ka-šu-nu-tu, ad-dan-ka represent contracted forms of inand(in)aššu, add(in)akka, etc. By analogy the All. forms inandan and iddan are used. Otherwise the NB forms of Pres. and Pret. are inandin and iddin respectively. This conclusion was reached after an examination of hundreds of Assyrian Dictionary cards undertaken some years ago by Dr. T. Jacobsen and the author.

The forms of other verbs primae n appear as in later periods.

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d. Quadriconsantals

The few occurrences of uš-ba-la-ga-du (Subj.), [u]-uš-ba-la-ga-at-ma, li-iš-ba-al-ki-du (Pl.), ib-ba-al-gi-it-ma, ib-ba-al-ki-da-an-ni-ma (CM), [m]u-ba-al-ki-tum, uš-ga-en (copy) yield nothing unusual in comparison with later periods.

e. Weak Verbs

Note: The definition of a weak root as a root with any of the so-called weak consonants $ʾ_{-1}$-$ʾ_{-7}$ (cf. e.g. Ungnad, Grammatik des Akkadischen, 3rd ed., pp. 62f.) cannot be applied to Old Akkadian, where most of the so-called weak consonants behave like strong consonants. Strictly speaking, the only real "weak" consonants in Old Akkadian are $ʾ_{-6}$ (=w, really u̯) and $ʾ_{-7}$ (=j, really i̯).

i. Verbs Primae $ʾ_{-1-2}$

$ʾ_1$HR "to be different?":	u-a-ḫa-ru (copy), li-a-ḫir$_x$ (copy), ù-ḫu-ru-tum
$ʾ_1$HZ "to take":	a-ḫu-uz, a-ḫu-z[a-a]m (doubtful), i-ḫu-uz; i-da-ḫa-az; u-sá-ḫi-su-ni /ušaʾḫiz-šuni/
$ʾ_2$LK "to go":	a-la-kam, i-la-ak, è-la-kam, i-la-gu (Pl.), il-la-gu (Pl., CM), e-la-ga-LAM+KUR (Du.), a-li-ku (Subj.), al-li-ku (Subj.), tal-li-ik, i-li-ik-ma, i-lí-ik (copy), i-li-kam, i-li-g[a-ni] (Subj. Sg.), il-li-kam-ma, li-li-ik, li-li-kam?-me, i-li-ku (Subj.), i-lí-ku (Subj., copy), i-li-ga-ni (Subj. Du.), al-kam-ma (Impv.), a-la-kam (Inf.), á-lí-ik (Part., copy); it-tal-ku
$ʾ_2$LL? "to rejoice":	I-lul(-DINGIR), LI-lul(-dan) /Êlul-dan?/
$ʾ_1$MR "to see":	da-mu-ur-ma, da-mu-ru (Subj.), i-mu-ru (Subj.), i-mu-ru (Pl.), e-mu-ru, A-mur- (Impv.), A-mi-ir- (Part.), (Ḫa-áš-ḫ)a-me-ir (Ur III)
$ʾ_1$NḪ "to sigh":	A-na-aḫ- (Ur III); A-da-na-aḫ
$ʾ_1$PL?:	uš-da-a-bí-la (Subj.)

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$^{\circ}{}_{1}$RK "to be long":	-li-rí-ik, Ar-kum, A-ri-ik-
$^{\circ}{}_{1}$RR "to curse":	li-ru-ru-uš (Pl.)
$^{\circ}{}_{1}$ŠR "to provide?":	(EN-)a-ši-ra-ni, (Ì-lí-)aš-ra-ni (Ur III) (Impv.)

Discussion: The verbs primae $^{\circ}{}_{-1-2}$ behave like verbs with strong consonants, the only noticeable differences being: forms i°mur, e°mur (îmur, êmur), illak, ellak, showing the influence of $^{\circ}{}_{-1-2}$ on the prefix i-; the Impv. in the form amur, alik, and ašir; and the irregular Pret. illik to the Pres. illak.

ii. Verbs Primae $^{\circ}{}_{-3-5}$

$^{\circ}{}_{3}{}^{\circ}{}_{6}{}^{\circ}{}_{7}$? "to speak":	I-wi-
$^{\circ}{}_{4}$BR? "to cross":	u-sa-pi-ir
$^{\circ}{}_{3}$DD? "to be quick":	Ú-da-ad(-zé-na-at) (Ur III, unpubl. NBC tablet, from Hallo)
$^{\circ}{}_{3}$DŠ "to be new":	u-ud-di-iš (CM)
$^{\circ}{}_{4}$L$^{\circ}{}_{7}$ "to come up":	li-li-am, a-lí-dam, e-li-[tum]? (Ur III), a-lí-a-tim
$^{\circ}{}_{3-5}$LL "to be pure":	el-lum; u-li-il (copy)
$^{\circ}{}_{4}$MD "to stand":	e-dam-da (doubtful); u-sa-mi-id (copy), li-sa-me-id-ma, Su-mi-id- (Ur III), Su-me-id- (Ur III), Zu(m)-mi-id- (Ur III)
$^{\circ}{}_{4}$N$^{\circ}{}_{7}$? "to change":	i-ni (copy), e-ni (copy), Cf. note on N$^{\circ}{}_{3}{}^{\circ}{}_{7}$
$^{\circ}{}_{3-5}$NŠ "to be weak":	-te-ni-iš (Ur III), -te-in-iš (Ur III), -e-ni-iš (Ur III, 1st or 3rd pers.), -ì-ni-iš (Ur III)
$^{\circ}{}_{3-5}$PR "to provide":	E-bi-ir-, E-bir$_{5}$-
$^{\circ}{}_{3-5}$PŠ "to make":	i-bí-iš, e-bu-uš (1st pers., CM), i-bu-uš (3rd pers.), [e]-bi-iš (Part., CM), ip-šum
$^{\circ}{}_{3}$RB "to combat":	(La-)°à-ra-ab, (La-)á-ra-ab, (La-)°à-ra-bu-um, (L)a-ra-bu-um (Ur III)
$^{\circ}{}_{5}$RB "to enter":	ni-e-ra?-[ab]?, e-ru-ub, è-ru-ub; u-sá-rí-ib, u-sa-rí-ib, u-sa-rí-[bu] (Pl., copy), [u]?-⌈sá?-rí⌉-ba (Subj.); zu-da-rí-ib (Impv.)
$^{\circ}{}_{3}$RŠ "to plough":	a-ru-uš (Pret.), °à-ru-uš (Impv.), e-ra-si-iš (In

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$^{\circ}{}_{4-5}$RŠ "to wish": a-rí-iš-ga, te-ir-rí-iš, -e-ri-iš, è-rí-šu!-ga (Pl.), Ir-šum

$^{\circ}{}_{3}$ṢD "to reap": -e-zé-id (Ur III), E-zi-tum (Ur III)

$^{\circ}{}_{3-5}$TR "to take away": i-ti-ru (Subj.)

$^{\circ}{}_{4}$ZB "to leave": [e]-zi-ba-am (CM), li-zi-ib, Iz-bu-um (Ur III); Šu-zu-bí (Ur III)

Discussion: The prefix of the 3rd pers. appears as e- in E-bi-ir-, e-bí-iš, e-ru-ub, -e-ri-iš, and perhaps e-ni, but as i- in i-bu-uš, i-ti-ru, and perhaps i-ni. The only example for the 2nd pers. is te-ir-rí-iš. The prefix of the 1st pers. Sg. is regularly a-. Note the important difference in the spelling of a-ru-uš /a$^{\circ}{}_{3}$ruš/ in the Pret., but $^{\circ}$à-ru-uš /$^{\circ}{}_{3}$aruš/ in the Impv., found in the same text (JRAS 1932 p. 296: 4, 9, 15). The Inf. appears in the forms eraš̄um, and arābum, while the form e-dè-šum-ma is better explained as eddešūmma than as Inf. edēšum plus ma. Cf. p. 126. Stem II u-li-il (for u^{c}allil), Ú-da-ad- (for u^{c}addad), and ú-ud-di-iš (for u^{c}addiš) appear only in Ur III and CM of OB origin. The combination of ša + $^{\circ}{}_{3-5}$ of Stem III does not change to šê under the influence of $^{\circ}{}_{3-5}$.

iii. Verbs Primae $^{\circ}{}_{6}$

$^{\circ}{}_{6}{}^{\circ}{}_{x}$R "to go off": ù-wa-e-ru-uš (Subj.)

$^{\circ}{}_{6}$BL "to bring": u-ba-al, u-bìl, U-bíl-, Ù-bil- (Ur III), ù-bi-lam, u-bí-lam, u-ub-lam, ub-lu (Pl.), u-ub-lu (Subj.), ù-bi-lu-nim (Pl.), -bí-la-ni (Impv.), -bi-la-ni, wa-bíl- (Part.); -mu-da-bíl, -mu-tab-bíl (Ur III); du-ša-ba-lam (Ur III), lu-sa?-bi-la?-kum and lu-sa-[bí?-la]?-kum (1st pers; in the same text, EK III Pl. XI W. 1929, 160), li-se$_{11}$-bi-lam, ni-se$_{11}$-bí-lam, [su]-bí-lam (Impv.), šu-bi-lam (Ur III), su-bí-lim (Impv. Fem.)

$^{\circ}{}_{6}$GM?: u-wa-ga-mu (Pl.)

$^{\circ}{}_{6}$LD "to beget": Tu-li-id-, U-li-id-, Wa-al-t(i-lum) (Ur III), A-lí-id- (Ur III), a-la-da-am (CM)

$^{\circ}{}_{6}$M$^{\circ}{}_{1}$ "to swear": ú-má, ù-má, ù-ma (all 1st pers.)

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$^{\circ}{}_{6}P^{\circ}{}_{7}$ "to shine":	-mu-bi; Su-pi-um
$^{\circ}{}_{6}Q^{\circ}{}_{7}$?:	ug_{5}-gi_{4} (CM)
$^{\circ}{}_{6}QR$ "to be dear":	(A-ḫu-)wa-gàr (Ur III), (A-ḫu-)a-gàr (Ur III), (A-ḫu-)ba-gàr (Ur III), Wa-gàr-tum (Ur III), Ba-gàr-tum (Ur III); -šu-kir/gìr (Ur III), Su?-gír-, -su-kir (doubtful)
$^{\circ}{}_{6}R^{\circ}{}_{6}$ "to bring":	u-ru, u-ru-am, u-ru-a-am-ma (copy), u-ru-uš (copy), li-ru-nim, li-ru-ù-nim (Pl.), nu-ru-am; mu-dar-rí (copy); li-si-rí-àm, li-se_{11}-rí-am, li-su-rí-am
$^{\circ}{}_{6}RD$ "to go down":	u-ur-da-ni (Subj.); ú-šu-ri-dam, ù-šu-ri-id (Ur III)
$^{\circ}{}_{6}S^{\circ}{}_{1}$ "to go out":	U-za-, U-zé-, Ú-zé- (Ur III), Ú-zi- (Ur III), Ù-zi- (Ur III), I-zi-, I-zé- (Ur III, see discussion below); wu-zu-iš; u-su-zé, u-su-zi (copy), u-su-zi-am-ma (copy), ú-se_{11}-zi, li-su-zé-áš-su-ni, li-⌈se_{11}⌉-zi-ù-nim-ma (Pl.)
$^{\circ}{}_{6}SP$ "to add":	u-zi-ip, Zi-ip- (Impv., Ur III); ⌈ù⌉?-da-za-bu
$^{\circ}{}_{6}ŠB$ "to sit":	tu-sa-bu (Subj.), u-ša-ab, u-ša-bu (Pl.), li-iš-bu (Pl.), wa-si-bu (Part.); zu-si-ib-ma
$^{\circ}{}_{6}ŠR$:	Ù-a-še-ir(-Da-ga-an)
$^{\circ}{}_{6}T^{\circ}{}_{x}$? "to find":	Ú-da-, Ú-ta- (Ur III), Ù-da- (Ur III), Tu-da- (doubtful)
$^{\circ}{}_{6}TR$ "to be exceeding":	Wa-dar-, Wa-dur-, Wa-da-ru-um (Ur III), Wa-at-ru-um (Ur III), Ba-da-ru-um (Ur III), Ba-da-ri-im, Wa-at-ra-at (Ur III); ⌈ú-wa-ti-ru?-šum⌉ (BE I 12); ù-sa-ti-ir

Discussion: The finite forms of Stem II appear with -wa- in ù-wa-e-ru-uš, ⌈ú-wa-ti-ru?-šum⌉, u-wa-ga-mu, and without it in u-zi-ip and ug_{5}-gi_{4} (CM). Note also Impv. Zi-ip- and Part. -mu-bí. In Stem III the infix su /šû/ is found in li-su-rí-am, ú-šu-ri-dam, u-su-zé, alternating with si /šê/ in li-se_{11}-bi-lam, li-si-rí-àm, li-se_{11}-rí-am, ú-se_{11}-zi. A possible occurrence of sa /šâ/ in lu-sa-bí-la?-kum is listed above. Note also Impv. šu-bi-lam, su-bi-lim, -šu-kir, zu-si-ib-ma, and Pass. Part. Su-pi-um. There is no clear evidence that I-zi-, I-zé- represent allomorphs of U-zé-, Ú-zé-, Ú-zi-, Ù-zi-.

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The unique occurrence of ni-se$_{11}$-bí-lam for *nu-se$_{11}$-bí-lam is discussed above on p. 165.

iv. Verbs Primae $ʾ_{-7}$

$ʾ_7Dʾ_4$ "to know":	ti-da, I-da-; -mu-da
$ʾ_7Šʾ_6$ "to have":	ti-su, i-su, I-šu- (Ur III), ni-su, -ni-šu (Ur III)
$ʾ_7$ŠR "to be right":	i-si-ir, I-sar-, I-sa-ru-um; uš-šu-ru (CM); U-su-si-ir(-ti-ni), [u]?-si-si-ra (copy), Su-si-ra; mu-uš-ti-ši-[ir] (Dêr)

Discussion: As with verbs primae $ʾ_{-6}$ the infix šû alternates with šê in U-su-si-ir- as against [u]?-si-si-ra.

v. Verbs Primae $ʾ_{-x}$

$ʾ_xBK$:	I-bu-ku-um (Ur III)
$ʾ_xBT$?:	I-bí-it(-Ìr-ra) (Ur III)
$ʾ_xMʾ_x$:	I-mi-, Ì-me-, I-me-

vi. Verbs Secundae $ʾ_{-1-2}$

$Mʾ_1D$ "to be plentiful":	Ma-ad-; Im-ti-dam (Ur III)
$Nʾ_1D$ "to praise":	Na-id-, -na-da; -nu-id
$Rʾ_1M$ "to love":	è-ra-a-am-su, Ìr-am-, I-ra-am- (Ur III), Ìr-a-mu-um, Ìr-ra-am-, -ra-am (Ur III), -ra-ma (Ur III), Ra-im- (Part.)
$Šʾ_1L$ "to ask":	Iš-a-lum, Ša-il$_x$-tum (Ur III)
$Šʾ_1M$ "to buy":	da-sa-am (Pres.), i-ša-am (Pret., Ur III)

Discussion: Medial $ʾ_{-1-2}$ behaves like a strong consonant. Note Im-ti-dam as if with medial $ʾ_{-7}$, instead of *Imtaʾidam. For other forms of $Mʾ_7D$ mediae $ʾ_{-7}$ in the younger dialects of Akkadian, cf. von Soden, GAG §98i.

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vii. Verbs Secundae $\underline{ʾ}_{3-5}$

$B\text{ʾ}_4L$ "to rule":	e-be-el (CM), i-be-AL (Pret., copy)
$B\text{ʾ}_3R$ "to choose":	i-bi-ru (Subj.), bi-ru
$L\text{ʾ}_{3-5}\text{ʾ}_7$?"to be strong":	* Íl-e-, Ì-lí- (Ur III), La-i-um (Ur III), (I-sar-) la-e/ì (Ur III), (I-sar-)li-i (Ur III); Íl-te-um
$L\text{ʾ}_3M$ "to taste":	da-la-ʾà-mu (Subj.)
$N\text{ʾ}_3\text{ʾ}_7$ "to turn":	na-e (Part.). Since the meaning "to turn" fits the context better than that of "to change," the forms i-ni (copy) and e-ni (copy) may be derived from $N\text{ʾ}_3\text{ʾ}_7$ rather than from $\text{ʾ}_4N\text{ʾ}_7$.
$N\text{ʾ}_3R$ "to smite":	en-ar, en-a-ru, en-a-ra (Du.)
$N\text{ʾ}_3\check{S}$ "to live":	Li-na-áš
$R\text{ʾ}_4\text{ʾ}_7$ "to pasture":	Ìr-e-, I-rí-, -rí-ì-su, Ri-⌈ì⌉-tum
$R\text{ʾ}_3B$? "to compensate":	I-ri-ib (Ur III), ìr-e-ib (Ur III), Ir_{11}-e-ib (Ur III), Ìr-ib (Ur III), Ìr-e-ib (Ur III), Ìr-ri-íb (Ur III), Da-rí-bu, Rí-pum (Stat.?), (Si-)ri-ba-at (Stat.?, Ur III); ir_{11}-ti-ab, Dar-ti-bu. For the root $R\text{ʾ}_3B$, rather than $R\text{ʾ}_7B$, cf Irᶜib, etc., and the noun ruᶜubbāʾum
$R\text{ʾ}_3Q$ "to be far":	Mu-ri-iq(-Ti-id-ni-im) (Ur III)
$R\text{ʾ}_4\check{S}$ "to rejoice":	I-rí-iš-, Da-rí-iš (Ur III)
$Ṣ\text{ʾ}_4N$ "to load":	i-za-na-ma (copy)
$\check{S}\text{ʾ}_4\text{ʾ}_7$ "to search":	$Iš_x$-e-, I-iš-e-

Discussion: Observe that da-la-ʾà-mu from $L\text{ʾ}_3M$ and Da-rí-iš- from $R\text{ʾ}_4\check{S}$ remain uninfluenced by $\underline{ʾ}_3$, in contrast to te-ir-rí-iš from $\text{ʾ}_{4-5}R\check{S}$. The prefix i- for the 3rd pers. remains unchanged throughout. We should expect muraᶜᶜiq in the Sargonic Period for the attested Mu-ri-iq- in Ur III. Observe, however, that verbs secundae $\underline{ʾ}_3$ frequently behave like verbs secundae $\underline{ʾ}_7$, as in ibîru, bîru, also ibiar in Cappadocian, from BḪR, irᶜib, but irtiab, from RḪB?, inᶜar beside later inîr and majjārum, from NḪR. Cf. also the discussion on verbs tertiae $\underline{ʾ}_{3-5}$.

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viii. Verbs Secundae ʾ$_6$

ʾ$_3$ʾ$_6$ʾ$_7$? "to speak":	I-wi-
Bʾ$_6$ʾ$_1$ "to come":	I-ba-um, I-ba-tum
Bʾ$_6$R "to be firm":	I-pù-úr?-, Li-bur-, Da-bur- (Ur III)
Hʾ$_6$Š "to give":	a-ḫu-uš$_x$(EŠ), i-ḫu-uš$_x$, li-ḫu-uš$_x$
Kʾ$_6$L "to hold":	u-ga-al, u-ga-lú (Pl., copy), [t]u-gi-ìl, u-gi-ìl, u-gi-il (copy), u-ki-il-ši-im-ma (CM)
Kʾ$_6$N "to be firm":	I-gu-núm, I-ku(-^{d}UTU), I-ku-un- (Ur III), Ta-ku-um(-ma-tum) (Ur III), Ku-un(-Sá-lim) (Impv.), Ku-na(-ma-tum) (Ur III), -gi-in, -ki-in (Ur III), Gi-núm-, gi-nu-tum, gi-nu-tim; u-ga-nu, U-gi-in-, ú-gi-in-šum, Tu-ki-in- (Ur III), Gi-in(-uš-sa-am), Gi-n(u-uš-sa-am), Ki?-nam- (Impv.), Ki-in- (Ur III)
Lʾ$_6$B?:	La-wi-pu[m], La-wi-ib-tum, Lá-wi-ib-tum
Mʾ$_6$T "to die":	I-mu-tum, [i]?-mu-tu (Subj.)
Nʾ$_6$H "to rest":	Nu-úḫ- (Ur III, Impv.), Ne-ḫ(i-lum) (Ur III); Mu-ni-ḫu-um (Ur III)
Nʾ$_6$Q "to lament?":	I-nin-a-na-aq (Ur III)
Nʾ$_6$R "to shine":	Na-wi-ir-, Na-me-ir-, Na-mi-r(í-lum), -na-bi-ir, perhaps -nam-mir (all Ur III)
Qʾ$_6$ʾ$_7$ "to wait":	u-ga-e (copy)
Šʾ$_6$R:	Sa-wi-ru-um; Mu-ša-wi-ir (Ur III), Mu-sa-ìr-su-nu
Tʾ$_6$R "to return":	I-dur-, I-tu-ru-um (Ur III), Tu-ra-am(-^{d}Da-gan) (Ur III), (Ì-lí-)tu-ra-am (Ur III), Tur-am- (Ur III), Tur-àm- (Ur III), Tu-ra- (Ur III), du!-a-rí-su (copy); ú-te-ra/ru (Subj., Ur III), u-ta-ì[r] (CM), u-te-ìr (CM)
Zʾ$_6$Z "to stand":	i-za-az, i-za-zu-ni (Subj.), li-za-zu-ma (Pl.), [iz-z]i-za-am (CM), li-zi-iz? (copy, or li-zi-it?, Sʾ$_7$T); mu-za-zu (Part.); uš-zi-iz; u-sa-za-za-su$_4$
Zʾ$_6$Z "to divide":	a-zu-uz (CM)

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Discussion: Observe the strong verbs Na-wi-ir-, perhaps also La-wi-pu[m], Sa-wi-ru-um, as against the normal Pass. Part. of the weak verbs secundae $ʾ_6$ in the form kîn. There are no examples of Pres. to show whether the form is ikân, as in Babylonian, or ikuan, ikuwan as in Assyrian. It may be suggested, because of the existence of the Old Akkadian Inf. tuārum in verbs secundae $ʾ_6$ and of the form irtiab in verbs secundae $ʾ_7$ (see discussion of verbs secundae $ʾ_{3-5}$), that the Old Akkadian form was ikuan. Note, however, that OB has iriab and riābum, but itâr and târum. Similarly OB has rabûm in Nom. but rabjam in Acc. The Pret. of Stem II appears as ukîl, ukîn, also ubîn (under verbs secundae $ʾ_7$), as in later Babylonian, not ukaʾʾil, ukaʾʾin, as in the Assyrian dialect. The forms u-ta-ì[r] and u-te-îr occur in the CM, written in the OB Period. The form u-ra-iš-ma (under verbs secundae $ʾ_x$) occurs in an OB copy from Ur and has no clear etymology; instead of $ʾ_{6-7}$ it may have $ʾ_{1-5}$ as the medial consonant. The only verb secundae $ʾ_6$ treated as a strong verb in Stem II is u-ga-e from *uqawwij. The forms of Impv. kîn and Part. munîḫum, muqîpum agree with later Babylonian, and not Assyrian, where they would occur as kaʾʾin, munaʾʾiḫum, muqaʾʾipum, respectively. Note also the Pret. form izzâz, and a difficult form written ([....]^{d}UTU) u-sa-za-za-su$_4$, most probably from Zʾ$_6$Z. *

ix. Verbs Secundae $ʾ_7$

Bʾ$_7$N?:	i-bí-na-ma (Du.); U-bi-in(-LUGAL-rí) *
Bʾ$_7$T "to pass the night":	ba-dam (Impv.)
Dʾ$_7$N "to judge":	i-din, i-ti-nu (Subj.), ti-ni (Impv.)
Qʾ$_7$P "to trust":	da-ki-ba-an-ni, -gi-pum, Ki-pum, -gi-ip (Ur III); mu-gi-bu (Ur III, Part.)
Qʾ$_7$Š "to present":	a-ki-iš-, i-ki-iš, -i-ki-ša-am (Ur III), i-ki-su-šum (Subj., copy), Gi-šum
Rʾ$_7$B? "to compensate":	see Rʾ$_3$B?
Ṣʾ$_7$Ḫ "to laugh":	a-zé-ḫa-me
Šʾ$_7$M "to fix":	I-si-im-, I-šim-
Šʾ$_7$T "to leave":	a-si-tu (Subj.), li-zi-it? (Sʾ$_7$T?, copy, or li-zi-iz?)

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Ṭ$^{\text{ʾ}}_{7}$B "to be good": I-ti-ib- (Ur III), I-dib- (Ur III), Da-pum, -da-áb (Ur III), -da-bàt (Ur III); ti-ib (Impv.)

Z$^{\text{ʾ}}_{7}$R "to hate": I-zi-ir(-gul-la-zi-in)

Discussion: See discussion on verbs secundae $^{\text{ʾ}}_{-6}$.

x. Verbs Secundae $^{\text{ʾ}}_{-x}$

$^{\text{ʾ}}_{6}{}^{\text{ʾ}}_{x}$R "to go off": ù-wa-e-ru-uš (Subj.)

L$^{\text{ʾ}}_{x}$B: La-e-pum

N$^{\text{ʾ}}_{x}$B?: Da-na-ab-šum, (Da-ri-)lu-na-ab, (La-)na-ab (Ur III), (PÙ.ŠA-)na-ab (Ur III), (La-)ni-bu (Ur III); Tu-da-na-ab-šum

N$^{\text{ʾ}}_{x}$R?: ⌈a⌉-ni-ìr-kum

R$^{\text{ʾ}}_{x}$Š "to smite": u-ra-iš-ma (copy)

Š$^{\text{ʾ}}_{x}$R "to battle": iš$_{x}$(LAM+KUR)-ar, iš$_{x}$-a-ru (Subj.), iš$_{x}$-ar-ru (Subj.), èš-a-ru (Subj.), ša-ir

Z$^{\text{ʾ}}_{x}$N (or $^{\text{ʾ}}_{3}$Ṣ̣N?) I-zi-in- (Ur III), Te-zi-in- (Ur III), Te-zé-in- (Ur III), Ta-zé-in- (Ur III)

Discussion: Note the spelling with double consonants in iš$_{x}$-ar-ru. Ungnad, Grammatik des Akkadischen, 3rd ed., p. 20, explains such cases as iprussū as "Pausalformen," while von Soden, GAG §20g, justifies the double consonants as due to "Akzentverschiebung." Cf. also my note in BO XII 101. For a third possibility see above p. 42, where such spellings as im-ḫur-ru, I-sar-ru-um, etc., are fully discussed.

xi. Verbs Tertiae $^{\text{ʾ}}_{-1-2}$

$^{\text{ʾ}}_{6}$M$^{\text{ʾ}}_{1}$ "to swear": ú-má, ù-má, ù-ma (all 1st pers.)

$^{\text{ʾ}}_{6}$Ṣ̣$^{\text{ʾ}}_{1}$ "to go out": U-za-, U-zé-, Ù-zi- (Ur III), I-zi-, I-zé- (Ur III, see discussion on verbs primae $^{\text{ʾ}}_{-6}$); wu-zu-iš; u-su-zé, u-su-zi (copy), u-su-zi-am-ma (copy), li-su-zé-áš-su-ni, ú-se$_{11}$-zi, li-⌈se$_{11}$⌉-zi-ù-nim-ma (Pl.)

B$^{\text{ʾ}}_{6}{}^{\text{ʾ}}_{1}$ "to come": I-ba-um, I-ba-tum

BR$^{\text{ʾ}}_{1}$ "to hunger": ib-ra

ML$^{\text{ʾ}}_{1}$ "to be full": li-im-la-ma; u-sa-am-la-su$_{4}$-ma, (in) šum-lu-ì-su

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MR$^{\circ}_{1}$ "to fatten": ma-ra-iš (Inf.)

MṢ$^{\circ}_{1}$? "to reach": Me-zé-ì-lum (Impv.), Ma?-zi-am-Eš$_{4}$-dar, Ma-zé-da-ri (Ur III)

NB$^{\circ}_{1}$ "to name": I-bí-, Na-bí-, Na-bí-um

NŠ$^{\circ}_{1}$ "to bear": aš-ši (CM), -li-iš-ši (Ur III, doubtful), li-se$_{11}$-ù-ni-kum-ma (Pl.)

TM$^{\circ}_{1}$ "to swear": at-ma (Ur III), it-má, it-ma [it]-má-ù (Pl.), it-ma-ù (Pl.); ù-dam-me-ki, tu-mu-at (Pass. Part.)

Discussion: These verbs behave like verbs with strong consonants. $^{\circ}_{-1}$ exercises no influence upon the surrounding vowels.

xii. Verbs Tertiae $^{\circ}_{-3-5}$

$^{\circ}_{7}$D$^{\circ}_{4}$ "to know": ti-da, I-da-; mu-da (Part.)

LQ$^{\circ}_{3}$ "to take": íl-gi-ma, íl-gi-am-ma, íl-ga (Met. 86.11.134, from Sollberger)

PT$^{\circ}_{3}$ "to open": ip-te-ù (Subj.), ip-te-ma (copy), Ip-ti-, ip-ti-a-am (CM), Ip-ti-um, Ip-te-u-um, li-ip-te-u-ma (Pl.), ba-ti-tum

ŠM$^{\circ}_{4}$ "to hear": áš-má-ma, Iš-má-, Iš-ma-, Eš-me- (Ur III), Iš-me-, li-iš-me, Ši-me-a-ni (Ur III), Ša-mi-um

Discussion: Observe the manifold influences of $^{\circ}_{-3-5}$ upon the second vowel, resulting in išma^{c}, ilga^{c}, on the one hand, and išmê, ilgî, iptê, iptî, on the other. As proposed above p. 165, in connection with the discussion of the value U = ju, the spelling li-ip-te-u-ma, occurring in the same text side by side with li-⌈se$_{11}$⌉- zi-ù-nim-ma /lišêṣi$^{\circ}$ūnimma/, may express liptejūma, showing $^{\circ}_{-3}$: $^{\circ}_{-7}$ alternation, as noted in the discussion on verbs secundae $^{\circ}_{-3-5}$.

xiii. Verbs Tertiae $^{\circ}_{-6}$

$^{\circ}_{6}$R$^{\circ}_{6}$ "to bring": u-ru, u-ru-am, u-ru-a-am-ma (copy), u-ru-uš (copy), li-ru-nim, li-ru-ù-nim (Pl.?), nu-ru-am; mu-dar-rí (copy); li-si-rí-àm, li-se$_{11}$-rí-am, li-su-rí-am

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$'_7Š'_6$ "to have":	ti-su, i-su, I-šu- (Ur III), ni-su, -ni-šu (Ur III)
$ḪD'_6$ "to rejoice":	ḫa-ti-, Ḫa-ti-um; aḫ-da-tu?
$ḪP'_6$ "to break":	i-ḫa?-pu? (Ur III)
$KŠ'_6$?:	ik-su-am
$NṬ'_6$ "to be suited":	na-tu (Pass. Part.)
$ŠP'_6$ "to be silent":	da-áš-da-b[u]
TR'_6 "to take away":	it-ru, it-ru-ù (Pl.), [l]i-it-ru-ù-nim (Pl.?)
$ṬP'_6$?:	li-iṭ-bu; u-da-bí-su (copy)

Discussion: The final vowel is regularly u, as in u-ru, it-ru, etc.

xiv. Verbs Tertiae $'_7$

$'_3'_6'_7$? "to speak":	I-wi-
$'_4L'_7$ "to come up":	li-li-am, a-lí-dam, e-li-[tum]? (Ur III), a-lí-a-tim
$'_6P'_7$ "to shine":	-mu-bí; Su-pi-um
$'_6Q'_7$?:	ug_5-gi_4 (CM)
BN'_7 "to build":	ab-ni (copy), ib-ni, -ba-ni; -na-ab-ni (Ur III)
BR'_7 "to see":	ib-rí
DK'_7 "to conscribe":	id-gi-e-su!-nu-ma (copy)
KM'_7 "to bind":	ak-mi-[ù] (Subj., copy), ik-mi, i-ik-mi, ik-me, ik-mi-ù (Subj.), i-ik-mi-ù-su_4? (Subj., copy), (in) ga-mi-e, Ga-mi-um, Ga-mi-a-tum
$L'_{3-5}'_7$?"to be strong":	* íl-e-, Ì-lí- (Ur III), La-i-um (Ur III), (I-sar-)la-e/ì (Ur III), (I-sar-)li-i (Ur III); íl-te-um
MN'_7 "to love":	Im-ni(-^{d}IM) (Ur III), Ma-ni(-DINGIR) (Ur III), Ma-ni-um (Ur III), ma-ni-tim (CM)
$N'_3'_7$ "to turn":	i-ni- (copy), e-ni (copy), na-e (Part.). Cf. note on $N'_3'_7$ under verbs secundae $'_{3-5}$
NQ'_7 "to libate":	I-ki(-DINGIR)
$Q'_6'_7$ " to wait":	u-ga-e (copy)
$R'_3'_7$ "to pasture":	Ìr-e-, I-rí-, -rí-ì-su, Ri-[ì]-tum
RB'_7 "to be great":	-ra-bí, -ra-bí-um (Ur III), -ra-bí-at, ra-bí-ù-tum (copy); mu-sa-ar-bí-ì (copy)

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RD$^{\circ}_{7}$ "to follow":	u-ra-ad-di/ti (CM)
RḪ$^{\circ}_{7}$ "to pour":	Ra-ḫi-um (Part.)
RŠ$^{\circ}_{7}$ "to get":	Ar-ši-, -ar-si (Ur III), Ra-ši (Ur III), Ra-si (Ur III); ni-ir-da-si-ì (Ur III)
Š$^{\circ}_{4}$$^{\circ}_{7}$ "to search":	Iš$_{x}$(LAM+KUR)-e-, I-iš-e-
ŠN$^{\circ}_{7}$ "to repeat":	Iš-ni-, iš-ni-a-ma (Du., copy)
ŠR$^{\circ}_{7}$:	Iš-rí-, Ša-rí-, Sa-rí-
ŠS$^{\circ}_{7}$ "to call":	da-áš-zi (Fem.)

Discussion: The final vowel is normally i, as in ab-ni, ik-mi, sometimes e, as in ik-me, Iš$_{x}$-e-.

xv. Verbs Tertiae $^{\circ}_{x}$

$^{\circ}_{x}$M$^{\circ}_{x}$:	I-mi-, Ì-me-, I-me-
$^{\circ}_{6}$T$^{\circ}_{x}$? "to find":	Ú-da-, Ú-ta- (Ur III), Ù-da- (Ur III), Tu-da- (doubtful)
BR$^{\circ}_{x}$:	ba-ri-um; ú-ba-rí, pù-ru-im
BŠ$^{\circ}_{x}$ "to be":	i-ba-šè, i-ba-se$_{11}$, i-ba-šè-ù (Subj.), i-ba-aš-šu-ú (CM), ib-ši (Ur III?), Ba-si-um, Ba-ši-um; [su]?-ub-si
GR$^{\circ}_{7}$ "to be hostile":	Ga-rí, Ga-rí-um, Ga-ri(-DINGIR)
ND$^{\circ}_{x}$ "to throw":	a-ti
QB$^{\circ}_{x}$ "to speak":	a-ga-bi, è-ga-bi, i-ga-pi-ù (Subj., copy), i-ga-bi-ù (Subj., copy), aq-bí-si-im, daq-bí, Iq-bí-, ki-bí-ma, ga-bi (Pass. Part., Ur III), Ga-bi-um
SL$^{\circ}_{x}$ "to pray":	-u-zi-li (Ur III). Unique form, developed from usallî
ŠP$^{\circ}_{x}$?:	áš-bi-ì-ma, Iš-bí- (Ur III), (^{d}UTU-)sá-bí (Ur III)
TB$^{\circ}_{x}$ "to come up":	It-be-, It-be-um *

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IV. APPENDICES

A. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ROYAL SARGONIC INSCRIPTIONS

SARGON

Original Inscriptions

1. Susa. Stela. Akk. Essad Nassouhi, RA XXI 65-74 = Scheil, MDP X 4-8

Late Copies

1 A a. Nippur. Clay tablet. Sum. Poebel, PBS V 34 i and iii + Legrain, PBS XV 41 iii + PBS V 34 iii

b. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 ii and iv + PBS XV 41 iv + PBS V 34 iv

B a. Nippur. Clay tablet. Sum. PBS XV 41 v + PBS V 34 v

b. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS XV 41 vi + PBS V 34 vi

c. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. [PBS V 34 xiii +] PBS XV 41 xiv

C. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 vi end + PBS XV 41 vii + PBS V 34 vii

D. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 vii + PBS XV 41 viii + PBS V 34 viii + PBS XV 41 ix + PBS V 34 ix

E. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 ix end + PBS XV 41 x + PBS V 34 x

F. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 x end + PBS XV 41 xi + PBS V 34 xi + PBS XV 41 xii + PBS V 34 xii

G. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xii end + PBS XV 41 xiii + PBS V 34 xiii + PBS XV 41 xiv?

H. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xv + PBS XV 41 xv

I. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xvi + PBS XV 41 xvi

2. Clay tablet. Akk. Clay, BRM IV 4

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Family

1. Aš̌lultum or Taš̌lultum (see p. 211 No. 192), wife of Sargon. Fragment of an alabaster object. Sum. Clay, YOS I 7
2. Enḫeduanna, daughter of Sargon. Ur. Calcite disk. Sum. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 23
3. Enḫeduanna, daughter of Sargon. Ur. Seal. Sum. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 271 = Woolley, UE II Pl. 212 U. 8988
4. Enḫeduanna, daughter of Sargon. Ur. Seal. Sum. Woolley, UE II Pls. 212 and 191 U. 11684 = Legrain, UE III Pl. 31 No. 537
5. Adda, UGULA É of Enḫeduanna. Ur. Seal. Sum. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 272 = Woolley, UE II Pl. 212 U. 9178 = Woolley, AJ VIII Pl. XI 6

Dates

1. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 151

2 a. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 85

b. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 181

Late Legends

1. Birth-legend. Akk. King, Chronicles II 87-96 = King, CT XIII 42f.

2 a. Šar tamḫāri. Akk. Schroeder, VAS XII 193; Schroeder, KAV 138. Cf. Weidner, Boghazköi-Studien VI.

b. Hitt. Forrer, 2 BoTU 1 and 2 = Figulla, KBo III 9 and 10

3. Babylonian world-map. Akk. Peiser, ZA IV 369f. = Campbell Thompson, CT XXII 48. Cf. Weidner, op. cit. pp. 85ff.
4. Sargon's Empire map. Akk. Schroeder, KAV 92 = Weidner, AOF XVI 1-23
5. Akk. Nougayrol, RA XLV 169-183, parallel to van Dijk, Sumer XIII 66, 99ff.
6. Akk. Falkenstein, Literarische Keilschrifttexte aus Uruk No. 46. Borger, AOF XVIII 116f.: Sargon II of Assyria
7. Sum. Scheil, RA XIII 176 = De Genouillac, TCL XVI 73 (cf. Güterbock, ZA XLII 37f.)
8. Sum. De Genouillac, Kich II p. 37 C 55: lugal Šar-ru-ki-in

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Late Chronicles

1. Akk. Boissier, Babyloniaca IX 23ff.; Falkenstein, LKU 41; Güterbock, ZA XLII 47ff. Cf. also corrections by Weidner, AOF XIII 50f.
2. Akk. King, Chronicles II 3-9

Late Omens

1. Akk. King, Chronicles II 25-37, 40-44
2. Akk. Weidner, MAOG IV 230-231
3. Akk. Rutten, RA XXXV 31
4. Akk. Goetze, JCS I 253ff.
5. Akk. Nougayrol, École Pratique des Hautes Études, Annuaire 1944-45 pp. 6ff. Nos. 3, 12, 20, 38, 54, 55, 57, 59, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77a, 77b, 83, 92, 106

RÎMUŠ

Original Inscriptions

1 a. Nippur. Vase. Akk. Hilprecht, BE I 5 (several fragments)
  b. Fragment of a vessel? Akk. King, CT VII 4 No. 12162
  c. Khafaje. Vase. Akk. Frankfort, OIC XVI 74a = Jacobsen apud Delougaz, OIP LIII 147 No. 8
  d. Tell Brak. Vase. Akk. Mallowan, Iraq IX Pl. L 4 and pp. 27, 66, 197
  e. Nippur. Vase. Akk. 2 NT 445
2 a*. Ur. Mace-head. Akk. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 10
  b. Ur. Vase. Akk. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 22
  c. Ur. Vase. Akk. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 273
3 a. Nippur. Vase. Akk. Hilprecht, BE I 7
  b. Nippur. Vase. Akk. Hilprecht, BE I 8
  c. Nippur. Vase. Akk. Hilprecht, BE I 9
  d. Abū Habba (see King, HSA p. 204). Fragment of a vessel? Akk. King, CT VII 4 No. 12161
  e. Tello. Bowl. Akk. De Sarzec, DC II Pl. LVI = Pl. 5 Fig. 4
  f. Tello. Fragment of onyx. Akk. De Sarzec, DC II Pl. LVI

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g. Tello. Vase. Akk. De Sarzec, DC II Pl. 44bis 2

h. Ur. Vase. Akk. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 8 = Woolley, AJ III Pl. XXXII Fig. 1a

i. Ur. Mace-head. Akk. Woolley, AJ III Pl. XXXII Fig. 1c

j. Vase. Akk. Messerschmidt, VAS I 10

k. Vase. Akk. Stephens, YOS IX 97

l. Vase. Akk. Stephens, YOS IX 98

m. Vase. Akk. Shileiko, Sum. Votive Inscriptions pp. 9f.

n. Khafaje. Vase. Akk. Frankfort, OIC XVI 74b = Jacobsen apud Delougaz, OIP LIII 147 No. 10

o. Uruk. Vase. Akk. APAW 1935, Phil.-hist. Kl. No. 4 Pl. 25c

p. Assur. Mace-head. Akk. Preusser, WVDOG LXIV p. 6 and Pl. 22b

4.* Nippur. Vase. Akk. Hilprecht, BE I 6

5. Nippur. Vase. Akk. Hilprecht, BE I 10

6.* Ur. Bowl. Akk. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 9. Cf. Late Copies 1 H

7.* Nippur. Slab. Akk. Hilprecht, BE I 13 ([Rí-m]u?-uš)

Late Copies

1 A. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. Legrain, PBS XV 41 xvi + Poebel, PBS V 34 xvii + PBS XV 41 xvii + PBS V 34 xviii + PBS XV 41 xviii + PBS V 34 xix

B. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xix + PBS XV 41 xix

C. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xx

D. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xx + PBS XV 41 xx + PBS V 34 xxi

E. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xxi + PBS XV 41 xxi + PBS V 34 xxii

F. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xxii

G. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS XV 41 xxii + PBS V 34 xxiii + PBS XV 41 xxiii + PBS V 34 xxiv + PBS XV 41 xxiv +? PBS V 34 xxv

H. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xxv. Cf. Original Inscriptions 6

I a. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xxv + PBS XV 41 xxv + PBS V 34 xxvi

b. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 36 Rev. v

c. Clay tablet. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RA VIII 136

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J a. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. PBS V 34 xxvii first half

b. Clay tablet. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RA VIII 139 Obv. ii and Rev. ii

c. Nippur. Clay tablet. Sum. PBS V 34 xxviii first half

d. Clay tablet. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, RA VIII 139 Obv. i and Rev. i

Late Omens

1. Akk. Weidner, MAOG IV 231-232
2. Akk. Rutten, RA XXXV 41
3. Akk. Goetze, JCS I 256
4. Akk. Nougayrol, École Pratique des Hautes Études, Annuaire 1944-45 pp. 11f. Nos. 29, 42, 58, 87

MAN-IŠTUŠU

Original Inscriptions

1 a. Susa. Statue. Akk. Scheil, RA VII 104 = Scheil, MDP XIV pp. 1-3 = Late Copies 1

b. Abū Habba. Stela. Akk. King, CT XXXII 5b No. 56630 = Jensen, ZA XV 248 n. 1

c. Abū Habba. Stela. Akk. King, CT XXXII 5c No. 56631 second half = Jensen, ZA XV 248 n. 1

d. Nippur. Stone fragment? Akk. Poebel, PBS V 35

e. Susa. Stone fragment. Akk. Scheil, MDP IV p. 2

2. Nippur. Vase. Akk. Hilprecht, BE I 118 = Late Copies 2
3. Mace-head. Akk. King, CT XXI 1 No. 91018 = Winckler, Mitt. d. Akad. Orient. Ver. zu Berlin I 18
4. Abū Habba. Stela. Akk. King, CT XXXII 5c first half No. 56631

Late Copies

1 a. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. Poebel, PBS V 34 xxvi, xxvii second half and xxviii second half = Original Inscriptions 1

b. Ur. Clay tablet. Akk. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 274 iv second half, iv-vi

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2. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. Poebel, PBS V 34 xxvii = Original Inscriptions 2

3. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. Poebel, PBS V 34 xxviii second half

4 a. Abū Habba. Cruciform Monument. Akk. King, CT XXXII 1-4

b. Clay tablet. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RA VII 180 = Scheil, MDP II p. 4 n. 1

Officials, etc.

1. Abazu. Assur. Speer. Akk. Andrae, MDOG No. 73 pp. 1f.

2 a. Ešbum. Susa. Statue. Akk. Scheil, MDP X 1-3 = Scheil, RA VII 104

b. Ešbum. Susa. Seal impression. Legrain, MDP XIV p. 4 = Delaporte, CCL I S 443

c. Ešbum. Susa. Seal impression. Legrain, MDP XIV p. 4 = Delaporte, CCL I S 471

3. Tarîbu. Seal. Sum. Speleers, CIMC p. 116 No. 594

Late Omens

1. Akk. Rutten, RA XXXV 41

2. Akk. Goetze, JCS I 257

NARÂM-SIN

Original Inscriptions

1 a. Nippur. Brick stamp. Akk. Hilprecht, BE I 4

b. Tello. Brick stamp. Akk. King, PSBA XXXI 286ff.

2. Adab. Brick stamp. Akk. Luckenbill, OIP XIV 27

3 a. Ur. Bowl. Akk. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 24A

b. Fragment of vase. Akk. King, CT XXXII 8c No. 104418

c. Tello. Vase. Akk. De Sarzec, DC II Pl. LVII = Pl. 44 Fig. 1

d. Drehem. Vase. Akk. Nassouhi, RA XXII 91

e. Vase. Akk. Stephens, YOS IX 96

4 a. Tello. Vase. Akk. De Genouillac, RA X 101 No. 1 = Speleers, RIAA 7

b. Tello. Square plate. Akk. De Sarzec, DC II Pl. LVII = Pl. 26bis Fig. 1 = CRAI 1899 p. 348 and Pl. I

c. Ur. Vase. Akk. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 277. Uncertain

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d. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. Poebel, PBS V 37

5 a. Bought in Babylon. Vase. Akk. I R 3 vii

b. Susa. Vase. Akk. Scheil, MDP IV p. 1

c. Vase. Akk. Stephens, YOS IX 95

6 a. Marad. Door socket. Akk. Clay, YOS I 10 and Pl. L

b. Marad. Door socket. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RA XI 88

c. Door socket. Akk. Eames Collection. Unpubl.

7. Pir Hüseyin (Diyarbekir). Stela. Akk. Unger, IAMN XII Pl. I = Hilprecht, BE I 120 and Pl. XXII = Scheil, RT XV 62f.

8. Nineveh. Stone fragment. Akk. Unger, IAMN XII Pl. IV 6 = Lehmann-Haupt, Materialien p. 6f. + Unger, IAMN XII Pl. IV 7 = Thompson, Archaeologia LXXIX Pl. XLIII No. 47 (cf. Opitz apud Weidner, AOF VII 280)

9. Susa. Stela. Akk. Scheil, MDP II 53-55 and Pl. 11 = Scheil, RT XXII 27

10. Susa. Statue. Akk. Scheil, MDP VI 2-5 and Pl. 1 No. 1

11. Susa. Clay tablet. Elam. Scheil, MDP XI 1-11

12. Tell Brak. Brick. Akk. Mallowan, Iraq IX 66 and Pl. LXIV

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Late Copies

1. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. Poebel, PBS V 36 Obv. ii-iii-iv-v and Rev. i-ii-iii-iv

2 a. Ur. Clay tablet. Akk. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 274 i-ii-iii-iv first half

b. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. Unger, IAMN XII Pl. V No. 10

3. Ur. Clay tablet. Akk. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 275

4. Ur. Clay tablet. Akk. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 276

5. Clay tablet. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RA VIII 200

6. Clay tablet. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RA IX 34

Family

1. Bin-kali-šarrī, son of Narâm-Sin. Seal. Akk.? Ménant, Glyptique I Pl. I 1

2. Bin-kali-šarrī, son of Narâm-Sin. Tello. Seal impression. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 169 = De Sarzec, DC I p. 288 = Delaporte, CCL I T 36

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3. Enmenanna, daughter of Narâm-Sin. Tello. Seal impression. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1094 = Scheil, RT XIX 187
4. Enmenanna, daughter of Narâm-Sin. Ur. Door socket. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 69
5. Enmenanna, daughter of Narâm-Sin. Ur. Seal. Sum. Woolley, UE II Pls. 206 and 191 U. 9844
6. Enmenanna, daughter of Narâm-Sin. Disk-like stone object. Sum. Sollberger, AOF XVII 27 (cf. also S. Smith, BMQ VI 81)
7. Lipuš-iāum, daughter of Nabī-Ulmaš, son of Narâm-Sin. Tello. Square plate. Akk. De Sarzec, DC II Pl. LVII = Pl. 26bis Fig. 2 = CRAI 1899 p. 348 and Pl. I
8. ME-Ulmaš, daughter of Narâm-Sin. Mari. Bowl. Akk. Parrot, Syria XXXII Pl. XVI No. 1. The two other bowls on Pl. XVI are unreadable
9. Ukîn-Ulmaš, son of Narâm-Sin. Seal. Akk. Weber, AO XVII/XVIII No. 229; also frontispiece to Unger, Keilschrift

Officials, etc.

1. Lugal-ušumgal. Tello. Seal impression. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 165, 166 = Heuzey, RA IV 11 = De Sarzec, DC I p. 286. Lugal-ušumgal lived also under Šar-kali-šarrī; cf. Šar-kali-šarrī Officials 6. It is unknown whether the seal impression in Thureau-Dangin, RTC 179, belongs under Narâm-Sin or Šar-kali-šarrī
2. Našа?. Tello. Seal impression. Akk.? Thureau-Dangin, RTC 171 = Cros, NFT 173 = De Sarzec, DC I p. 287 = Delaporte, CCL I T 103 = Delaporte, CCBN No. 80
3. Šarriš-takal. Tello. Seal impression. Akk.? Thureau-Dangin, RTC 170 = Delaporte, CCL I T 57 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VII No. 23
4. Šarriš-takal. Susa. Statue. Akk. Scheil, MDP VI 6
5. Šū-i[lišu?]. Tello. Seal impression. Akk.? Thureau-Dangin, RTC 168 = Delaporte, CCL I T 44 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VII No. 24
6. Ur-Enlil?. Adab. Gold tablet. Akk. Banks, Bismya p. 145
7. Urunaugga. Nippur. Disk. Sum. Legrain, PBS XV 81

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8. Urunaugga. Nippur. Vase. Sum. Hilprecht, BE I 113
9. Unknown. Tello. Seal impression. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 167 = Delaporte, CCL I T 101
10. Unknown. Tello. Seal impression. Akk.? Thureau-Dangin, RTC 172 = Delaporte, CCL I T 35 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VII No. 22
11. Unknown. Tello. Seal impression. Akk.? Thureau-Dangin, RTC 174 = Delaporte, CCL I T 104 = De Sarzec, DC I p. 284 = Heuzey, RA IV 9

Dates

1 a. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 86 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VI No. 19
b. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 106
c. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 144 = Heuzey, RA IV 21f.
2. Nippur. Sum. Barton, PBS IX 15
3. Nippur. Sum. Barton, PBS IX 25
4. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 37
5. Nippur. Sum. Unger, IAMN XII Pl. V 9
6. Adab. Akk. Istanbul Museum Adab 404
7 a. Khafaje. Akk. Gelb, MAD I 217
b. Khafaje. Akk. Gelb, MAD I 220
8 a. Khafaje. Akk. Gelb, MAD I 231
b. Khafaje. Akk. Gelb, MAD I 236

Late Legends

1. Sum. De Genouillac, TCL XVI 64, 66; Legrain, PBS XIII 15, 43, 47; Chiera, Sumerian Religious Texts 2 (cf. Güterbock, ZA XLII 25-35); Chiera, OIP XVI 94, 100, 101. Altogether more than 20 published and unpublished fragments of a composition named "Curse of Agade: The Ekur Avenged" by Kramer and discussed by him in From the Tablets of Sumer pp. 267-271 and by Bernhardt and Kramer in Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena V 759-761
2. Sum. Langdon, BE XXXI 1 (it may belong to No. 1)

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3 a. Legend of Cutha. Akk. King, CT XIII 39-40, 41, 44; Campbell Thompson, Epic of Gilgamish Pl. 34; a large text from Sultantepe, now published in Gurney and Finkelstein, The Sultantepe Tablets I 30. Cf. the discussion of the composite text by Gurney in Anatolian Studies V (1955) 93-113. An additional OB fragment was published in Scheil, RT XX 65f. = Finkelstein, JCS XI 84f.

b. Hitt. Forrer, 2 BoTU 4 = Figulla, KBo III 16; KBo III 17, 18, 19; KBo III 20 = 2 BoTU 5 (cf. Güterbock, ZA XLIV 49-65)

4 a. Akk. Boissier, RA XVI 161 and 163

b. Akk. of the Sargonic Period. Gelb, MAD I 172

c. Hitt. Forrer, 2 BoTU 3 = Figulla, KBo III 13

5. Akk. Weidner, AOF XIII Pls. I-II opp. p. 48

Late Chronicles

1. Akk. Boissier, Babyloniaca IX 23ff.; Falkenstein, LKU 41; Güterbock, ZA XLII 47ff. Cf. also corrections by Weidner, AOF XIII 50f.

2. Akk. King, Chronicles II 9-10

Late Omens

1. Akk. King, Chronicles II 37-39, 44-45

2. Akk. Weidner, MAOG IV 232-233

3. Akk. Rutten, RA XXXV 42

4. Akk. Goetze, JCS I 257f.

5 a. Akk. Nougayrol, École Pratique des Hautes Études, Annuaire 1944-45 pp. 6ff. Nos. 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 76a, 76b, 78, 90, 96

b. Akk. Clay, BRM IV 13:18

ŠAR-KALI-ŠARRĪ

Original Inscriptions

1. Nippur. Door socket. Akk. Hilprecht, BE I 1 = Scheil, RT XV 64

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2 a. Nippur. Door socket. Akk. Hilprecht, BE I 2 = Scheil, RT XV 87

b. Nippur. Sheet of gold. Akk. Jacobsen, CTC 80

c. Nippur. Clay tablet. Akk. Legrain, PBS XIII 14

3. Nippur. Brick stamp. Akk. Hilprecht, BE I 3

4. Mace-head. Akk. King, CT XXI 1a = Pinches, PSBA VI (1883-84) 11f. = Rylands, op. cit. p. 68

5. Clay tablet (impression of an old inscription on a door socket). Akk. Clay, MJ III 23

6. Brick stamp. Akk. Stephens, YOS IX 7

Family

1. Tu-da-sar-li-bí-iš, wife of Šar-kali-šarrī. Tello. Seal impression. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 161 = Heuzey, RA IV 5 = De Sarzec, DC II Pl. 32bis 6

2. Tu-da-sar-li-bí-iš, wife of Šar-kali-šarrī. Adab. Seal impression. Sum.? Ward, SCWA Fig. 48

Officials, etc.

1. Ibnî-šarrum. Seal. Akk. Coll. De Clercq I 46

2. Išar-dînī. Bronze bowl. Akk. Pope, A Survey of Persian Art I 281 = Pope, Bulletin of the American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology VII 20

3. Kirbānum. Adab. Seal impression. Ward, SCWA Fig. 47

4. Lipit-ilī?. Tello. Seal impression. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 163 = Heuzey, RA IV 3 = De Sarzec, DC I p. 281

5. Lugal-giš. Adab. Seal impression. Sum. Istanbul Museum Adab 767; 768; 774

6. Lugal-ušumgal. Tello. Seal impression. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 162 = Heuzey, RA IV 8 = De Sarzec, DC I p. 283. Cf. also Narâm-Sin, Officials 1

7. Lu-Šara. Cup. Sum. Stephens, YOS IX 8

8. Ša-ki-be-lí. Found at Payravand in Persia. Bronze bowl. Sum. Legrain, Luristan Bronzes in the University Museum No. 61 = Weidner, AOF VIII 258 Abb. 6a

9. Unknown. Tello. Seal impression. Akk.? Thureau-Dangin, RTC 164 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VII No. 21 = Delaporte, CCL I T 39

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10. Unknown. Khafaje. Mace-head. A 7162 unpubl., but cf. Feigin, JAOS LIX 107

Dates

1 a. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 85 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VI No. 17. Cf. Unknown Kings Dates 1
b. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 124
c. Tell Agrab. Akk. Gelb, MAD I 268
2 a. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 87 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. V No. 14
b. Tell Asmar. Sum. Gelb, MAD I 305?
3 a. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 118 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. V No. 13
b. Adab. Akk. Istanbul Museum Adab 405
4 a. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 130 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VI No. 16
b. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1097
c. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1115
d. Tello. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1089?
5. Tello. Sum.? De Genouillac, ITT II 3078
6. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1114
7. Nippur. Sum. Poebel, PBS V 38
8 a. Adab. Akk. Luckenbill, OIP XIV 117
b. Adab. Akk. Istanbul Museum Adab 177

Late Omens

1. Akk. Weidner, MAOG IV 233-234
2. Akk. Goetze, JCS I 258f.
3. Akk. Nougayrol, École Pratique des Hautes Études, Annuaire 1944-45 p. 9 No. 21

LILUL-DAN (= ÊLUL-DAN? = ELULU?)

Original Inscriptions

1. Diyala District? Dagger. Akk.? Selim J. Levy, AOF X (1935-36) 281

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DUDU

Original Inscriptions

1 a. Nippur. Vase. Akk. Poebel, PBS V 39

b. Vase. Akk. Thureau-Dangin, Chronologie p. 63

Officials, etc.

1. Amar-INNIN.ZA. Seal impression. Akk. Istanbul Museum Adab 769

ŠU-TURUL

Original Inscriptions

1. Kish. Seal impression. Akk. De Genouillac, Kich II Pl. 54 No. 9

Officials, etc.

1. Lâ-baḫšum. Hammer-head. Akk. Pognon, JA 1913 p. 418 = Thureau-Dangin, Chronologie p. 63 = Gadd, EDSA Pl. 3 BM 114703
2. Unknown. Tell Asmar. Seal impression. Akk. Frankfort, OIP LXXII No. 701 and pp. 49 and opp. Pl. 65

UNKNOWN KINGS

Original Inscriptions

1. Nippur. Vase fragment. Akk. Hilprecht, BE I 12
2. Nippur. Vase fragment. Akk. Hilprecht, BE I 119
3. Seal. Sum.? King, CT XXI 1. = Ménant, Glyptique Pl. III 1
4. Nippur. Vase fragment. Akk. Legrain, PBS XV 18
5. Tello. Stela of Victory. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, RS 1897 pp. 166ff. = Heuzey, RA III 113ff. and Pl. VI = De Sarzec, DC II p. LVII = Pl. 5bis 3a, b, c
6. Tello. Seal impression. Sum.? Thureau-Dangin, RTC 173 = Delaporte, CCL I T 64 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VIII No. 26
7. Ur. Mace-head. Akk. Gadd-Legrain, UET I 6

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8. Stone fragment. Akk. Böhl, Mededeelingen ... 76B No. 9 p. 12 (probably Narâm-Sin)
9. Statue. Akk. Stephens, YOS IX 9
10. Stela. Akk. King, CT XXXII 5 No. 98917
11. Stela. Akk. King, CT XXXII 5 No. 98918
12. Khafaje. Vase. Delougaz, OIP LIII p. 147 No. 11
13. Alabaster fragment. Akk. Weidner, AOF XV 95 n. 65

Late Copies

1. Nippur. Clay tablet. "Ein grosses Duplikat zu der berühmten Akkadtafel" (= PBS V 34 + PBS XV 41) in Istanbul Museum, listed by Kraus, JCS I 115
2. Nippur. Clay tablet. "Une tablette ancien-babylonienne contient un texte historique concernant le roi Sargon d'Akkad (Ni. 2727)" in Istanbul Museum, listed in IAMN XI p. 61
3. Nippur. Clay tablet. "Une tablette d'exercise ancien-babylonienne, mentionnant la victoire remportée sur le peuple de l'Elam (Ni. 2435)" in Istanbul Museum, listed in IAMN XI p. 61

Dates

Note: several of the dates listed below may be slightly older than the Sargonic Period

1 a. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 88 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. V No. 15. Cf. Šar-kali-šarrī Dates 1
b. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1048
c. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1052
d. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1053

2. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 89 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VI No. 18

3 a. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 99
b. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 136
c. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, RTC 176 = Thureau-Dangin, RA IV Pl. VII No. 20
d. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1196

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4. Tello. Sum. Thureau-Dangin, ITT I 1042
5. Tello. Akk. De Genouillac, ITT V 9265
6. Gasur. Akk. Meek, HSS X 40?
7 a. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 80
b. Nippur. Sum. Legrain, PBS XIII 27
8. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 86
9. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 87
10. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 100
11. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 110
12. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 138
13. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 150
14. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 170
15. Nippur. Sum. Pohl, TMH V 184

Late Legends

1. Sum.? "Une tablette ancien-babylonienne donne une hymne au roi 'dieu Naram-Sin' (Ni. 2728)" in Istanbul Museum, listed in IAMN XI p. 61
2. Hitt. Fragment Bo. 2134 mentions Narâm-Sin (cf. Güterbock, ZA XLIV 80f.)
3. Hitt. Fragment Bo. 4178 mentions Sargon (cf. Güterbock, ZA XLIV 81)
4. Hurr. Fragment published in von Brandenstein, KUB XXVII 38, mentions Narâm-Sin, Man-ištušu, Sargon, and Šar-kali-šarrī (cf. Forrer, 2 BoTU p. 25f., and Güterbock, ZA XLIV 81ff.)
5. Hitt. Fragment published in Eheholf, KUB XVII 9, and fragment Bo. 2865 mention Akkad (cf. Güterbock, ZA XLIV 84-90)

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B. ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

P. 3. - To the list of Pre-Sargonic votive inscriptions add: g. YOS IX 2, ending with a questionable ⌈SAG.ḪÚB.DU⌉; and h. 6 NT 100, from Nippur, soon to be published.

P. 6. - The spelling of the name of the last king of Akkad is given here as Šu-Turul, with t, not Šu-Durul, because the second part of the royal name represents clearly the name of the deified river (cf. Šu-^{d} ÍD Dur-ùl in A 7631, OB unpubl.) to be identified with the later forms Turan, Turnat, etc., all with t (= modern Diyala).

P. 11. - The late Sargonic date for a group of texts with the characteristic date formula of the type x MU x ITI x UD, proposed above p. 11, seems confirmed by the occurrence of a PN ^{d}Na-ra-am-^{d}EN.Z[U-ì-lí?] on an unpublished tablet bearing the date 2 MU 5 ITI 9 UD in possession of Dr. Serota of Chicago. The name in question cannot be simply Narâm-Sin since the tablet deals with administrative matters concerning private individuals. The name is composed of a royal name, here deified, plus an unknown predicate.

P. 16. - Some of these inscriptions are now republished in Parrot, Mission archeologique de Mari II/3 (1959).

P. 21. - The possibility of considering two varieties of cuneiform writing, the northern variety (possibly centered around Kiš) and the southern variety (possibly centered around Nippur), was discussed by Gelb at the meeting of the IXe Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale in Geneva (cf. Genava n. s. VIII [1960] 266).

P. 34. - Also Falkenstein, Das Sumerische (Leiden, 1959) p. 25, proposes now "dass am Ende der ns. (= neusumerischen) Zeit ein Lautwandel eingetreten ist," in contrast to his former position as expressed, e. g., apud Sollberger, Le système verbal .... (Genève, 1952) p. 16 n. 5.

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P. 37. - This suggestion is weakened by the possibility that the sign TA in Ta-la-bu and I-ta-wi-ir may represent an indistinctly copied ŠA, a sign which is quite similar to TA in the Ur III Period.

P. 40. - The Old Akkadian sibilants have been discussed recently by Speiser in JAOS LXXIII (1953) 130ff., Kienast in Orient. n. s. XXVI (1957) 258, Goetze in RA LII (1958) 137-149, and Aro in Orient. n. s. XXVIII (1959) 321-335. I intend to discuss their opinions on the sibilants in a separate article.

P. 44. - Checkmarks in the form of small circles or hooks were used on the Old Babylonian tablets from Lagaba; see Leemans, SLB I/3 p. 18.

P. 45. - Cf. also A-RI-SIG_5 (BIN VIII 39 iv 40) for A-ḫu-SIG_5 and A-RI-su-ni (175:46) for A-ḫu-su-ni (ibid. l. 36), both in PSarg.

P. 50 No. 15. - In favor of the syllabic value KA = ka Dr. Sollberger suggests in a letter the reading Ì-lum-ka-lí (BIN VIII 36 iii 1, PSarg.).

P. 58 No. 41. - For the Elamite deity Tiru cf. Cameron, HEI p. 160 n. 11.

P. 60 No. 54. - The reading Bir_5-ḫa-šum is further confirmed by the existence of Bi-ir-ḫa-šu (Orient. XVIII 26:6, Ur III)and Bi-ir-ḫa-šu-um (OB, unpubl.). For another example of NAM = bir_5 cf. ša-bir_5 (GIŠ.TUKUL ŠUBUR^{KI}) in an unpubl. Sarg. royal inscription at Philadelphia (Nippur 29.16.103, from Civil).

P. 61 No. 55. - The syllabic value GÁL = gál in PSarg. occurs in Gál-la-bi (DP 141 iii 3) compared with Gal-la-bi (GLB) in Ur III.

P. 63 No. 75. - For INNIN = nin_x in the Ur III Period cf. Ur-^{d}INNIN-da = Ur-^{d}Nin-da (YOS IV 43:4 and seal).

P. 65 No. 82. - Further evidence in favor of LÁL = ru(m) can be found in ^{d}A.LÁL = ^{d}A.EDIN, the latter glossed é-ru(m); cf. Deimel, PB No. 856, Tallqvist, AGE p. 286, and, for the value ru_6, von Soden, AS No. 118.

P. 72 No. 113. - Cf. also (LÚ.)SA.ḪIR.RA (UET III p. 147, Ur III) with SA.ḪI.RA KUG.GI (De Genouillac, TD 88:2, Ur III).

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P. 72 No. 113. - The syllabic value of EZEN causes difficulties. On the one hand, we have the DN ^{d}Nin-EZEN (AnOr XIX No. 387) = ^{d}Nin-Ì-si-in^{KI}-na, ^{d}Nin-In-si-na, etc. (AnOr XIX Nos. 425-430; Cros, NFT p. 159) and the GN EZEN-^{d}Šul-gi^{KI} (Radau, EBH p. 299:14) = I-šin$_x$(ŠIM)-^{d}Šul-gi^{KI} (MAD III 260) = I-ši/si(wr. A)-in-^{d}Šul-gi (OIP XI 216 iv 4f., read as I-di-in-^{d}Šul-gi by Kramer, Sumer III 72), suggesting the value išin for EZEN; while on the other, we have the PN's EZEN-^{d}Šul-gi (MAD III 315) =? I-zi-in-^{d}Šul-gi (p. 303) and EZEN.NA = Ì-zi-na, I-zi-na (p. 69), suggesting the value izin, isin for EZEN.

P. 72 No. 114. - For BÀD = ba$_x$ cf. the Ur III GN GIŠ.TIR Ne-zi-BÀD^{KI} (Fish, CST Pl. XLVII vi 15, text discussed by Gelb in AJSL LV 72) with ^{ID}Ne-zi-be in an OB lexical text (OIP XI 214 v 4) and Me-e Ne-zi-ba in an OB letter (YOS II 133:6). Perhaps also the OB GN BÀD ^{URU}Gu-la-BÀD (King, LIH II 97 ii 53 = VAS I 33 iii 2) should rather be interpreted as ^{URU}Gu-la-ba$_x$ /Kullaba/ than Gula-dûrī.

P. 74 No. 118. - For EDIN = é-rum cf. the discussion on p. 209 No. 82.

P. 76 No. 123. - For the Sumerian value ru$_x$ of BÍ.RU cf. lú gaba-BÍ.RU (S iv 5) = lú gaba-ru (S v 40) in late copies of inscriptions of Sargon.

P. 76 No. 125a. - For additional evidence in favor of AZU = zu$_5$ in PSarg. cf. ^{d}Nin-a-zu$_5$ (UE I Pl. XL U 26), and Me-zu$_5$-an-da compared with Me-zu-an-da (both in TMH V p. 19).

P. 76 No. 126. - For a Sum. value ÁG = in$_x$ cf. the name of the PSarg. king spelled Mes-ki-ÁG-ga-še-ir and Mes-ki-in-ga-še-ir (Jacobsen, SKL pp. 84ff.) and the reading of GÍN as gi-ÁG and gi-in (ŠL 595, 32).

P. 86 No. 167. - The value ág for ŠID, based on the assumed relation of ŠID-tab^{KI} with ^{d}Ak-dub(dab$_x$)-bi-tum (cf. Poebel, JAOS LVII 360, 362, and above No. 101), cannot be reconciled with ki-ri ŠID ša ŠID.TAB.BA found in a recently published lexical text (Landsberger, AOF XIII 129f.).

P. 89 No. 174. - For the Sum. value ʾà of É cf. also É-gar = á-gar (M. Lambert in RA XLVII 34); É-ri-a = a-ri-a (Falkenstein,

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NSGU II p. 203); É.SAL = a-me (MSL II No. 226); Lugal-É-si (Fara III 33 vii 2) = Lugal-a-si (RTC 14 iv 31); discussion by Falkenstein, Grammatik der Sprache Gudeas p. 25 n. 3, Sollberger in AOF XVII 11, Laessøe, Studies on the Assyrian Ritual Bît Rimki p. 18, and Krušina-Černý in AOr XXVII 363.

P. 90 No. 175. - For the syllabic value NIR = rin_x cf. possibly ^{d}Šu-NIR (see above) interpreted as ^{d}Šu-rin_x by Sollberger (in a private communication); for the syllabic value ri_5 cf. perhaps ^{d}ŠÙ-NIR-da, ^{d}Šu-NIR-da and ^{d}ŠÙ.ŠE-NIR-da (Deimel, PB No. 3120 with (Ur-)^{d}Še-ri-da (Jones and Snyder, Sumerian Economic Texts from the Third Ur Dynasty No. 243:67 and p. 388), and the evidence (not clear) adduced by Frank in ZA XLI 198, based on the equation of CT XXIV 9:27 with 9:12.

P. 90 No. 179. - Falkenstein, NSGU II p. 118, followed by Sollberger, BO XVI 114a, applied the value SAG.GUNU = zur_x to the reading of the Ur III PN's ^{d}UTU-ik-zur_x, ^{d}Ba-ú-ik-zur_x, LUGAL-ik-zur_x, and NIN-ik-zur_x, deriving the second element from the root KṢR. Plausible as the new interpretation appears, we should note that the expected form with fem. subject ^{d}Ba-ú and NIN is taksur, not iksur. See p. 159. Cf. also the discussion in BIN VIII pp. 12f. and an additional example, DINGIR-ik-zur_x, found in Jones and Snyder, Sumerian Economic Texts from the Third Ur Dynasty No. 330:1 and p. 361.

P. 91 No. 180. - For LÚ = lú cf. PN's composed of LUGAL, i. e. GAL.LÚ, such as GAL.LÚ-bàd, GAL.LÚ-ezen, GAL.LÚ-gír-gal, GAL.LÚ-ur-sag, etc. (TMH V pp. 18f.) with PN's composed of LUGAL, written GAL.LU, such as GAL.LU-bàd, GAL.LU-ezen, GAL.LU-gír-gal, GAL.LU-ur-sag, etc. (op. cit. p. 16 under Gal-udu-....).

P. 91 No. 180a. - A syllabic value LÚ.ŠESSIG = ug_x in Sum. can be deduced apparently from DN ^{d}LÚ.ŠESSIG-ku-ra (PSarg.) compared with PN Ur-Uk_5-ku-ra (both listed under No. 114). Cf. also MSL II No. 633.

P. 91 No. 184. - For a Sum. value mú of SAR, from PSarg. on, cf. ^{d}Nin-SAR = ^{d}Nin-mu (Kramer, BASOR Suppl. Studies 1 p. 25 n. 47; Sollberger, BO XVI 118b); Ur-^{d}Nin-SAR-ga (Nikolski, Dok. II 236 rev. ii 11, Ur III) = Ur-^{d}Nin-mug-ga (344 rev. 5).

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P. 93 No. 192. - By comparing ÁŠ-lul-tum, f. n. (YOS I 7) with Da-áš-lul-tum, f. n. (ŠLL) and ÁŠ-ma-tum (FM 28) with Da-áš-má-tum, f. n. (ŠM$^{3}_{4}$) a likely value tàš for ÁŠ can be assumed. Cf. also ÁŠ-ni-tum, f. n. (^{3}ŠN, PSarg. and Ur III) = Tašnîtum? and ÁŠ-dub-ba (TMH V 35 i; 67 i, PSarg.) beside Da-áš-dub-ba, f. n. (ŠṬP). For f. n.'s of the type Tašlultum, Tadlultum cf. p. 159.

P. 95 No. 207. - For LUL = lu$_5$ cf. also Ip-lu(l)-zi-DINGIR (HSS X 188 iii 21) with Ip-lu-zi-DINGIR (TMH V 51:2) and GIŠ.LU(L). ŪR.MA with GIŠ.NU.ŪR.MA (both under NRM? nurmûm).

P. 98 No. 226. - In favor of ÉRIN = bìr in PSarg. cf. E-ki-bìr-ra-ka (RTC 47 i 2).

P. 98 No. 226. - In support of the value ÉRIN = rín cf. the FN E-ki-rín-na (BIN VIII 192:6, 11; 201:6; 226:7; 248:7; 291:8) with E-ki-rin$_x$(ERIN)-na (BIN VIII 191:2). Cf. also p. 213 No. 280 and No. 295a.

P. 99 No. 229. - For an additional example of ḪI = ḫe cf. ḪI-du-tum with Ḫé-du-ut- (ḪD$^{3}_{6}$, Ur III).

P. 99 No. 229. - The spelling Be-lí-DÙG-ab beside Be-lí-da-ab (Ṭ$^{3}_{7}$B, both Ur III), may possibly be read as Be-lí-ṭà-ab. Cf. also the PN ḪI.AN-mu-da (MAD I p. 199, from Khafaje) which could be read as Tab-an-mu-da, in which the first element would express the deified river D/Ṭaban. Cf. PN's listed under DBN? in MAD III.

P. 100 No. 240. - For the syllabic value SÚḪ = šuḫ$_x$ in Ur III cf. A-súḫ^{KI} (CT IX 19 iii 7+, Ur III) = ^{GIŠ}Ù-suḫ$_5$(KU)^{KI} (Legrain, TRU 367, Ur III) = ašūḫu-tree.

P. 102 No. 255. - AMAR has the syllabic values marad and mar in the spellings of the GN AMAR^{KI}, AMAR-da^{KI} from PSarg. to Ur III, as can be recognized from the purely syllabic spellings Mar-da^{KI} (BIN VIII 67:4; 68:12, 32); Ma-ra-ad^{KI} (Bab. VII Pl. XX No. 5, Ur III), and [M]a-ra-ad (YOS IV 66, Ur III). Cf. also ^{d}(A)MAR.UTU = ^{d}Ma-ru-duk. The oldest ref. to ^{d}(A)MAR.UTU known to me is found in YOS IX 2, PSarg.

P. 105 No. 266. - Another exception to DI = di in Sarg. is found in DINGIR-Da-di (TMH V 29 vi x+ 3).

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P. 107 No. 273. - For a syllabic value of PAD = pad cf. the spellings of the GN Pad-bi-ra (YOS I 4 iii, PSarg.) with Bàd-bí-ra (UET III 1454, Ur III), and Bad-bi-ra (VAS II 1 iii 12, OB), the latter in parallel context with BÀD-URUDU.NAGAR^{KI} (BE XXX 1 iii 10, OB) according to Falkenstein, ZA LIII 102 n. 40.

P. 108 No. 275. - If EŠ = sin is to be taken as a syllabic value then its oldest attestation is found apparently in the PN Nu-úr-Sin (Barton, HLC II Pl. 95, 111 rev. 8, Ur III).

P. 109 No. 277a. - For the identity of LAL.RIN with LÁL.RIN cf. Lugal-LAL.RIN (CT I 3 rev. i 1, 1; III 42:142, both Ur III) with Lugal-LÁL.RIN (BIN V p. 9, Ur III), Lugal-LAL.RIN-mu (BIN VIII p. 39) with Lugal-LÁL.RIN-mu (Nikolski, Dok. II 67:3), En-LAL.RIN-rí (DP 143 i 2, PSarg.) with En-LÁL.RIN-rí (DP 137 v 11, PSarg.), etc. For LAL.SAR see just below.

P. 109 No. 278a. - For the syllabic value ušar, ušur of LÁL.SAR = LAL.SAR cf. ÍD.LÁL.SAR (BIN VII 172:6, OB) with ÍD.LAL.SAR (Barton, HLC I Pl. 37 i 7; MCS VIII 55 HSM 6377, both Ur III), ÍD.Ù-sur (ITT II/1 766 and 893, Ur III), ÍD.Ù-sur-ra (ITT V p. 61, 9980, Ur III) and ÍD.Ù-sar-ra (ITT V 9638, Ur III); a-šà LÁL.SAR (BE III 127:11, Ur III) with gán LÁL.SAR (RTC 68 iii; 69 iii, both PSarg.) and a-šà Ù-sur (MCS VIII 50, Ur III).

P. 109 No. 280. - In favor of the syllabic value RIN = rin cf. the FN E-ga-rin (TMH V 59 i 3), E-ga-rin-a (BIN VIII 191:6), E-ga-rin-na (BIN VIII 184:19; 188:5; 195:17), and the discussion on p. 212 No. 226 and p. 212 No. 295a.

P. 109 No. 283. - For the syllabic value PÚ = pú cf. possibly the PN Šu-gu-pú (Ur III unpubl., from Sollberger) and a-šà Pú-da-uz (MCS VII 21, Ur III), the latter comparable in structure to the PN Pù-ma-ùz (MAD I 288).

P. 110 No. 290. - For the syllabic value KU = suh_5 in Sum. cf. p. 212 No. 240.

P. 111 No. 290. - For the value NIR = ri_5 cf. the discussion on p. 211 No. 175.

P. 112 No. 295a. - For the syllabic value ERIN = rin_x cf. the PN ERIN-da-ni (BIN VIII p. 35; ITT I 1465:4) with Rí-in-da-ni (R^2_1M) and the FN E-ki-ERIN-na (BIN VIII 191:2) with E-ki-

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rín-na (BIN VIII 192:6, 11; etc.). Cf. also p. 212 No. 226 and p. 213 No. 280.

P. 113 No. 300. - For NIN = in_x cf. ^{d}NIN-in (Fara II 1 iv 18) and ^{d}NIN-nin (Barton, HLC II Pl. 87 No. 89 ii, Ur III), discussed by Gelb in JNES XIX 76 No. 3. Cf. also ^{d}NIN-dugud = $^{d}In_x$-dugud (from Imdugud), discussed by Falkenstein in ZA LII 62.

P. 115 No. 310. - For the syllabic value UR = daš/deš in Ur III cf. ^{íD}E-daš/deš-tum (PBS XV 28:1, 3, not ^{íD}E-ur-tum, as in ZA LI 71 and MAD III 8) = ^{íD}E-di-iš-tum (OECT IV 162 ii 15) and ^{íD}E-di-eš-tum (II R 51/2:2) in later periods.

P. 116 No. 312. - For A.AN = àm cf. also Àm-na-ni-tum (Oppenheim, CCTE Pl. II TT 4, Ur III, not Á-an-na-ni-tum as ibid. pp. 141 and 180).

P. 117 No. 317. - The syllabic value ḪA = gir_x is apparent from the occurrence of ḪA-gi_4-lu$^{ḪU\ KI}$ (TMH V 24:4, PSarg.), which was read as Ḫa-gi_4-lú-ḫu^{KI} by Pohl (op. cit. p. 28). The GN Girgilu is usually spelled with the sign GIR (= ḪA.GUNU), as in Lú-Gir-gi_4-lu^{KI} (TMH n. F. I/II p. 21) or ^{d}Nin-Gir-gi_4-lu (TCL V 6053 i 24). For signs without GUNU, such as ḪA, having the same value as those with GUNU, such as GIR, cf. e. g. SAG and SAG.GUNU with the value zur_x (Nos. 87 and 179). The occurrence with the geographic indicator ḪU shows that the GN Girgilu is connected with the word girgilu denoting a bird. For parallels cf. LA.BUR.ŠIR$^{KI\ ḪU}$ (S ii and above p. 45) and UD.NUN$^{ḪU\ KI}$ (Nikolski, Dok. I 282 ii).

P. 120. - Such spellings as ^{TÚG}na-aḫ-ba-[ru-um], ^{TÚG}na-aḫ-ba-ar (ḪBR?) and ^{TÚG}na-ba-ru-um ($^{ʾ}{}_{x}$BR?); (Dan-)La-aḫ-[ma-at] and (Dan-)La-ma-at (LḪM); (La-)ba-aʾ-šum (Bʾ$_6$Š), (La-)ba-aḫ-šum (Bʾ$_6$Š), and Ba-aḫ-šum (BḪŠ?); ra-á-pum (Rʾ$_3$B) and ra-ḫa-bu-um (TA 1930, 439, Ur III); Bir$_5$-ḫa-šum, etc. (PRʾ$_4$Š); and Si-ir-ḫa-núm etc. (ŠRḪ), may be interpreted in two ways: a real phonemic alternation of ʾ and ḫ or a graphemic representation of laryngeals and pharyngeals by signs containing the consonant ḫ.

P. 120. - For another example of m > n cf. šîmtī > šîntī in (A-bi-)si-im-ti (Jones and Snyder, Sumerian Economic Texts from the Third Ur Dynasty No. 288:4) = (A-bi-)si-in-ti (No. 277:9, both from Umma).

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P. 125. - Once also I-rí-šum in Sargonic (Met. 86.11.134, from Sollberger).

P. 128. - Another good example from the Sargonic Period occurs in (en-ma Na-aṣ-ru-um a-na Šeš-šeš) a-bi (Leningrad Hermitage No. 14387:3).

P. 129. - In the PN's Ì-la-ag-nu-id, I-la-ag-nu-id, E-la-ag-nu-id, DINGIR-la-ag-nu-[i]d, Nu-id-Ì-la-ag (all under N$^{\circ}_{1}$D), E-la-ag-ku-ru-ba, E-la-gu-<ru->ub, Ì-la-ag-ku-r[u-ub], Ku-ru-ub-Ì-la-ag, Kur-ru-ub-E-lá-ag, Ku-ru-ub-bi-la-ag, Kur-bi-la-ag, Kur-bi-lag (KRB), and E-la-ag-šu-kir, I-la-ag-šu-kir, E-la-ag-šu-gìr ($^{\circ}_{6}$QR), I have regularly interpreted the element composed with the Imperatives nuʾʾid, kurub, and šûqir as the DN Ilag, Elag, comparable to ^{d}E-la-gu in Deimel, PB No. 843, in contrast to von Soden, who interpreted Ilag, Elag as ilak, elak "your god" (cf. my discussion in BO XII 104). Note against von Soden's interpretation that the pronominal suffix -ka is never abbreviated to -k in Old Akk., that the form ila before pronominal suffixes is unknown, as far as I know, in any stage of Akk., and that the name Elag in Kur-ru-ub-E-lá-ag is written with the LÁ sign never attested in the hundreds of names of the Sargonic and Ur III Periods containing the element ilum or the like. In favor of von Soden's interpretation note the spellings I-la-ka-šu-ki-ir (TCL XXIX 32a 8, Mari) = DINGIR-ka-šu-ki-ir (32b 8) = I-la-ak-šu-kir (28:7).

P. 132. - Another example is to be found in the PN which I read as ⌈I⌉-dur-si-na-at (Geneva MAH 16229) in MAD III 293 and which Dr. Sollberger prefers to read as ⌈I⌉-is-ḫur-si-na-at. - On Acc. forms with an Abl. function cf. Jacobsen in JNES XIX (1960) 101-116 and von Soden in Orient. n. s. XXX (1961) 156-162.

P. 140. - Cf. p. 129.

P. 143. - For the -uš morpheme cf. also the Ur III GN Rí-ig-mu-uš-dan.

P. 144. - A case of the pronominal suffix -šu abbreviated to -š could possibly be found in Pù-uš(-ki-in) (discussed on p. 143), occurring beside Pù-šu(-ki-in), both in Ur III.

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P. 146. - Note that ba$_{11}$-ú-la-ti may be Pl. and na-ak-da-ma-at (below) may be Sg.

P. 151. - Important for the discussion of -na-da are the occurrences of (Ki-zum-)na-da (VAS IX 226:4, OB), showing -na-da to be a Stative (and not Impv.), and of (Um-mi-)na-da (MLC 1184, OB, from Dr. Finkelstein), showing that -na-da can appear with a Masc. subject.

P. 152. - From the PSarg. Period we have NIN-pa-da (BIN VIII 38:4).

P. 165. - With the unique ni-se$_{11}$-bí-lam in Sarg., instead of nuŝêbilam, cf. ^{d}EN.ZU-i-ŝe-zi (CT IV 37c 16) in OB, instead of -uŝêsî. For similar forms in later periods cf. Gurney in Anatolian Studies X 131 n. to VI 2.

P. 171. - On the Subj. in the Diyala texts of the Sargonic Period cf. Jacobsen in JNES XIX 110f. and Kienast in Orient. n. s. XXIX 152f. On the important parallel use of the morpheme -a in EA texts cf. Moran in Orient. n. s. XXIX 1-19.

P. 176. - See discussion on p. 211 No. 179.

P. 186. - For the root L$^{\circ}$$_{1}$$^{\circ}$$_{7}$ "to prevail" in Ugaritic (Gordon, Ugaritic Manual p. 283a).

P. 188. - Pret. izzâz (in the form la-za-az) occurs also in MA, as noted by J. Lewy in Orient. n. s. XXVIII 356.

P. 188. - The difficultcase of i-BÍ-na-ma could possibly be resolved by the reading i-dè-na-ma and interpreting PN$_1$ ù PN$_2$ i-dè-na-ma as "PN$_1$ and PN$_2$ started a lawsuit," in accordance with parallels quoted in CAD III 103.

P. 191. - For the root L$^{\circ}$$_{1}$$^{\circ}$$_{7}$ see just above.

P. 192. - For the root cf. possibly TB$^{\circ}$$_{4}$ "to depart" in Ugaritic (Gordon, Ugaritic Manual p. 332a) and "to follow" in Arabic.

P. 195. - Add: f. Ur. Vase. Akk. Woolley, UE IV p. 168 U. 263.

P. 196. - Add: q. Ur. Mace-head. Akk. Wooley, UE IV p. 167 U. 207; and s. Ur. Vase. Akk. Wooley, UE IV p. 168 U. 264.

P. 196. - Add: 6 b. Ur. Vase. Akk. Wooley, UE IV p. 171 U. 3291.

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P. 196. - Add: 8. Ur. Mace-head. Wooley, UE IV p. 185 U. 16532; and 9. Ur. Bowl. Wooley, UE IV p. 185 U. 18308.

P. 199. - Add: 13. Ur. Vase. Wooley, UE IV p. 168 U. 282; 14. Ur. Mace-head. Wooley, UE IV p. 168 U. 284, uncertain; and 15. Ur. Mace-head. Wooley, UE IV p. 185 U. 16531. Dedication to ^{d}KA.DI.

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C. SIGN LIST OF THE SARGONIC PERIOD

The sign list given below contains a representative sampling of different sign forms excerpted from tablets of one period and one area only. The period in question is the Sargonic Period of the time of Narâm-Sin and Šar-kali-šarrī. The area represented is the sites of Tell Asmar and Khafaje in the Diyala Region.

The list is limited to signs excerpted from tablets which are at my disposal at the University of Chicago. The sign list is consequently not complete, as it does not include all the signs and variant forms used in the Sargonic Period. For signs missing from this list the old and reliable Thureau-Dangin, Recherches sur l'origine de l'écriture cunéiforme (Paris, 1898-1899) should be consulted.

The first draft of the sign list was prepared by Mr. Jørgen Laessøe in January, 1950, on the basis of my compilation of sign forms drawn with pencil from original sources. The draft here published differs from the first draft in certain details; some signs were added, some, very few, were redrawn, and the numeration of signs was changed to conform with that used in von Soden, Das akkadische Syllabar (Roma, 1948) and the Syllabary reproduced above on pp. 47-118. The additions and corrections were drawn by Miss Elizabeth Bowman.

The following abbreviations are used in the sign list:

A = Oriental Institute tablets. Two collections of tablets are listed: 1) A 7739-7892 (= MAD I 270-336) contains tablets clandestinely excavated by the villagers at Tell Asmar and later acquired by the Oriental Institute from a dealer in antiquities. 2) A 22011-22045 (= scattered under MAD I 206-266) contains tablets from Khafaje allotted to the Oriental Institute.

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FM = Field Museum Tablets. The Museum numbers FM 229201-229254 are quoted in this list in the abbreviated form as 201-254. The texts have been published in my Old Akkadian Inscriptions in Chicago Natural History Museum (Chicago, 1955).

TA = Tell Asmar field numbers, seasons 1931 to 1934. The texts have been published in MAD I 1-195.

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1.	AŠ	See No. 276
3a.	AŠGAB	A 22020; TA 1931, 10 A, 12; FM 209
4.	BA	A 7765; A 7772; A 7875 iii
5.	ZU	A 7765; A 7862
6.	SU	A 7774; A 7839; A 7862
8.	BALA	A 7765; TA 1932, 4
10.	BÚR	A 7851 a; TA 1931, 716 i
11.	TAR	A 7774; A 7844; A 22022
12.	AN	A 7765; A 7837; A 7839
15.	KA	A 7802; FM 206
15a.	KA+KÍD	GIŠ. A 7765
17.	PUM	A 7765; A 7797; A 7862 bis rev.;
		A 7862 rev.; TA 1931, 1A, 32
21.	NAG	FM 201 ii
22.	URU	A 7767; A 7797; A 7860
23c.	URU+A	FM 251
23d.	ASARU	A 22017
25.	ARAD	A 22012; A 7774; A 7862; FM 253
25a.	ARÁD	A 7875; FM 206

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25b. ITÍ — A 7795; A 7845

26. ŠUBUR — FM 216; FM 201 ii bis, iii;

FM 201 i (?); cf. also No. 271

27. LA — A 7786; A 7824; FM 246

28. APIN — A 7844; TA 1931, 10 vi; TA 1931, 20

29. MAḪ — TA 1931, 3; A 7853; A 7779

30. TU — A 7823; A 7881

31. LI — A 7787; A 7841; A 7862

32. PAB — TA 1931, 30 ii

33. MUN_X — TA 1931, 716 i; FM 206

35. MU — A 7772; A 7774; A 22012; A 22030

36. QA — A 7841; A 7866 passim

39. GIL — TA 1931, 716 ii; FM 246:9

41. RU — A 7764; A 7837; A 7839 bis; A 7851 a

42. BE — A 7860 iii; A 7862; A 22014; TA 1931, 1;

TA 1931, 10 v

43. NA — A 7764; A 7815; A 7839; A 7844;

FM 202

45. NUMUN — A 7823 bis; A 22031; FM 213 tris

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46. TI — A 7767; A 7786

47. BAR — A 7764; TA 1931, 17

MAŠ — A 7765

47a. IDIGNA — A 22025 and A 22030; TA 1931, 30 viii ?

49. NU — A 7767; A 7818; FM 220

50. MÁŠ — A 22014

52. ḪU — A 7786; A 7815; A 7839; A 7862;

A 7865 rev.

53. U_5 — A 7892; TA 1932, 4; FM 231; FM 249;

FM 249

54. NAM — A 7822; A 22030; A 22031;

TA 1931, 6 A, 23

55. IG — A 7739; A 7902; A 7860 i;

FM 248:9,

59. ZI — A 7816; A 7839; A 7862 rev., bis; A 7863;

TA 1931, 10 A, 11; TA 1932, 7

60. GI — A 7788; A 7822; FM 230

61. RI — A 7854; TA 1931, 10 A, 10

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63. NUN — A 7772; A 7866 passim; A 22025; FM 202

63a. TÙR — A 7885

64. ḪÚB — A 7797; FM 221:7

KAB — A 22025; A 22030

67. GADA — TA 1931, 716 ii

67a. AKKIL — TA 1931, 12 A, 11

67b. UMBIN — FM 201 ii; A 7872

67c. ŠINIG GIŠ. — FM 201 i

68. TIM — A 7788; A 7883; FM 232

69. MUN — FM 213

70. AG — A 7774; TA 1931, 1 A, 22; FM 206

71. EN — A 7841; A 22025 iv; A 22031; TA 1931, 10 iii

73. SUR — TA 1931, 12 A, 18; FM 248

74. SUḪ — A 7846; A 7892; FM 246:26

75. INNIN — A 7774; A 7823

76. SA — A 7767; A 7786; A 7788; A 7845

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77.	GÁN	A 7883 passim; FM 248 bis
	KÁR	FM 226
79.	GÚ	A 7809; A 7837
80.	DUR	A 22026 i; TA 1931, 1 A, 1 iv
83.	DAR	A 7767; A 7818; A 7824; A 7860
84.	GUR	A 7764; A 7823; TA 1931, 130
85.	SI	A 7767; A 7795; A 22034 ii
86.	SU_4	TA 1931, 10 A, 13 and 14; FM 248 bis; FM 253
87.	SAG	A 7767; A 7795; FM 232
88.	MÁ	TA 1931, 30 vi; TA 1931, 12 A, 24; FM 244
88a.	ÙZ	A 7807; A 7851 b; TA 1931, 1 A, 26
89.	DIR	A 7844; A 7862; FM 201 tris
90.	TAB	A 7779; A 7875 iii
92.	ŠUM	A 7788; A 7822; A 7888;
		TA 1931, 12 A, 24
93.	AB	A 22020; TA 1932, 7
93a.	AB+ÁŠ	A 7795; FM 206; FM 245
95.	MUL	A 7852; FM 213
96.	UG	A 22034 iv; FM 234

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97.	AZ	A 7764; TA 1931, 31 iii
98.	URUDU	A 22025; FM 216; FM 246
99.	KÁ	FM 246
100.	UM	A 7764; A 7772; A 7827
101.	DUB	A 7811; A 7862 rev.; A 7864
102.	TA	A 7816; A 7881 bis
103.	I	A 7767; TA 1931, 1 A, 34
105.	ḪÉ	A 7888; A 22040
107.	DUMU	A 7788; A 7862 passim; A 7863 passim
108.	AD	A 7767; A 7822; A 7860 ii
109.	ZÉ	A 7824; A 7839; TA 1931, 30 vi; FM 206
110.	IN	and A 7772
112.	LUGAL	A 7816; TA 1931, 6 A, 23
113.	EZEN	A 7816; TA 1931, 30 iv; FM 231
114.	BÀD	FM 203; FM 206
115.	SUM	A 7839; A 7844; A 7852
116.	KAS	A 22012; A 22039
117.	GABA	A 22012; FM 248; TA 1931, 716 i

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118. EDIN — A 7875 iii; A 7892; FM 246:11; FM 248

120. AM — A 7807; A 7875 ii; FM 246:23

122. BÍ — A 7774; A 7823; FM 234; FM 246 bis

124. BÍL — FM 248 bis; A 7877

127. ŠÁM — A 7832; TA 1931, 2

128a. UNUG — TA 1931, 1 A, 31

128b. NINA — TA 1931, 6 A, 23

129. KUM — A 7788; A 7800; A 7846

133. $KAŠ_4$ — A 22022; FM 244

134. IL — TA 1931, 12 A, 3; A 7824

IL_x — and TA 1931, 9; FM 206

135. DU — A 7797; A 7824; FM 238

136. LAH_4 — A 7784; FM 222

137. TUM — A 7764; A 7875 i

137b. ANŠE — A 7807; A 7851 a and FM 234; A 22019; TA 1931, 1 A, 5 passim

138. UŠ — A 7807; A 7851 a; TA 1931, 12 A, 1; FM 220:1

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139. IŠ — A 7772; A 7823; A 7862; FM 252

140. BI — A 7839; A 7854; A 7861; A 7862; A 7863

141. ŠIM — A 7800; TA 1931, 2

141a. BAPPIR — A 7784; A 7839; FM 229201 i bis

142. KIB — A 22021; FM 206

143. NA_4 — FM 248 i 19

145. GAG — A 7844; TA 1931, 1 A, 15

146. NI — A 7765; A 7839

147. IR — A 7788; A 7816; A 7865; TA 1931, 17

148a. AMA — A 7774; FM 210

149a. $SILA_4$ — A 7851 a; A 7860 i bis

150. ÙR — A 7765 bis; A 7885; FM 201 i, iii

152. DAG — TA 1938, 30 i; TA 1931, 1 A, 9

153. PA — A 7797; TA 1931, 30 x

155. SIPA — A 7853; A 7875 ii

156. IZ — A 7765; A 7860 iii

158. BÌL — A 7861; TA 1931, 716 ii

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159a. GUD A 7844; A 22030

160. AL A 7772; A 7844; A 7854;
A 7865

161. UB A 7767; A 7795; TA 1931, 1

162. MAR A 7846; A 7863

163. E A 7774; A 7862 rev.

164. DUG A 7866 passim; A 22025;
TA 1931, 10 A, 22 passim

165. UKÙ A 7844 passim; FM 222

166. LÍL A 7820; A 22031 y + 5, 6; FM 201

167. ŠID FM 218; A 7844; A 7892

168a. ALAL A 22025 ii

169. Ú A 7765; A 7802; A 7865 rev.;
A 7875 iii bis; FM 220; TA 1931, 31 ii

170. GA A 7765; A 7786; A 7860 ii; A 7869 ii;
FM 244

170a. GÁR A 22034 iv bis

171. ÍL A 7788; A 7844 passim;
FM 246; TA 1931, 1 A, 2 v

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172. SUKKAL A 7866; A 7869 ii

173. DAN A 7809; A 7862 rev.; A 7865;

A 22036

174. É A 7767; A 7784 = A 7832;

A 7854 tris; A 7865 bis

176. GI_4 A 7788; A 7811; A 22023

178. RA A 7772; A 7784; A 7832; A 7866;

FM 241:2

180. LÚ A 7841; FM 248

182. ŠEŠ TA 1931, 716 ii; FM 228

184. SAR A 7862 rev.; A 7864; A 7881; A 7865 rev.;

A 22034 i

185. ZAG A 7782; A 7844

186. GÀR A 7845; A 7862 rev.; A 7864; A 7881

187. ID A 7767; A 7818

190. SIMUG A 22020; FM 213

191. DA A 7765; A 7772; A 7795

192. ÁŠ A 7841; A 7854; A 7845; A 7881

193. MA A 7765; A 7779; TA 1931, 1 A, 31 tris

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194.	GAL	A 7765; FM 246
195.	BÁR	A 7872
197.	KIR	A 7788; A 7875 ii, iii
198.	MIR	A 7875 iii; FM 231; A 7892
199.	BUR	TA 1931, 30 ii, v; TA 1931, 1 A, 2 i
200.	SIG_7	A 7875 i
201.	BALAG	A 7841; A 7892; A 22026 i; TA 1931, 6 A, 3
202.	ŠA	A 7786; A 7862 rev.; TA 1931, 2; TA 1931, 1 A, 2 vi; TA 1931, 12 A, 4
203.	ŠU	A 7765; A 7878 a; FM 232
	ŠU.NIGÍN	A 7764; A 7797; FM 206
205.	KID_7	, FM 201 i, ii, iii
207.	LUL	A 7818; A 22026 iii; TA 1931, 1 A, 34
210.	GAM	A 7842
211.	KUR	A 7892; TA 1932, 4
212.	ŠE	A 7764; FM 230
212a.	NISABA	FM 201 i, iii
212b.	ŠE.GUD	A 7795; A 7818

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213. BU — A 7764; TA 1932, 4

214. UZ — TA 1931, 30 i; FM 252

216. MUŠ — FM 231

218. TE — A 7875 i; TA 1931, 23 i; TA 1931, 31 iii bis, 30 ix; FM 215; FM 218; TA 1931, 1 A, 3

219. KAR — A 7774

221. UD — A 7765; A 7818; A 22013; TA 1931, 1 A, 16

222. È — A 7811; FM 246; FM 248

223. WA — A 7767; A 22028; TA 1931, 31 iv; TA 1931, 10 A, 14

224. ŠÀ — TA 1931, 1 A, 18 tris; TA 1931, 1 A, 26; FM 246

225. ÚḪ — A 22039 ii

227a. NUNUZ — A 7809; A 7842

229. ḪI — A 7811; A 7888; A 7839; FM 252

234. AḪ — A 7765; A 7862 rev.; FM 252

235. KAM — A 7854 tris; A 7872

236. IM — A 7784; A 7816; A 7832; A 7856; A 7878 a

238. ḪAR — A 7767; A 7772; A 7784; A 7856

242. U — A 7764; A 7861; A 22022; FM 215

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244.	ÁB	A 7844:6; A 22030 passim
244a.	UTUL	A 7844
248.	MI	A 7811; A 7860 iv; A 22022
248a.	ŠAKAN	FM 202
249.	GUL	A 7824; A 22026 i
251.	NIM	and A 7811
254.	LAM	A 7811; TA 1931, 11
255.	AMAR	A 7844; A 7845; TA 1931, 1 A, 5 passim
256.	BAN	FM 201 iii; TA 1931, 12A, 18
257.	GIM	FM 248:5
258.	UL	A 7816; TA 1931, 10 A, 10
259.	GÌR	See No. 137b
261.	IGI	A 7786; TA 1931, 1 A, 16
262.	PÀD	A 7844
263.	AR	A 7739; A 22023
263a.	SIG_5	A 7846; A 7860 ii; A 22013; TA 1931, 14
264.	Ù	A 7811; A 7878a; A 7824:5,8
	LIBIR	A 7807; A 7851a; A 22019
266.	DI	A 7786

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269.	KI	A 7765
270.	DIN	TA 1931, 6 A, 3 x + ii; 4 rev.
271.	DUN	A 7807; A 7839; A 7856; FM 214; FM 226; FM 250; cf. also No. 26
272.	KUG	A 7784; FM 241; A 7839
275.	EŠ	A 7782; TA 1931, 12 A, 16
276.	$EŠ_4$	A 7811; A 7815; Kh. 1934, 59 i; FM 201, always in $EŠ_4$-dar
277.	LAL	A 7779; A 7791
280.	KIL	A 22027 i, ii
281.	ZAR	TA 1931, 22
282.	$GANAM_4$	A 22014; A 22029
283.	GIGÍR	A 7765; A 22027 ii; A 22028 bis; A 22023 passim; A 7771 bis
287.	ME	A 7774; FM 206:4
289.	IB	A 7878a; A 7883; A 22034 iii; FM 206
290.	KU	A 7795; A 7862 bis
	TÚG	A 7875 iii; A 22020; FM 244; FM 241 passim; FM 246
	ZÌ	A 7787; TA 1932, 4; A 7791
292.	LU	A 7797; TA 1931, 1 A, 2 v; TA 1931, 6 A, 31 bis

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294. KIN — A 22025; FM 206 (?)

295. SÍG — A 7779; , A 7851 b, A 22025; TA 1931, 727

295a. ERIN — A 7800

295b. GUR_7 — A 7739; A 7877; A 22036; FM 205

296a. KÈŠ — A 22031

298. SAL — A 7841; TA 1931, 12 A, 1

299. ZUM — A 7739; TA 1931, 31 iv

ZUM+TÚG — FM 246

300. NIN — A 7764; A 7879

301. DAM — A 7811; A 7864; A 7881; FM 203

302. GU — A 7765; A 7787; A 22035; FM 220

303. GEMÉ — A 7774; A 7865

303a. NAGAR — A 22020; TA 1931, 30 ix; FM 206

306. EL — A 7841

307. LUM — A 7807; A 7841; A 7888

310. UR — A 7815; A 7854; A 22036

311. A — A 7764; A 7786

314. ÍD — A 22025; A 22030; A 22027 ;

316. ZA — A 7767

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317.	HA	A 7818; A 7878 a; A 22031; A 22034 i; FM 252
320.	SIG	A 7811; TA 1931, 30 vi; col. x; FM 206
321.	UR_4	A 22021 bis
322.	GÍN	A 7788; A 7815; TA 1931, 2; FM 241
	DU_5	A 7844
323.	GAR	A 7811; A 7844; FM 201 i

SIGNS WITH UNCERTAIN READING

a.		TA 1931, 1 A, 9
b.		FM 227
c.		FM 238
d.	RÉC 169	A 22030; A 22033; A 22021

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